Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

December 9, 1929 Vol. 116: No. 26 12 Gold Street, New York, N. Y.

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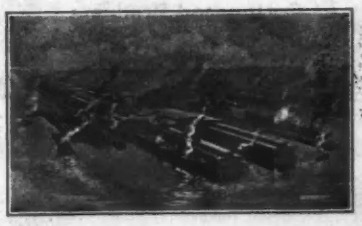

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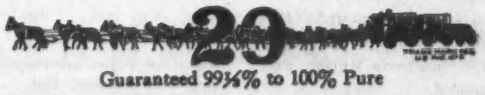

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Late Market News

Refined Carbazole Offered

Offerings of refined carbazole came out from one direction at 75c per pound in barrels at the close of last week.

Carbon Black Reduced

At the close of the week, sellers were offering car-lot quantities of standard carbon black in bags at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas works, and 6.10c. per pound, f.o.b. Louisiana works, representing a decline of 0.4c. from former quotations. Prices on contracts to extend over 1930 were being adjusted to this basis.

Linseed Oil Reduced

Linseed oil was reduced 2 points by crushers Saturday to 14.9c. per pound in cooperage, car-lot basis, and 14.1c. per pound in tankcars.

Chinawood Oil Easier

Chinawood oil was easier Saturday, offerings being noted at 12¼c. per pound in tankcars, prompt shipment from Pacific coast, though some sellers continued to demand 12½c. per pound. The inquiry was light.

The general list of animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases was quiet and steady.

Denaturing Methanol Cut

Methanol refiners reduced denaturing grade 10c. per gallon, making the market 55c. per gallon Saturday morning. Other grades will be reduced to meet the competition of synthetic and the new schedule will be announced this week.

Dallas Cottonseed Products

DALLAS, Dec. 6, 1929.

Quotations on prime cottonseed are nominal. Prime crude cottonseed oil is quoted at 7⅛c. to 7¼c. per pound; 43 percent cake and meal, at $40.50 per ton; hulls, at $11 per ton; mill-run linters, at 2¾c. to 3½c. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil Closing Prices

Saturday the market was firmer on covering the shorts. Closing prices were:—

	Dec. 7.	Nov. 30.
January	9.07@9.09	9.03@9.09
February	9.10@9.20	9.10@9.28
March	9.26@9.28	9.26@9.28
April	9.30@9.40	9.10@9.45
May	9.45@—	9.45@—
June	9.50@9.60	9.50@9.63
July	9.58@9.59	9.59@9.62
December	8.80@9.00	8.82@9.00
Spot	8.75@9.25	8.75@9.25
Crude	7.37½ bid	7.37½ bid

Sales, 1,500 barrels; week's total, 27,600 barrels; since January 1, 2,400,700 barrels.

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Current Market Quotations

Where not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots

Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetanilide, technical, 96 p.c., barrels	lb.	.21 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12 @	.13
Methyl (see M).			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.65
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Acetphenetidin, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
contracts, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	—
Acid:—			
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.88 @	4.13
carboys	100 lbs.	4.38 @	4.63
30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.19 @	6.44
carboys	100 lbs.	5.69 @	5.94
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.35 @	7.60
carboys	100 lbs.	7.85 @	8.10
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.84 @	8.09
carboys	100 lbs.	8.34 @	8.59
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.06 @	9.31
carboys	100 lbs.	9.56 @	9.81
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	10.34 @	10.59
carboys	100 lbs.	10.84 @	11.09
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	10.83 @	11.08
carboys	100 lbs.	11.33 @	11.58
glacial, U.S.P., 99 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	13.68 @	13.93
carboys	100 lbs.	14.18 @	14.43
pure, 60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.19 @	9.44
carboys	100 lbs.	9.69 @	9.94
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	12.13 @	12.38
carboys	100 lbs.	12.63 @	12.88
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.16 @	4.41
carboys	100 lbs.	4.66 @	4.91
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.90 @	8.15
carboys	100 lbs.	8.40 @	8.65
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.44 @	8.69
carboys	100 lbs.	8.94 @	10.19
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.76 @	10.01
carboys	100 lbs.	10.26 @	10.51
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	11.13 @	11.38
carboys	100 lbs.	11.63 @	11.88
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.28 @	.29
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.90
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.98 @	1.00
technical, barrels	lb.	.80 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, white).			
U.S.P., powdered, drums, kegs	lb.	.25 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.51 @	.53
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.60 @	.61
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.00
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., car lots, sacks	ton.	125.00@	132.50
barrels	ton.	135.00@	142.50
kegs	ton.	145.00@	152.50
ton lots, or more, sacks	ton.	135.00@	142.50
barrels	ton.	145.00@	152.50
kegs	ton.	155.00@	162.50
less than ton lots, sacks	ton.	145.00@	152.50
barrels	ton.	155.00@	162.50
kegs	ton.	165.00@	172.50
U.S.P. grades, $15 per ton advance over above prices.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	—
Butyric, 160 p.c. basis, carboys.	lb.	.85 @	.90
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums extra.	lb.	.17½@	.19
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	8.50
Citric, domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.46 @	—
kegs	lb.	.46½@	.47½
powder, barrels	lb.	.47 @	—
imported, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.10½	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.08¾	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.09	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.58 @	.70
97-99 p.c., pals, drums	gal.	.62 @	.78
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11¼
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11¼@	.12
imported, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.80
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.67 @	—
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.20 @	—
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cylinders.	lb.	.80 @	1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
90 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilicic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, 30 p.c., U.S.P., demijohns	lb.	.85 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P. X, carboys	lb.	.62 @	.64
Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.48 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
tanks, sulphuric unit	lb.	.008 @	.01
Monochloracetic, technical, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.28
90 p.c., barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Muriatic, 18 deg., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.17
Naphthionic, barrels	lb.	No stocks.	
Neville and Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, dlvd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, delivered	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
truckloads, delvd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, delivered	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.13 @	.23
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
imported, barrels	lb.	.11⅞@	.12½
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	5.50
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphate (see Superphosphate).			
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., U.S.P. (spec. grav. 1.347), carboys, demijohns	lb.	.14 @	—
10 p.c. diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.06½@	.09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P. (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
80 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
Phthalic anhydride (see P).			
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.40 @	1.00
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.30 @	1.40
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.60 @	1.70
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.37
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Stearic, double pressed, bags	lb.	.15¾@	.16¼
single, pressed, bags	lb.	.15¼@	.15¾
triple, pressed, bags	lb.	.18¾@	.18¾
Sulphanilic, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks, works	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks, works	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, delvd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
94 p.c., tanks, works	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks, works	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.90 @	.93
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.38½@	—
kegs	lb.	.39 @	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.38 @	—
imported, crystals, kegs	lb.	.38 @	—
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.85 @	—
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.75 @	—
kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Aconitine alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	20.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	30.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhydrous, drums,	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
No. 2, bales	lb.	No stocks.	
No. 3, bales	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.48 @	.49
Albumen:—			
Blood, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.40
Egg, edible, cases	lb.	.75 @	.78
technical, cases	lb.	.72 @	.74
Milk, f.o.b. works, sacks	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl, from fusel oil, drums	gal.	1.90 @	2.10
from pentane, small lots, works	gal.	2.25 @	—
car lots, works, drums	gal.	1.67 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	gal.	1.75 @	—
tanks, works	gal.	1.65 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
Butyl, works, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	.17¾
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17¼@	.18¼
less car lots, works, drums.	lb.	.17¾@	.18¾
less than 100 gals., works, drums	lb.	.19¾@	.20¼
cans, works	lb.	.21¼@	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
***Denatured completely, No. 1, 188 proof, works, car lots, barrels**	gal.	.60 @	—
drums	gal.	.53 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.63 @	.68
drums	gal.	.56 @	.61
tanks	gal.	.51 @	—
anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums,	gal.	.70 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.73 @	—
tanks	gal.	.68 @	—
completely, No. 5, 188 proof, works, car lots, barrels,	gal.	.59 @	—
drums	gal.	.52 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.62 @	.67
drums	gal.	.54 @	.60
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
(180 proof, C.D., 1c. per gal. less than 188 proof).			
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, car lots, barrels,	gal.	.59 @	—
drums	gal.	.52 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.62 @	.67
drums	gal.	.55 @	.60
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—

*Delivered prices in drums exceed works prices, according to freight distances, as follows:—

Zone 1.....1c. per gal.
Zone 2.....2c. per gal.
Zone 3.....3c. per gal.
Zone 4.....4c. per gal.

Diacetone, car lots, drums	gal.	1.42 @	1.47
500 gallons or more	gal.	1.55 @	—
100 gallons or more	gal.	1.60 @	—
Ethyl, 190 proof (from molasses), barrels	gal.	2.66 @	2.75
drums	gal.	2.58 @	2.67
(from grain), barrels	gal.	2.78 @	2.88
drums	gal.	2.71 @	2.79
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.80
Alcohol, isoamyl, primary, works, cans	gal.	4.00 @	4.50
drums	gal.	3.50 @	—
Isopropyl, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	1.05 @	1.35
98 p.c., drums	gal.	1.30 @	1.60
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.75 @	5.75
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.75 @	.82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris root, bags	lb.	.85 @	.86
Alizarin red (see Red, Alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases	lb.	No stocks.	
Cape, cases	lb.	12½@	.13
Curacao, cases	lb.	.24 @	.25
gourds, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.50
Aloin, 1,000-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.65 @	—
10-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.80 @	—
Alphanaphthol, refined, bbls	lb.	.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.32 @	.38
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.30 @	3.45
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	3.60
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.85 @	3.90
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05¼
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.45
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	3.50
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.95 @	—
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Soda, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums			
extra, 1,000 to 3,550 lbs	lb.	.09 @	—
4,000 to 8,750 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
10,000 to 17,200 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
20,000 to 33,300 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
40,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.05 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.08½
light, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Oleate, precipitated	lb.	.21 @	.21½
Palmitate, precipitated	lb.	.28 @	.28½
Resinate, precipitated	lb.	.16½@	.17
Stearate, precipitated	lb.	.25½@	.26
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.55
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.65 @	1.80
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin, powdered (see Bronze powder).	lb.	.2430@	—
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	36.00 @	40.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.10 @	4.35
Ammonia, anhydrous, cylinders.	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.34 @	.36
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.06¼@	—
drums, car lots	lb.	.03 @	.06¼
less than car lots	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
tanks	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
contracts, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.22
Borate, bottles	lb.	.35 @	—
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.49
Carbonate, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
imported, casks	lb.	.08¼@	.10
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.16
powder, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.17
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.90 @	1.30
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.21
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Iodide, jars	lb.	5.20 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.06½@	.12
Oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs, lb.	lb.	.30 @	.32
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.24 @	.30
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.43 @	—
technical, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.16
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.12½@	.13
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, delivered Northern markets, bulk, bags	100 lbs.	2.10 @	2.15
Southern markets, bulk, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.10 @	2.20
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	100 lbs.	2.00 @	—
imported, synthetic, c.i.f. Northern ports, bulk	ton.	46.00 @	—
c.i.f. Southern ports, bulk,	ton.	46.60 @	—
Sulphate-nitrate, 26 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia. Imported, Dec. shipment Northern ports, bags	ton.	55.85 @	56.85
Southern ports, bags	ton.	56.15 @	57.15
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.45
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.40 @	5.50
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.90 @	6.50
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.50 @	—
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.80
Amyl acetate, works, tanks	gal.	1.70 @	—
car lots, works, drums	gal.	1.72 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed,	gal.	1.80 @	2.30
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Chloride, normal, works, drums	gal.	4.50 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	5.00 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, works, drums,	gal.	1.75 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	2.35 @	—
Salicylate, cans	lb.	1.26 @	1.50
Amylene, works, drums	gal.	1.15 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	1.85 @	—
Dichloride, works, drums	gal.	.90 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	1.50 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.21 @	.22
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.21 @	.23
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.15 @	.18
tanks	lb.	.14½@	.15
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.36 @	.40
Salt, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.26
Anise, Russian, bags	lb.	.11½@	.12
Spanish, bags	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Star, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Anisic aldehyde, C.P., bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.75
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
Seed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.11
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.90
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.08½@	.08½
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Salt, 66 p.c., tins	lb.	.54 @	—
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.42
White pigment, barrels	lb.	.16½@	17
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.30 @	2.60
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	23.70 @	23.76
Archil extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
double, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
triple, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
Areca nuts, powdered, bags	lb.	.25 @	.26
Arecoline hydrobromine, bottles, vials	oz.	7.75 @	8.75
resale, bottles, vials	oz.	6.50 @	6.75
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.07½@	.08
80 percent, casks	lb.	18½@	—
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.35 @	.38
Root, bales	lb.	.42 @	.45
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cases	lb.	.30 @	.35
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars	lb.	5.35 @	6.85
Red, kegs	lb.	.09½@	.10
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous),			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.05
Arsenic-mercury iodide solution, bottles	lb.	.25 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.25 @	.28
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.45 @	.50
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.13
California, barrels	ton.	41.00 @	49.00
Cuban, cases	ton.	60.00 @	150.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	33.00 @	—
ex warehouse, bags	ton.	55.00 @	60.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	50.00 @	60.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00 @	23.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00 @	25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, varnish grade, barrels	ton.	23.00 @	65.00
	ton.	100.00 @	120.0
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	6.50 @	7.00
Sulphate, vials	oz.	2.20 @	2.40

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.35 @	.50
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.80 @	4.00
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, 99 p.c. through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	47.00 @	—
90 p.c. through 100 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	44.00 @	—
precipitated, domestic, bags,	ton.	58.00 @	60.00
imported, bags	ton.	58.00 @	60.00
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.14 @	.15
Chloride, C.P., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	63.00 @	65.00
less car lots, barrels,	ton.	67.00 @	69.00
imported, bags	ton.	67.00 @	75.00
Dioxide, imported, drums	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.20
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	—
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.15
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Root bark, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels,	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00 @	35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	20.00
imported, barrels	ton.	27.00 @	34.00
Bauxite, mines, bulk	ton.	5.00 @	8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)			
Bay rum, domestic, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.75
imported, barrels	gal.	.75 @	.80
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.17 @	.20
Root, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, lb.	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., IX, drums	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums	gal.	.28 @	—
tanks	gal.	.21 @	.23
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.21 @	.26
tanks	gal.	.21 @	.26
pure, works, drums	gal.	.28 @	—
tanks	gal.	.21 @	.26
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.67 @	.74
Benzin (see Gasoline)			
Benzol (see Benzene)			
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.95
Benzyl acetate, P.F.C., bottles, Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)	lb.	.95 @	1.25
Benzoate, A.M.A., P.F.C., tins	lb.	1.30 @	1.40
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums	lb.	.30 @	.35
technical, drums	lb.	.25 @	—
Formate, cans	lb.	2.00 @	4.00
Benzylidin acetone, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Berberis aquifolium root, bales.	lb.	.10½@	.11
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels	lb.	.55 @	.60
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, sublimed, kegs	lb.	1.25	Nom.
technical, kegs	lb.	.60 @	.65
Beth root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16

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Amyl Acetate	Diethyl Phthalate
Butyl Propionate	Diamyl Phthalate
Amyl Propionate	Dibutyl Phthalate
Butyl Butyrate	Dibutyl Tartrate
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Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.75	@ 2.90
Glycerite, N.F., demijhons	lb.	.71	@ .76
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.70	@ —
Nitrate crystals, jars	lb.	1.85	@ 1.90
Oxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.40	@ 3.45
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	3.10	@ 3.15
Subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	3.25	@ 3.30
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.20	@ 2.25
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	3.15	@ 3.20
Subgallate, barrels	lb.	2.15	@ 2.20
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	4.25	@ 4.30
Subnitrate, cones, bottles	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	1.60	@ 1.65
resale, bottles, drums	lb.	1.58	@ 1.60
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.90	@ 2.95
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.50	@ 5.55
Blacks:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22	@ .30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags, cases	lb.	.10½@	.12
f.o.b. Texas works bags,	lb.	.06	@ —
Louisiana works, bags	lb.	.0610	@ —
varnish grade, highest, bags,	lb.	.35	@ .55
medium, bags	lb.	.16	@ .30
Charcoal (see C).			
Coach, in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
in japan, cans	lb.	.48	@ .50
Drop, barels	lb.	.05½@	.15
in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½@	.07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
grinders blue-tone, barrels,	lb.	.12	@ .18
lithe, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .24
special high-grade, barrels,	lb.	.40	@ —
velvet, barrels	lb.	.11	@ —
in oil, cans	lb.	.44	@ .45
Mineral, works, bags	ton.	28.00	@32.00
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).			
(Black dyes are listed under Dye).			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.14½@	.15
Root bark, bales	lb.	.26	@ .27
Black Indian hemp root, bales,	lbs.	.19	@ .19
Blanc fixe, dry, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.03½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels,	lb.	.04½@	—
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.00	@ 2.35
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	2.15	@ 2.60
Blood, dried, domestic, 15@17 p.c. ammonia, bags	unit.	3.90	@ —
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	unit.	4.50	@ —
imported, December shipment, bags	unit.	4.25	@ 4.35
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans,	lb.	.52	@ .54
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Ultramarine, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .20
in oil, cans	lb.	.46	@ .48
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Bluefiag root, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs,	lb.	1.02	@ 1.05
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.50	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.85	@ 6.20
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	39.00	@ —
South American, to arrive	ton.	37.50	@ —
steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	28.50	@36.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate,	ton.	32.50	@ —
South American, t. a.	ton.	33.50	@ —
Meal, steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, bags	ton.	32.00	@ —
f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	30.00	@35.00
imported, bags	ton.	27.00	@ —
Boneset leaves, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Borax, technical, car lots, crystals, sacks	ton.	56.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	66.00	@ —
kegs	ton.	76.00	@ —
granulated, fine, sacks	ton.	50.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	60.00	@ —
kegs	ton.	70.00	@ —
coarse, sacks	ton.	56.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	66.00	@ —
kegs	ton.	76.00	@ —
powdered, sacks	ton.	57.50	@ —
barrels	ton.	67.50	@ —
kegs	ton.	77.50	@ —
Ton lots, or more, $7 per ton over car-lot prices. Less than ton lots, $15 per ton over car-lot prices. U.S.P. grades, $15 per ton advance over above prices.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls	lb.	.12	@ .14
powder, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .14
Borneol, bottles	lb.	2.50	@ 3.00
Brazilwood sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, cases	lb.	.45	@ .47
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.80	@ 1.90
Bronze pwd., aluminum, bulk	lb.	.65	@ 1.20
Gold, bulk	lb.	.60	@ 1.25
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.12½
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.12½
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.30	@ .32
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.02	@ —
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¼@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
raw, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.25	@ .27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.27	@ .29
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.03½@	.05½
sulphate, cans	oz.	.03½@	.03½
Bryonia root, bales	lb.	.12	@ .15
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.40	@ .45
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
berries, bags	lb.	.35	@ .36
Burdock root, bales	lb.	.16	@ .17
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.05¼@	.07
imported, stands	lb	.10	Nom.
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Butyl acetate, car lots, drums,	lb.	.184	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.195	@ —
tanks	lb.	.181	@ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.37	@ .44
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.23	@ .25
works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .27
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Butyric, ether, cans	lb.	.85	@ 1.10

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles,	lb.	1.40	@ 1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.80	@ —
Metal, cases	lb.	.90	@ .95
Sulphide, boxes	lb.	1.00	@ 1.40
Caffeine alkaloid, contract cans, cases	lb.	2.75	@ —
Citrated, cans	lb.	2.00	@ 2.40
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.97	@ 5.00
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.18½@	.19
Calamus root, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
bleached, cases	lb.	.40	@ .45
Calcium acetate, bags	100 lbs.	4.50	@ —
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.08	@ .09
Bromide, jars	lb.	.65	@ .60
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05	@ .06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated, and Whiting).			
Chlorate, works, drums	lb.	.08½@	.09¼
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.83	@ 1.88
drums	100 lbs.	1.83	@ 1.98
car lots, works, drums	ton.	22.75	@ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	22.50	@24.00
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums	100 lbs.	1.69	@ 1.84
car lots, works, drums	ton.	20.00	@ —
imported, shipment, casks,	ton.	13.00	@19.00
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans	lb.	1.40	@ 1.55
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60	@ .85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.85	@ —
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.45	@ .50
Nitrate, imported, 20¼% N, December shipment, Northern ports, bags	ton.	47.90	@ —
Southern ports, bags	ton.	48.20	@ —
imported, 15% N., bags	ton.	42.00	@43.00
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .08¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16½
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.26½@	.28
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½@	.24
luminous, tins	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.05	@ —
Camphor, refined, slabs, cases	lb.	.63	@ .64
tablets, tins	lb.	.75	@ .77
powdered, barrels	lb.	.65	@ .66
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.85	@ 1.95
Camwood bark, ground, barrels,	lb.	.18	@ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.07¾
Morocco, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07¼
Spanish, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Candles:—			
Adamantine, 6s, 16 oz., 20-set cases	set	.14½@	.15¾
40-set cases	set	.14	@ .14½
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set	.10	@ .10¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 56 sets	set	.11	@ .11¼
6s, 12 oz., 40-set, cases	set	.09	@ .09½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.10	@ .10¼
Patent ends	set	.17½@	.18
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain, cases, set		.16¾@	.17
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.27	@ .28
Cannabis, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.22	@ .25
Cantharides, Chinese, cases	lb.	.42	@ .45
powdered, boxes	lb.	.65	@ .70
Russian, cases	lb.	.50	@ .55
powdered, boxes	lb.	.65	@ .70
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
Carbazole, refined, barrels	lb.	.75	@ —
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums,	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
secondary, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Diethyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Dimethyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Dimethylethyl, works, drums,	gal.	2.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	3.50	@ —
Isobutyl, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums,	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.11
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06	@ .08
Tetrachloride, car lots, drums,	lb.	.06¼@	.07
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½@	.10
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases,	lb.	1.30	@ 1.50
decorticated, cases	lb.	1.33	@ 1.40
green, bags	lb.	1.02	@ 1.10
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.60	@ 4.00
Cascara sagrada bark, old crop, four years, bales	lb.	.17	@ .18
one year, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
two years, bales	lb.	.15½@	.16
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.15	@ .15¼
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.15½@	.16
Argentine, 80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.15½@	.16
20-30 mesh, car lots, bags,		.15	@ .15¼
French, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.16	@ .16¼
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.13	@ .13½
No. 2, bales	lb.	.10	@ .10¼
shortstick, bales	lb.	.11	@ .11½
China, selected, cases	lb.	.09½@	.10
broken, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
extra, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Saigon, cases	lb.	.23	@ .24
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.23	@ .24
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.09	@ .10
Castile soap, white	case.	15.00	@ —
Castoreum, cans	lb.	20.00	@22.00
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.17½@	.18
Celluloid, scrap, black	lb.	.05	@ —
colored, single	lb.	.08	@ —
mixed	lb.	.01	@ —
transparent	lb.	.15	@ —
white, opaque	lb.	.16	@ —
translucent	lb.	.12	@ —
shavings, amber	lb.	.14	@ .16
colored, mixed	lb.	.05	@ —
ivory	lb.	.20	@ —
white	lb.	.15	@ .16
Cellulose acetate, bags	lb.	1.20	@ 1.25
Scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks.	
Cerium oxalate, barrels	lb.	.32	@ .33
Chalk, grinders, powdered, barrels	ton.	12.00	@ —
precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
heavy, casks	lb.	.02	@ .02½
light, casks	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.22	@ .23
Roman bales	lb.	.75	@ .80
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.06	@ —
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .02¼
tanks	lb.	.01½@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00	@ 9.00
powdered, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.06
Chloral, hydrate, drums	lb.	.70	@ .75
Chloramine, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	1.50	@ 2.50
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, works, cylinders	lb.	.04½@	—
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.04¼@	—
2,000 lbs. or more, cylinders,	lb.	.07½@	—
less than 2,000 lbs., cylinders	lb.	.08½@	—
tanks, 250 tons, works	100 lbs.	2.75	@ —
less than 250 tons, works, 100 lbs.		2.85	@ —
Pacific Coast	lb.	.02¾@	—
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.16	@ .17
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.27	@ —
resale, drums	lb.	.25	@ .27
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	20.00	@21.00
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye).			
Oxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45	@ .50
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.50	@ .55
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	3.50	@ 3.75
Cinchona bark, quilis, short, bags	lb.	.53	@ .55
long, cases	lb.	.60	@ .65
broken, bags	lb.	.23	@ .25
chips, bags	lb.	.23	@ .25
Cinchonidine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.05	@ —
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.25	@ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.43	@ —
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.25	@ —
Cinchopen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	3.20	@ —
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	3.35	@ 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.50	@ 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales,	lb.	.34	@ .35
No. 2 bales	lb.	.33	@ .34
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	2.65	@ 4.00
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.67	@ —
Citronella, bottles	lb.	2.00	@ 4.00
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	3.00	@ 5.00
Clove, Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.25½@	.26
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.10	@ .15
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	10.00	@10.50
Colors (see Dye).			
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .90
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.75	@ 1.85
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	2.25	@ 2.30
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.42	@ .42¼
solid, barrels	lb.	.46	@ .47
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	2.10	@ 2.20
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16½
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41	@ .42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50	@ 8.75
Cochineal, black, bags	lb.	1.01	@ —
gray, bags	lb.	.95	@ —
Tenerife silver, bags	lb.	.96	@ —
Cocillana, barks, bags	lb.	.26	@ .27
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb.	.30	@ .31
fingers, cases	lb.	.40	@ .45
Codeine alkaloid, cans	oz.	11.70	@11.75
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	10.45	@10.50
Nitrate, cans	oz.	10.45	@10.50
Phosphate, cans	oz.	9.25	@ 9.30
Sulphate, cans	oz.	9.50	@ 9.55
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
blue, bales	lb.	.09½@	.11
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	20.00	@ —
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.19½@	.20
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.24	@ .25
Colocynth pulp, bales	lb.	.24	@ .25
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.13½@	.15
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.14½@	.15
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10½@	.11
Copaiba balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.31	@ .33
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.32	@ .33
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.18	@ —
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.13	@ .21¼
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .27
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.44½@	.45
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.22	@ 6.27
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .28½
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.22½@	.23
red, kegs	lb.	.24	@ .33
Resinate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Stearate, precipitated, barrels,	lb.	.35	@ .40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	15.00	@16.00
barrels	ton.	17.00	@18.00
bulk	ton.	13.00	@14.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags	lb.	.06	@ .06½
bleached, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Russian, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Corn syrup, 42 deg., barrels,	100 lbs.	3.91	@ 4.16
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	3.96	@ 4.21
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	1.65	@ 1.80
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.60	@ 4.00
resale, cans	lb.	3.40	@ 3.50
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.35	@ .40
so-called, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Cream tartar, domestic, barrels,	lb.	.26½@	.27
fiber, drums	lb.	.27½@	—
kegs	lb.	.27	@ —
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.40	@ .42
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.50	@ 1.75
Oil, grade I, works, tanks	gal.	.15	@ .16
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.13	@ .14
III, works, tanks	gal.	.13	@ .14
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.14	@ .17
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.36	@ —
Cubeb berries, XX, bags	lb.	.36	@ .37
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.38	@ .39
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	@ .23
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.18	@ .19
Cumin seed, Malta, fair, bags	lb.	.17½@	Nom.
Morocco, bags	lb.	.16	@ .16½
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.08	@ .08½
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12½@	.13
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06	@ —
Cyanimide, 21-23 p.c. nitrogen, bulk	unit	2.00	@ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.15½@	—
granular, drums	lb.	.17½@	—

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.17½@	.18
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.26	@ .27
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Degras, common, domestic, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
works, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
Degras, common, English, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
German, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.04
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08¼
English, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .00
German, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Dextrin, British gum, bags	100 lbs.	4.87	@ 5.07
corn, canary, bags	100 lbs.	4.62	@ 4.82
white, bags	lb.	4.57	@ 4.77
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.06	@ .00
tapioca, bags	lb.	.06½@	.00
Diamyl ether, works, drums	gal.	4.50	@ —
small lots	gal.	5.00	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.33	@ —
Diamylene, works, drums	gal.	.65	@ —
small lots	gal.	1.25	@ —
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.70	@ —
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.35½@	.37
Diethyl carbonate, 90 p.c., drums	gal.	1.85	@ 1.90
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.25	@ .30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.60	@ —
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.60	@ .65
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works,	lb.	.10	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11	@ 12
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16	@ .18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.28	@ .30
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.35	@ .36
Dill seed, bags	lb.	.06	@ .06¼
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.20	@ .22
Dinitrobanzene, barrels	lb.	.12½@	.16¼
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13	@ .14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.32	@ .33
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.33	@ .34
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.17	@ .18
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.43	@ .44
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums	gal.	.26	@ .30
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
Diphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.40	@ .43
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.30	@ .31
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
Divi-divi, shipment, bags	ton.	46.00	@47.00
Extract, 25 p.c., tannin, bbls	lb.	.05	@ .06¼
Doggrass root, cut, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Dogwood bark, domestic, bales,	lb.	.05	@ .06
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.06¼@	.08
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.75	@ .80
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	4.00	Nom.
Duboisine sulphate, vials	oz.	35.00	@45.00
Dye, coaltar:—			

Color Index No.			
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	1.25 @ 1.40
20	Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.50 @ .54
24	Sudan I	lb.	1.00 @ 1.20
27	Orange G	lb.	.60 @ .75
31	Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50 @ .55
36	Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65 @ .70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50 @ 1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.90 @ 1.00
57	Amido naph. red 6B	lb.	.35 @ .40
73	Sudan II	lb.	1.00 @ 1.25
79	Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50 @ .60
88	Bordeaux B	lb.	.90 @ .95
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.75 @ .80
151	Orange II	lb.	.25 @ .35
165	Lake red C	lb.	1.15 @ 1.25
176	Fast red A	lb.	.65 @ .70
179	Azo rubin	lb.	1.00 @ 1.05
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 @ 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 @ .90
189	Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00 @ 3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.45 @ .50
204	Chrome black A	lb.	1.75 @ 2.00
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 @ .80
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 @ 2.00
234	Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75 @ .80
235	Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75 @ .80
246	Acid black 10B	lb.	.50 @ .70
252	Brilliant crocein	lb.	.90 @ 1.00
258	Sudan IV	lb.	1.00 @ 1.25
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 @ .80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 @ 1.00
290	Chrome black F	lb.	.45 @ .50
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 @ .87
326	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00 @ 2.25
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	.40 @ .45
332	Bismarck brown 2R	lb.	.40 @ .45
364	Paper yellow	lb.	.80 @ .90
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.50 @ .60
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	2.00 @ 2.10
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 @ 1.30
394	Direct violet N	lb.	1.25 @ 1.30
401	Developed black BHN	lb.	.80 @ 1.00
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25 @ .30
415	Direct orange R	lb.	.75 @ .80
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.75 @ .80
420	Direct Brown M	lb.	1.00 @ 1.15
446	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.25 @ .30
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.50 @ .75
502	Direct azurin G	lb.	.75 @ .80
512	Direct blue RW	lb.	.80 @ 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10 @ 1.25
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.80 @ 1.00
539	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75 @ 1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.25 @ .30
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35 @ .45
598	Direct green B	lb.	.75 @ .80
594	Direct green G	lb.	1.00 @ 1.05
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.25 @ 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 @ 1.50
636	Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	2.00 @ 2.25
666	Acid green B	lb.	1.50 @ 1.75
680	Methyl violet	lb.	2.00 @ 2.25
696	Acid violet	lb.	1.00 @ 2.00
783	Phosphin	lb.	1.50 @ 1.55
812	Primulin	lb.	.80 @ .90
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 @ 2.25
865	Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.50 @ .55
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20 @ .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.50 @ 1.50
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 @ 1.00
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.80 @ 1.25
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 @ .50
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.50 @ 1.00
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.75 @ 2.00
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15 @ .16
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 @ 1.10
	Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75 @ 1.00

Dye, natural (see name of article)

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.26	@ .27
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.66	@ .8.
spray, cases	lb.	.77	@ .79
Elder flower, bales	lb.	.45	@ .55
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.10½@	.11
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.17½@	.18
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.33	@ .35
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	26.00	@27.00
Ephedra, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.70	@ 1.90
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@ —

Call on

"General Industrial"

For All Formulae of

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

and

RELATED PRODUCTS

Local Stocks Carried at All Important Centers

Boston, Mass., Woodall Corbett Co., [illegible]
Buffalo, N.Y., H. D. Taylor Co., 99 Oak St.
Charlotte, N.C., Carolinas Auto Supply House, 531 N. College St.
Chicago, Ill., Clarence Morgan & Co., 355 West Ontario St.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Edward J. Shannon Co., 2129 Idlewild Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio, Fred H. Palmer, Jr., 519 Keystone Bldg.
Dallas, Texas, The Ferris Co., Commerce at Pearl St.
Davenport, Iowa, The Steg Co., 500 Iowa St.
Denver, Colo., B. K. Sweeney Electrical Co., 13th Ave. and Sidney St.
Detroit, Mich., E. C. Ecclestone, 2673 Cousin St.
Evansville, Ind., Red Spot Paint & Varnish Co., 110 Main St.
Indianapolis, Ind., The Gibson Co., 430 N. Capitol Ave.
Kansas City, Mo., Barada & Page, Inc., 2018 Quinotte St.
Memphis, Tenn., Ozburn-Abston & Co., 610 Monroe Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis., Andrae Auto Supply Co., 277 Milwaukee St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Midwest Oil Co., 2515 So. Minnehaha Ave.
Newark, N.J., Elin Auto Supply Co., 200 Halsey St.
Omaha, Nebr., Storz-Western Auto Supply Co., 406 So. 18th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., Alex C. Fergusson Co., 37 So. Orianna St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh Auto Equipment Co., 5808 Penn Blvd.
Rockford, Ill., Rockford Varnish Co., 2544 11th St.
San Antonio, Tex., Straus Frank Co., 201 So. Flores St.
Wichita, Kans., Johnson Bros. Auto Supply Co., 117 So. St. Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo., Mercantile Products Co., Inc., 506 N. Second St.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CORP'N

MANUFACTURERS

Pure Ethyl Alcohol and All Formulae Industrial Alcohol

Home and Executive Offices:
NEW ORLEANS

New York Office:
285 MADISON AVE.

Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums.. lb.	.1180@		—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.1290@		.1650
tanks .....lb.	.1150@		—
anhydrous, car lots, drums.. lb.	.1430@		—
less car lots, drums.....lb.	.1470@		.1540
tanks .....lb.	.14	@	—
Bromide, pure, bottles.....lb.	.85	@	.95
technical, drums.....lb.	.50	@	.55
Chloride, drums.....lb.	.22	@	.24
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb.	3.50	@	4.50
Iodide, bottles.....lb.	6.35	@	—
Lactate, works, tanks.....lb.	.24½	@	—
car lots, works, drums...lb.	.25	@	—
less car lots, works, drums.. lb.	.26	@	.29
Oxybutyrate, drums, works.lb.	.30½	@	.32½
Ethylbenzylaniliin, drums.....lb.	.97	@	1.00
Ethylene dibromide, drums...lb.	.70	@	—
Dichloride, drums.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums.lb.	.25	@	.30
technical, cans.....gal.	3.60	@	3.75
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.24	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.	.25	@	.27
tanks, works.....lb.	.23	@	—
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.17	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.	.18	@	.20
tanks, works.....lb.	.16	@	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums..lb.	.20	@	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.	.21	@	.23
tanks, works.....lb.	.19	@	—
Ethylidinaniliin, drums.....lb.	.45	@	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums...lb.	.30	@	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels..lb.	.65	@	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels..lb.	.70	@	—
Eucalyptol, cans.....lb.	1.00	@	1.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.09
Eugenol, cans.....lb.	3.50	@	4.00
Euphorbia pilulifera. bales...lb.	.08	@	.09

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk, ton.	15.00	@	21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags....lb.	.14½	@	.15
German, large, bags.....lb.	.18	@	.19
small, bags.....lb.	.11½	@	.12
Fenugreek seed, bags.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
Fir balsam, Canada, cans...gal.	10.50	@	11.00
Oregon, barrels.....gal.	.98	@	1.25
Fish berries, bags.....lb.	.04½	@	.05
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, factory, bulk... unit-ton	4.25	&	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags..ton.	58.50	@	—
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk.....unit-ton	3.75	&	.50
Flake white, barrels.....lb.	.12¼	@	—
Fleaseed, black, bags.....lb.	.30	@	.31
brown, bags.....lb.	.10	@	.10½
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 percent, works...ton.	41.00	@	46.00
enameler's 96 to 98 p.c., bags..ton.	36.00	@	40.00
ground, car lots, bulk, works..ton.	43.50	@	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk..ton.	32.50	@	—
bags .....ton.	36.50	@	—
No. 2, lump, works.....ton.	20.00	@	—
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works...ton.	18.00	@	—
ground, bags, works...ton.	31.00	@	31.50
imported, 85 and 5, ground, bulk..ton.	20.40	@	20.65
Formaldehyde, car lots, barrels, works.	.06½	@	—
less car lots, barrels.....lb.	.08½	@	.09½
Formaldehydesaniliin, drums...lb.	.37½	@	.42½
Fringetree bark, bales.....lb.	.19	@	.20
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk..ton.	15.00	@	20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags..ton.	25.00	@	30.00
Furfural, drums.....lb.	.19½	@	—
tanks .....lb.	.16½	@	—
works, drums.....lb.	.17½	@	—
tanks .....lb.	.15	@	—
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels, lb.	.18	@	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb.	.08	@	.10
42 deg. barrels.....lb.	.07	@	.09
solid, drums.....lb.	.14	@	.16
Sticks, shipment.....ton.	25.00	@	26.00

G

G salt, barrels.....lb.	.45	@	.50
Galangal root, bales.....lb.	.14	@	.15
Gall extract, barrels.....lb.	.18	@	.20
Gambier, common, bags.....lb.	.06	@	—
plantation, bags.....lb.	.07½	@	.08
Singapore, cube, bags.....lb.	.09½	@	.10
Extract, 25 p.c., tannin, bbls.lb.	.08	@	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U.S. motor, tanks..gal.	.08¾	@	.09
58-60, 437 e.p., navy, export, bulk..gal.	.09	@	—
cases..gal.	.2640	@	—
61-63, export, bulk.....gal.	.10¼	@	—
64-66, export, bulk.....gal.	.10½	@	—
66-68, aviation, bulk....gal.	.12½	@	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p..gal.	.08¼	@	—
Eastern seaboard.....gal.	.09	@	—
Gulf Coast, navy, export, bulk..gal.	.08½	@	—
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk, gal.	.09¾	@	—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk, gal.	.10	@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 58 - 60, 450 e.p..gal.	.07½	@	.07¾
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. motor, gal.	.07¾	@	.07⅝
64-66, 375 e..p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08½
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p., gal.	.06¼	@	.06¾
50-52, 450 e.p.....gal.	.06½	@	.06¾
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal.	.06¼	@	.06¾
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. motor, gal.	.06¾	@	.07
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal.	.07¼	@	.07½
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal.	.07⅝	@	.07¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.07⅞
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal.	.07¾	@	.08
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08¾
grade A, 68-70, 375 e.p..gal.	.06¾	@	.06⅞
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal.	.06¼	@	.06¼
C, 86-88, 350 e.p.....gal.	.06¾	@	.06¼
Oklahoma, 50-52, 450 e.p..gal.	.06¼	@	.06¾
56-58, 450 e.p.....gal.	.06⅝	@	.06¾
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal.	.06¾	@	.06¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. motor..gal.	.06¾	@	.06¾
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal.	.07⅜	@	.07½
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal.	.07⅝	@	.07¾
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal	.08	@	.08¼
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal.	.08¼	@	.08¼
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal.	.07½	@	.08½
grade A, 72-78, under 375 e.p..gal.	.06¾	@	.06⅞
AA, 80-87.9, 90 p. c. recovery..gal.	.06⅝	@	.06¾
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal.	.06¼	@	.06¼
BB, 84-92, 85 p.c. recovery..gal.	.06¼	@	.06¼
C, 80-88, 350 e.p.....gal.	.06¼	@	.06¼
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha..gal.	.08⅝	@	.09
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S.motor..gal.	.08	@	.08¼
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal.	.08¾	@	—
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal.	.08¾	@	—
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal.	.10	@	—

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

Tankwagon and service station prices of gasoline include State taxes of 6c. per gallon in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina; 5c. per gallon in North Carolina, New Mexico, Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Montana and Kentucky; 4c. per gallon in Arizona, Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Maryland, Vermont, Wyoming, Ohio; 3½c. per gallon in Utah; 3c. per gallon in Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Iowa, Illinois, Washington, North Dakota, Kansas and Oregon; 2c. per gallon in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Missouri and Massachusetts. Gulfport, Miss., prices include Harrison county privilege tax of 2c. per gallon in addition to the State tax; Florida inspection fee, ⅛c. per gallon; Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo., ¼c. local tax; Montgomery, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., 1c. local tax. Outside the Chicago district, in Standard Oil of Indiana territory, the following quantity discounts from the service station price are allowed on monthly sales of gasoline:—2,000 gallons or less, 2c.; more than 2,000 and less than 6,000 gallons, 2½c.; more than 6,000 gallons, 3c. Discounts are allowed each month and are not cumulative. Delivery tickets showing date and quantity delivered must be returned to the seller before the 10th of each month to secure the discount on the previous month's purchase.

	Per gal. T.W.	S.S.
C. F. A. territory:—		
Chicago, Ill.	.17	.18
Cincinnati, Ohio	.18	.20
Cleveland, Ohio	.18	.18
Columbus, Ohio	.19	.20
Davenport, Iowa	.205	.215
Dayton, Ohio	.19	.20
Decatur, Ill.	.192	.202
Detroit, Mich.	.198	.208
East St. Louis, Ill.	.184	.194
Evansville, Ind.	.19	.20
Fort Wayne, Ind.	.194	.204
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.197	.207
Indianapolis, Ind.	.192	.202
Joliet, Ill.	.194	.204
La Crosse, Wis.	.192	.202
Madison, Wis.	.183	.193
Milwaukee, Wis.	.191	.201
New Albany, Ind.	.183	.193
Peoria, Ill.	.192	.20
Saginaw, Mich.	.190	.200
South Bend, Ind.	.194	.204
Toledo, Ohio	.19	.20
Intermountain territory:—		
Albuquerque, N. M.	.23	.25
Boise, Idaho	.215	.245
Butte, Mont.	.235	.265
Casper, Wyo.	.20	.23
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.21	.24
Clovis, N. M.	.20	.225
Denver, Colo.	.14	.17
Grand Junction, Colo.	.215	.245
Helena, Mont.	.235	.265
Pueblo, Colo.	.16	.19
Salt Lake City, Utah	.22	.25
Twin Falls, Idaho	.245	.275
New England territory:—		
Augusta, Me.	.20	.22
Bennington, Vt.	.19	.21
Boston, Mass.	.18	.20
Bridgeport, Conn.	.17	.19
Burlington, Vt.	.19	.21
Hartford, Conn.	.18	.20
Manchester, N. H.	.20	.22
New Haven, Conn.	.17	.19
New London, Conn.	.20	.22
Portland, Me.	.19	.20
Providence, R. I.	.17	.19
Somerville, Mass.	.18	.20
Springfield, Mass.	.18	.20
Worcester, Mass.	.18	.20
Pacific coast territory:—		
Los Angeles, Cal.	*.185	.225
Phoenix, Ariz.	*.24	.28
Portland, Ore.	*.195	.245
Reno, Nev.	*.24	.30
San Francisco, Cal.	*.195	.255
Seattle, Wash.	.195	.255
Spokane, Wash.	.235	.295
Tacoma, Wash.	.195	.255
Southeastern territory:—		
Atlanta, Ga.	.23	.25
Augusta, Ga.	.23	.25
Birmingham, Ala.	.18	.20
Charlotte, N. C.	*.19	.21
Charleston, S. C.	*.21	.23
Columbia, S. C.	*.22	.24
Danville, Va.	*.21	.23
Hickory, N. C.	*.21	.23
Jacksonville, Fla.	.23	.25
Macon, Ga.	.23	.24
Miami, Fla.	.24	.30
Mobile, Ala.	.21	.23
Montgomery, Ala.	.23	.24
Mt. Airy, N. C.	*.21	.23
Norfolk, Va.	*.20	.22
Pensacola, Fla.	.24	.26
Petersburg, Va.	*.21	.23
Raleigh, N. C.	.18	.22
Richmond, Va.	*.20	.22
Roanoke, Va.	*.21	.23
Salisbury, N. C.	*.19	.21
Savannah, Ga.	.22	.24
Tampa, Fla.	.23	.25
Southern territory:—		
Bristol, Tenn.	.20	.23
Charleston, W. Va.	*.19	.21
Chattanooga, Tenn.	.19	.20
Clarksdale, Miss.	.21	.23
Covington, Ky.	.20	.21
Gulfport, Miss.	.225	.245
Jackson, Miss.	.20	.22
Keyser, W. Va.	*.20	.22
Knoxville, Tenn.	.20	.24
Lexington, Ky.	.20	.22
Louisville, Ky.	.21	.23
Memphis, Tenn.	.18	.22
Nashville, Tenn.	.19	.23
Natchez, Miss.	.205	.225
Parkersburg, W. Va.	*.19	.21
Vicksburg, Miss.	.205	.225
Wheeling, W. Va.	*.20	.22
Southwestern territory:—		
Alexandria, La.	.16	.19
Austin, Texas	.17	.21
Baton Rouge, La.	.15	.18
Bartlesville, Okla.	.185	.195
Dallas, Texas	.18	.22
El Paso, Texas	.16	.19
Fort Smith, Ark.	.15	.17
Fort Worth, Texas	.15	.18
Helena, Ark.	.18	.21
Houston, Texas	.18	.22
Joplin, Mo.	.175	.185
Kansas City, Mo.	.180	.190
Lake Charles, La.	.165	.195
Little Rock, Ark.	.19	.22
Muskogee, Okla.	.16	.18
New Orleans, La.	.165	.195
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.17	.19
San Antonio, Texas	.15	.19
Springfield, Mo.	.185	.195
St. Joseph, Mo.	.185	.195
St. Louis, Mo.	.179	.189
Shreveport, La.	.16	.205
Texarkana, Ark.	.16	.20
Tulsa, Okla.	.15	.20
Wichita, Kan.	.165	.175

* 2c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices:—

	Per gal. T.W.	S.S.
Trunk line territory:—		
Albany, N. Y.	.18	.20
Allentown, Pa.	.20	.22
Altoona, Pa.	.20	.22
Annapolis, Md.	*.19	.21
Atlantic City, N. J.	*.16	.18
Baltimore, Md.	*.19	.21
Binghamton, N. Y.	.16	.18
Buffalo, N. Y.	.16	.18
Cumberland, Md.	*.20	.22
Dover, Del.	*.17	.19
Erie, Pa.	.20	.22
Hagerstown, Md.	.20	.22
Harrisburg, Pa.	.20	.22
Newark, N. J.	*.17	.19
New York, N. Y.	.16@.17	.18@.20
Philadelphia, Pa.	.20	.22
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.20	.22
Rochester, N. Y.	.16	.18
Scranton, Pa.	.20	.22
Syracuse, N. Y.	.18	.20
Trenton, N. J.	*.17	.19
Utica, N. Y.	.18	.20
Warren, Pa.	.20	.22
Washington, D. C.	*.17	.19
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.20	.23
Wilmington, Del.	*.18	.20
Western trunk line territory:—		
Bismarck, N. D.	.219	.229
Davenport, Ia.	.195	.205
Des Moines, Ia.	.195	.205
Duluth, Minn.	.192	.202
Fargo, N. D.	.219	.229
Huron, S. D.	.213	.213
Keokuk, Iowa	.195	.205
McCook, Neb.	.2175	.2275
Minneapolis, Minn.	.202	.212
Norfolk, Neb.	.2075	.2275
North Platte, Neb.	.2175	.2275
Omaha, Neb.	.1925	.1925
St. Paul, Minn.	.202	.212
Scott's Bluff, Neb.	.2175	.2375
Sioux City, Iowa	.201	.211
Sioux Falls, S. D.	.211	.239

* 2c. a gallon dealer discount allowed.

Gelatin, silver, cases.....lb.	.56	@	.57
Geisemium root, bales.....lb.	.09	@	.10
Gentian root, bales.....lb.	.09¼	@	.10
ground, barrels, boxes...lb.	.12	@	.12½
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb.	.13	@	.13½
Geraniol, cans.....lb.	1.35	@	5.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles.....lb.	2.75	@	3.00
Ginger root, African, No. 1, bags, lb.	.17½	@	.17¾
Cochin, abc, bags.....lb.	.17¼	@	.18
lemon, bags.....lb.	.15½	@	.15¾
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags.lb.	.23	@	.30
medium, bold, bags.....lb.	.23	@	.23½
grinding, dark, bags...lb.	.19¼	@	.19¾
bright, bags.....lb.	.19½	@	.20
Japanese, bags.....lb.	.16	@	.16½
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases, lb.	8.00	@	15.00
wild, Southern, cases.....lb.	8.50	@	11.00
Fibers, cases.....lb.	3.75	@	4.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bags..100 lbs.	1.00	@	—
barrels .....100 lbs.	1.10	@	—
less car lots, bags.100 lbs.	1.10	@	1.60
barrels .....100 lbs.	1.25	@	1.70
imported, bags.....100 lbs.	.70	@	.80
anhydrous, domestic, bbls..lb.	.03	@	.06½
imported, barrels.....lb.	.01¾	@	.02
Glue:—			
Common, bone, barrels.....lb.	.13	@	.17
Fish, liquid, barrels.....gal.	1.25	@	2.25
Hide, cabinet, high grade, barrels..lb.	.25	@	.35
low grade, barrels.....lb.	.16	@	.22
Imported, barrels.....lb.	.22	@	.28
White, extra, barrels.....lb.	.25	@	.30
medium, barrels.....lb.	.21	@	.27
Glycerin, C. P., drums extra..lb.	.14	@	.14¼
cans .....lb.	.15½	@	.16
dynamite, drums included..lb.	.12	@	.12¾
saponification, loose, drums.lb.	.08¼	@	.08½
soapiye, loose, drums.....lb.	.07¼	@	.07½
80 degrees, yellow, drums...lb.	.14	@	.14¼
Golden seal root, bales.....lb.	2.60	@	2.65
powdered, boxes.....lb.	3.25	@	3.35
Grains of paradise, bags.....lb.	.25	@	.26
Graphite, amorphous, barrels.lb.	.04	@	.15
flake, barrels.....lb.	.06	@	.30
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk).			
Grease:—			
House, tierces.....lb.	.06¼	@	.06⅝
White, tierces.....lb.	.07¼	@	.08⅞
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Yellow, tierces.....lb.	.05½	@	.06⅝
Green:—			
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels.lb.	.30	@	.35
light, barrels.....lb.	.27	@	.31
medium, barrels.....lb.	.28	@	.31
in japan, cans.....lb.	.48	@	.50
Chrome oxide, domestic, kegs, lb.	.30	@	.32
barrels .....lb.	.27	@	.36½
imported, kegs.....lb.	.34	@	.44
Commercial, barrels.....lb.	.08½	@	.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans.....lb.	.27	@	.29
Grinders', barrels.....lb.	.08	@	.10
Jobbers', barrels.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Limeproof, kegs.....lb.	.09¼	@	.15
Paris (see P).			
Verdigris (see V).			
(Green dyes are listed under Dye).			
Grindelia, robusta, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Guaiac resin, cases.....lb.	.33	@	.35
strained, cases.....lb.	.70	@	.71
Wood .....lb.	.04	@	.06
Guaiacol, liquid, bottles, demijohns..lb.	1.80	@	1.95
Carbonate, boxes, kegs.....lb.	1.60	@	1.75
Guarana, powdered, cases....lb.	3.00	@	3.25
Gum:—			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.50
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags..lb.	.24½	@	.25
first sorts, bags.....lb.	.35	@	.36
second sorts, bags.....lb.	.33	@	.34
white, bags.....lb.	.33	@	.34
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb.	.29	@	.31
(Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cases.....lb.	1.15	@	1.50
Sumatra, cases.....lb.	.35	@	.36
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, in bond, bags.....lb.	.58	@	.60
Copal, Congo, dark amber, bags..lb.	.07¾	@	.08
sorts, bags.....lb.	.06	@	.06¼
water, white, bags.....lb.	.37	@	.45
East Indian, pale, bold, cases, lb.	.19	@	.20
nubs, bags.....lb.	.15	@	.16
chips, bags.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
black, bold, scraped, bags, lb.	.07	@	.07½
unscraped, bags.....lb.	.05½	@	.06
nubs and chips, bags..lb.	.04	@	.04½
Manila, bright amber, cases, lb.	.17	@	.17⅛
dark, hard, cases.....lb.	.16½	@	.17
pale, chips, bags.....lb.	.11¼	@	.11¼
nubs, bags.....lb.	.15¼	@	.15½
standard, sorts, bags..lb.	.05¾	@	.09¼
Pontianak, genuine, selected bold, cases..lb.	.18	@	.18½
chips, small, bags.....lb.	.13½	@	.13⅝
split, bags.....lb.	.17	@	.17¼
nubs, No. 1, bags.....lb.	.15½	@	.16
mixed, cases.....lb.	.12½	@	.13
Dammar, Batavia, cases....lb.	.20	@	.20¼
seed, cases.....lb.	.14	@	.14½
Singapore, No. 1, cases...lb.	.23	@	.23½
No. 2, cases.....lb.	.17	@	.18
No. 3, bags.....lb.	.08¼	@	.09
Elemi, No. 1, cans.....lb.	.12½	@	.13
No. 2, cans.....lb.	.12	@	.12½
No. 3, cans.....lb.	.10¾	@	.11
Gum:—			
Ester, dark, barrels.....lb.	.08¼	@	.08½
light, barrels.....lb.	.08¾	@	.09
Euphorbium, cases.....lb.	.15	@	.16
Galbanum, cans.....lb.	1.05	@	1.15
Gamboge, mass or pipe, cases, lb.	1.15	@	1.20
powdered, barrels.....lb.	1.30	@	1.35
Ghatti, soluble, bags.....lb.	.17	@	.19
superior, bags.....lb.	.10	@	.11
Guaiac (see G)			
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, X, lb.	.28	@	.30
No. 1.....lb.	.17	@	.18
No. 2.....lb.	.13	@	.14
Kauri, bright, dust, cases...lb.	.16	@	.17
brown, BX, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.50
B 1, cases.....lb.	.32	@	.33
B 2, cases.....lb.	.21	@	.24
B 3, cases.....lb.	.15½	@	.17
chips, extra, cases.....lb.	.22	@	.24
ordinary, cases.....lb.	.10½	@	.12
dust, cases.....lb.	.06	@	.10
pale, fine, cases.....lb.	.75	@	1.50
No. 1, cases.....lb.	.48	@	.55
No. 2, cases.....lb.	.30	@	.35
No. 3, cases.....lb.	.14	@	.17
dust, cases.....lb.	.07	@	.08
white, chips, ordinary, cases, lb.	.19	@	.23
dust, ordinary, cases.....lb.	.11½	@	.14
Kino, tins.....lb.	.55	@	.60
Mastic, cases.....lb.	.65	@	.66
Myrrh, cases.....lb.	.38	@	.40
Olibanum, siftings, cases...lb.	.10½	@	.11
tears, cases.....lb.	.17	@	.28
Opium (see O)			
Paracoumarone (see P)			
Rosin (see R)			
Sandarac, casks.....lb.	.40	@	.41
Scammony, cases.....lb.	1.20	@	1.35
Senegal, picked, bags.....lb.	.33	@	.35
sorts, bags.....lb.	.24½	@	.25
Storax (see S)			
Talha, bags.....lb.	.12½	@	.13½
Thus, barrels.....280 lbs.	15.00	@	—
strained, barrels.....280 lbs.	15.00	@	—
Tragacanth, Aleppo—			
No. 1, cases.....lb.	1.28	@	1.40
No. 2, cases.....lb.	1.23	@	1.35
No. 3, cases.....lb.	1.00	@	1.25
No. 4, cases.....lb.	.90	@	1.00
No. 5, bags.....lb.	.80	@	.90
No. 6, bags.....lb.	.60	@	.70
sorts, bags.....lb.	.50	@	—
Turkish, No. 1, cases.....lb.	1.00		Nom.
No. 2, cases.....lb.	.70	@	.75
No. 3, bags.....lb.	.60	@	.65
No. 4, bags.....lb.	.50	@	.55
Yacca, bags.....lb.	.03	@	.04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans....lb.	2.00	@	2.60
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels..lb.	.11	@	.13
Hematine, crystals, barrels...lb.	.14	@	.18
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb.	.03	@	.03½
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags.lb.	.04	@	.04½
Henbane leaves, bales.....lb.	.15	@	.17
Henna leaves, bales.....lb.	.11	@	.12
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb.	.13½	@	.14
Hexalin, drums.....lb.	.60	@	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums, lb.	.48	@	.56
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz.	13.50	@	14.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton.	3.00	@	3.15
imported, to arrive...unit-ton.	3.60	@	—
Hops, bales.....lb.	.28	@	.30
Horehound, bales.....lb.	.08	@	.08¼
Hydrangea root, bales.....lb.	.03	@	.03
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials...oz.	20.50	@	21.00
resale, vials.....oz.	19.00	@	20.00
Hydrochloride, vials.....oz.	20.50	@	21.00
Sulphate, vials.....oz.	23.00	@	—
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrogen peroxide, barrels...lb.	.04	@	—
bottles .....gross	7.75	@	18.50
Hydroquinone, kegs.....lb.	1.25	@	1.30
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials.oz.	35.00	@	—
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials..oz.	25.00	@	—
Hydrobromide, vials.....oz.	25.00	@	—
Sulphate, vials.....oz.	25.00	@	—
Hypernic, solid, drums.....lb.	.17	@	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels.....lb.	.11	@	.15

I

Iceland moss, bales.....lb.	.10	@	.12
Ichthyol, bottles.....lb.	4.00	@	4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, Madras, barrels.....lb.	1.25	@	1.29
synthetic, liquid, barrels...lb.	.12	@	—
Indol, C.P., bottles.....oz.	2.60	@	9.50
Infusorial earth, white, bags.. ton.	35.00	@	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, resublimed; kegs.....lb.	4.65	@	4.70
Iodoform, kegs.....lb.	6.00	@	6.05
Ionone, bottles.....lb.	5.00	@	14.00
Ipecac root, Cartagena, bags..lb.	3.90	@	4.00
powdered, boxes.....lb.	4.25	@	4.30
Rio, bags.....lb.	4.00	@	4.25
powdered, boxes.....lb.	4.25	@	4.30
Irish moss, ordinary, bales...lb.	.08	@	.09
bleached, prime, bales...lb.	.12	@	.15
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels..lb.	.05	@	.07¼
U.S.P., barrels.....lb.	.08	@	.09
solution, carboys.....lb.	.06½	@	.07
Citrate, U.S.P. VIII, cans..lb.	.94	@	.99
Hyposulphite, cans.....lb.	1.60	@	1.65
Iodide, bottles.....lb.	4.20	@	4.30
syrup, demijohns.....lb.	.35	@	.65
Nitrate, commercial, kegs..lb.	.02¾	@	.03
true, kegs.....lb.	.09	@	.09½
Oxalate, powdered, kegs....lb.	.52	@	.53
scales, cans.....lb.	.90	@	.91
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).			
Phosphate, ferric, cans.....lb.	.69	@	.70
ferrous, cans.....lb.	.36	@	.37
Pyrophosphate, cans.....lb.	.74	@	—
Reduced, 90 percent, cases..lb.	.85	@	.75
Sulphate, technical (see Copperas).			
U.S.P., crystals, barrels...lb.	.04½	@	.05
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans..lb.	.67	@	—
green scales, cans.....lb.	.65	@	.66
Oxalate, barrels, kegs.....lb.	.28½	@	.30
Iron-potash oxalate, kegs....lb.	.50	@	.51
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs. lb.	.28½	@	.30
Isinglass, Russian, cases.....lb.	4.50	@	5.00
Isoeugenol, bottles.....lb.	5.50	@	6.00
Isopentane, works, drums..gal.	2.50	@	—
small lots.....gal.	3.00	@	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales.....lb.	.21	@	.23
Jalap root, bales.....lb.	.35	@	.48
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb.	.32	@	.47
Juniper berries, bags.....lb.	.06½	@	.07½

K

Kamala, tins.....lb.	1.15	@	1.20
Kava kava root, bales.....lb.	.14½	@	.15
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S. W. export, bulk..gal.	.08	@	—
cases .....gal.	.1765	@	—
W.W., bulk.....gal.	.07¾	@	—
export, bulk.....gal.	.09	@	—
cases .....gal.	.18	@	—
Gulf ports

Dusk—snow-capped peaks—evening coolness—sylvan solitude. Yet, could you but smell the pine-scented breeze how much more effective this scene would be!

THIS IS THE NEW SALES PSYCHOLOGY—

What is one of the most powerful and yet most neglected of all selling appeals? Your package is attractive, convenient, pleasing, and withal, most modern.

But yet, the product within is oft-times most disagreeable because no thought has been given to remove the objectionable odor. To increase the sales appeal by a pleasant odor —this is the NEW SALES PSYCHOLOGY.

In all industries, on every side, we see evidences of the increasing use of deodorant materials as a means of enhancing the selling appeal.

Consider your product, and its odor, then communicate with us.

Manufacturers of odors and deodorants

TRADE GIVAUDAN SYNTHETICS DELAWANNA MARK

GIVAUDAN-DELAWANNA, Inc.

101 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Kerosene, at refinery, Oklahoma.
41-43 water white.....gal. .04½@ .05
42-44 water white.....gal. .05 @ .05¼
Pennsylvania, 45 water white, gal. .06 @ —
46 water white.....gal. .06½@ —
47 water white.....gal. .06¾@ —

Tankwagon prices per gallon:—
C. P. A territory:—
Chicago, Ill. .13
Cincinnati, Ohio. .13 @ —
Cleveland, Ohio. .13 @ —
Columbus, Ohio. .13 @ —
Davenport, Iowa. .133 @ —
Dayton, Ohio. .13 @ —
Decatur, Ill. .131 @ —
Detroit, Mich. .147 @ —
East St. Louis, Ill. .123 @ —
Evansville, Ind. .14 @ —
Fort Wayne, Ind. .134 @ —
Grand Rapids, Mich. .146 @ —
Indianapolis, Ind. .142 @ —
Joliet, Ill. .133 @ —
La Crosse, Wis. .14 @ —
Madison, Wis. .131 @ —
Milwaukee, Wis. .129 @ —
New Albany, Ind. .133 @ —
Peoria, Ill. .131 @ —
Saginaw, Mich. .142 @ —
South Bend, Ind. .144 @ —
Toledo, Ohio. .13 @ —

Intermountain territory:—
Albuquerque, N. M. .17 @ —
Boise, Idaho. .19 @ —
Butte, Mont. .19 @ —
Casper, Wyo. .13 @ —
Cheyenne, Wyo. .145 @ —
Clovis, N. M. .17 @ —
Denver, Colo. .145 @ —
Grand Junction, Colo. .16 @ —
Helena, Mont. .19 @ —
Pueblo, Colo. .145 @ —
Salt Lake City, Utah. .17 @ —
Twin Falls, Idaho. .19 @ —

New England territory:—
Augusta, Me. .15 @ —
Bennington, Vt. .15 @ —
Boston, Mass. .15 @ —
Bridgeport, Conn. .15 @ —
Burlington, Vt. .15 @ —
Hartford, Conn. .15 @ —
Manchester, N. H. .15 @ —
New Haven, Conn. .15 @ —
New London, Conn. .15 @ —
Portland, Me. .15 @ —
Providence, R. I. .15 @ —
Somerville, Mass. .15 @ —
Springfield, Mass. .15 @ —
Worcester, Mass. .15 @ —

Pacific Coast territory:—
Los Angeles, Cal. .155 @ —
Phoenix, Ariz. .205 @ —
Portland, Ore. .165 @ —
Reno, Nev. .19 @ —
San Francisco, Cal. .155 @ —
Seattle, Wash. .165 @ —
Spokane, Wash. .205 @ —
Tacoma, Wash. .165 @ —

Southeastern territory:—
Atlanta, Ga. .165 @ —
Augusta, Ga. .155 @ —
Birmingham, Ala. .13 @ —
Charlotte, N. C. .13 @ —
Charleston, S. C. .13 @ —
Columbia, S. C. .13 @ —
Danville, Va. .13 @ —
Hickory, N. C. .13 @ —
Jacksonville, Fla. .145 @ —
Macon, Ga. .16 @ —
Miami, Fla. .165 @ —
Mobile, Ala. .15 @ —
Montgomery, Ala. .165 @ —
Mt. Airy, N. C. .13 @ —
Norfolk, Va. .13 @ —
Pensacola, Fla. .145 @ —
Petersburg, Va. .13 @ —
Raleigh, N. C. .13 @ —
Richmond, Va. .13 @ —
Roanoke, Va. .13 @ —
Salisbury, N. C. .13 @ —
Savannah, Ga. .155 @ —
Tampa, Fla. .145 @ —
Georgia prices include tax of 1 cent per gallon; Alabama, ½ cent per gallon; Florida, ½ cent per gallon.

Southern territory:—
Bristol, Tenn. .14 @ —
Charleston, W. Va. .13 @ —
Chattanooga, Tenn. .16 @ —
Clarksdale, Miss. .125 @ —
Covington, Ky. .155 @ —
Gulfport, Miss. .14 @ —
Jackson, Miss. .13 @ —
Keyser, W. Va. .13 @ —
Knoxville, Tenn. .16 @ —
Lexington, Ky. .155 @ —
Louisville, Ky. .15 @ —
Memphis, Tenn. .123 @ —
Nashville, Tenn. .16 @ —
Natchez, Miss. .14 @ —
Parkersburg, W. Va. .13 @ —
Vicksburg, Miss. .14 @ —
Wheeling, W. Va. .13 @ —

Southwestern territory:—
Alexandria, La. .16 @ —
Baton Rouge, La. .145 @ —
Bartlesville, Okla. .115 @ —
Dallas, Texas. .12 @ —
El Paso, Texas. .16 @ —
Fort Smith, Ark. .13 @ —
Fort Worth, Texas. .12 @ —
Helena, Ark. .14 @ —
Houston, Texas. .11 @ —
Joplin, Mo. .123 @ —
Kansas City, Mo. .116 @ —
Lake Charles, La. .16 @ —
Little Rock, Ark. .13 @ —
Muskogee, Okla. .12 @ —
New Orleans, La. .16 @ —
Oklahoma City, Okla. .12 @ —
San Antonio, Texas. .11 @ —
Springfield, Mo. .125 @ —
St. Joseph, Mo. .122 @ —
St. Louis, Mo. .123 @ —
Shreveport, La. .15 @ —
Texarkana, Ark. .13 @ —
Tulsa, Okla. .10 @ —
Wichita, Kan. .118 @ —

Trunk line territory:—
Albany, N. Y. .15 @ —
Allentown, Pa. .13 @ —
Altoona, Pa. .13 @ —
Annapolis, Md. .12 @ —
Atlantic City, N. J. .13 @ —
Baltimore, Md. .12 @ —
Binghamton, N. Y. .15 @ —
Buffalo, N. Y. .14 @ —
Cumberland, Md. .13 @ —
Dover, Del. .13 @ —
Erie, Pa. .14 @ —
Hagerstown, Md. .13 @ —
Harrisburg, Pa. .13 @ —
Newark, N. J. .13 @ —
New York, N. Y. .16 @ —
Philadelphia, Pa. .13 @ —
Pittsburgh, Pa. .13 @ —
Rochester, N. Y. .13 @ —
Scranton, Pa. .13 @ —
Syracuse, N. Y. .12 @ —
Trenton, N. J. .13 @ —
Utica, N. Y. .14 @ —
Warren, Pa. .13 @ —
Washington, D. C. .12 @ —
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .13 @ —
Wilmington, Del. .13 @ —

Western trunk line territory:—
Des Moines, Iowa. .133 @ —
Duluth, Minn. .139 @ —
Fargo, N. D. .159 @ —
Huron, S. D. .147 @ —
Keokuk, Iowa. .133 @ —

Kerosene, tankwagon prices per gallon:—
Western trunk line territory:—
Lincoln, Neb. .1325@ —
McCook, Neb. .1475@ —
Minneapolis, Minn. .139 @ —
Norfolk, Neb. .1375@ —
North Platte, Neb. .145 @ —
Omaha, Neb. .1325@ —
Pierre, S. D. .134 @ —
St. Paul, Minn. .139 @ —
Scott's Bluff, Neb. .1425@ —
Sioux City, Iowa. .129 @ —
Sioux Falls, S. D. .144 @ —
Kola nuts, bags.....lb. .14 @ .15

L

Lady slipper root, bales.....lb. .98 @ 1.00
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae)
Lard, city, tierces.....100 lbs.10.50 @ —
compound, tierces.....100 lbs.10.75 @11.00
prime Western, tierces..100 lbs.11.15 @ —
neutral, tierces.....100 lbs.12.75 Nom.
Middle Western, tierces.100 lbs.11.05 @ —
Larkspur seed, bags.....lb. .48 @ .50
Laurel berries, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
leaves, Greek, bales.....lb. .05 @ .05½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bales lb. .25 @ .30
select, bales.....lb. .40 @ .44
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .13 @ .13½
white, broken, barrels....lb. .14½@ .15
crystals, barrels.....lb. .14 @ .14½
granular, barrels.....lb. .14½@ .15
powdered, barrels.....lb. .14¾@ .15½
Arsenate, powdered, drums.lb. .14 @ .15
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.20 @ —
Linoleate, solid, barrels....lb. .26 @ .26½
Nitrate, barrels.....lb. .13½@ .17
Red, dry, casks.....lb. .09¾@ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs. .....lb. .13¾@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1114@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs...lb. .15¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1235@ —
Resinate, precipitated, barrels, lb. .18 @ .18½
fused, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Sulphate, barrels, works....lb. .08½@ —
(See also Lead, white).
White, basic carbonate, American, dry, casks..lb. .09 @ —
basic sulphate, dry, casks.lb. .08½@ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .14¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1282@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1231@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .1186@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons. lb. .1154@ —
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .09 @ .10
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .19½@ .26
powdered, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .40
Root, bales.....lb. .06½@ .09
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .08 @ .09
selected, cases.....lb. .13 @ .16
Lime, lump, works, barrels..bbl. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk.....ton. 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder).
Lime salts (See Calcium).
Lime-sulphur solution, barrels.. gal. .15 @ .15½
Lime-urea, 34 p.c. nitrogen, 41 p.c. ammonia, gross for net, Northern ports, bags..ton.37.25 @ —
Southern ports, bags..ton.38.00 @ —
Linalol, cans.....lb. 3.00 @ 5.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 5.50 @ 7.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .23 @ .24
without leaves, bales.....lb. .27 @ .28
Linseed cake, bags.....ton.48.50 @ —
Meal, bags.....ton.58.00 @ —
Litharge, assayer's casks.....lb. .09 @ —
commercial, powdered, casks.. lb. .08¾@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs. lb. .1375@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1237@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1188@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs...lb. .1145@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1114@ —
Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.85 @ 1.90
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Citrate, barrels.....lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.65 @ —
Lithopone, domestic, car lots, bags..lb. .05¼@ —
barrels.....lb. .05½@ —
less car lots, bags.....lb. .05¾@ —
barrels.....lb. .05¾@ —
imported, ex dock, barrels..lb. .05¼@ .05¾
ex warehouse, barrels....lb. .05¾@ .06
Liverwort, leaves, bales.....lb. .17 @ .18
Lobelia, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Seed, bags.....lb. .45 @ .46
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels...lb. .14 @ .18
liquid, 51 deg., barrels...lb. .07 @ .08¼
solid, boxes.....lb. .12 @ .14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment..ton.24.00 @25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales.lb. .35 @ .40
imported, bales.....lb. .35 @ .36
Lupulin, N. F., tins.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Lycopodium, cases.....lb. .60 @ .65

M

Mace, Banda, cases.....lb. .85 @ .90
Batavia, No. 2, cases.....lb. .54 @ .56
Penang, No. 2, cases.....lb. .82 @ .84
Madder, Dutch, bags.....lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia carbonate, technical, bags..lb. .06 @ .07
barrels.....lb. .07 @ .08
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels....lb. .45 @ .60
Chloride, flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton.36.00 @37.00
imported, barrels.....ton.31.75 @33.50
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Peroxide, works, drums....lb. 1.00 @ 1.50
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .09¾@ .10¾
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, calcined, barrels.ton.50.00 @60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales...lb. .45 @ .50
blue, bales.....lb. .48 @ .50
Leaves, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Manaca root, bales.....lb. .24 Nom.
Mandrake root, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Manganese borate, high grade, barrels..lb. .19 @ —
technical, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09½
Dioxide, technical, drums...lb. .04½@ .06
85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs..lb. .40 @ .50
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans lb. 2.90 @ 3.10
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 6.40 @ —
Linoleate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels..lb. .02½@ .03
80@85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .03½@ —
85@88 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Peroxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Manganese resinate, fused, barrels.....lb. .08½@ .09¾
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .13½@ .14¾
Sulphate, works, barrels....lb. .07 @ .08
anhydrous, barrels.....lb. .08 @ .08¼
Mangrove bark, African, shipment, bags..ton.32.00 @33.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels...lb. .06 @ —
Manna flakes, large, cases....lb. .85 @ .90
small, cases.....lb. .55 @ .65
Marble flour, bags.....ton.14.00 @15.00
Marjoram, French, bales.....lb. .19¾@ .19¾
German, bales.....lb. .25 @ .26
Matico, leaves, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23
Menthol, imported, cases.....lb. 4.50 @ 4.75
synthetic, tins.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.75
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans.....lb. .91 @ —
33⅓ p.c., cans.....lb. .84 @ —
50 p.c., cans.....lb. 1.25 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. 1.83 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, green, jars, kegs...lb. 4.90 @ 4.96
red, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.90 @ 5.05
yellow, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.90 @ 4.90
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, black, drums, kegs...lb. 3.95 @ 4.20
red (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech., dom., bbls..lb. 2.11 @ —
U.S.P., drums, kegs....lb. 2.57 @ 2.72
Mercury and chalk, kegs.....lb. .92 @ —
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.50
Composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 1.50 @ 1.60
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in..pkg.10.50 @12.50
Imported.....pkg.10.25 @10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.11.50 @12.00
4 x4 in.....pkg.14.50 @14.70
3⅜x5½ in.....pkg.17.50 @18.50
3⅜x5½ in.....pkg.18.25 @19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.25 @ 2.75
4x4 in.....pkg. 3.00 @ —
Metanitroanilin, kegs.....lb. .67 @ .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels.lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs...lb. .80 @ .84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs...lb. .67 @ .69
Methanol, crude, delivered, tanks, gal. .40 @ —
denaturing grade, tanks...gal. .55 @ —
95 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .57 @ —
drums.....gal. .51 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .59 @ —
drums.....gal. .53 @ —
tanks.....gal. .48 @ —
97 p.c., car lots, barrels..gal. .59 @ —
drums.....gal. .53 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .61 @ —
drums.....gal. .55 @ —
tanks.....gal. .50 @ —
purified, car lots, barrels...gal. .59 @ —
drums.....gal. .53 @ —
less car lots, barrels....gal. .61 @ —
drums.....gal. .55 @ —
tanks.....gal. .50 @ —
synthetic, car lots, works, frt. allowed, drums.....gal. .54 @ .55
less car lots, works, frt. allowed, drums.....gal. .58 @ .59
tanks, works, frt. allo...gal. .50 @ —
Methyl acetate, dom., drums.gal. No stocks
imported, drums.....lb. .16½@ —
Acetone, car lots, drums....gal. .83 @ —
less car lots, drums.....gal. .85 @ .87
tanks.....gal. .80 @ —
Anthranilate, bottles.....lb. 2.40 @ 2.75
Benzoate, bottles.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.25
Chloride, cylinders.....lb. .45 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 5.00
Salicylate, drums.....lb. .40 @ .43
tins.....lb. .42 @ .45
resale, tins.....lb. .40 @ .41
Methylanthraquinone, kegs....lb. .85 @ .95
Methylheptenone, bottles....lb. 9.00 @10.00
Methylheptin carb., bottles..lb.20.00 @26.00
Methylene blue, medicinal, kegs, lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Mica, dry ground, works, bags, ton.65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton.110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
Milk powder, skimmed, barrels, lb. .09 @ .12
unskimmed, barrels.....lb. .27½@ .28½
Millet seed, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04¾
hulled, bags.....lb. .06¾@ .07¾
Mineral (thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Monochlorbenzene, drums....lb. .10 @ .16¾
Monoethylanilin, drums.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.08
Monoethylortholuidin, drums.. lb. .70 @ .75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums.....lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Alkaloid, cans.....oz.10.80 @10.95
Ethylhydrochloride, vials....oz.10.75 @10.80
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Hydrochloride, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Mullein flowers, cans.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Leaves, bales.....lb. .07 @ .09
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles.....oz.20.00 @22.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles..oz.28.00 @30.00
pods, bottles.....oz.20.00 @21.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 6.75 @ 7.00
ketone, cans.....lb. 7.25 @ 8.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 2.65 @ 3.00
Musk root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Mustard seed, Bari, brown, bags, lb. .09 @ .09¾
California, brown, bags...lb. .11 @ .11½
Dutch, yellow, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
English, yellow, bags.....lb. .06¾@ .06¾
Roumanian, yellow, bags..lb. .05¾@ .06¼
Sicilian, brown, bags....lb. .09 @ .09¾
Myrobalans, J1, shipment, bags, ton.37.00 @38.00
J2, shipment, bags.....ton.26.00 @27.00
R2, shipment, bags.....23.75 @24.00
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.lb. .03¾@ .04¾
powdered, 53 p.c., barrels..lb. .05 @ .05¾

N

Naphtha (see Gasoline).
painters' (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see E).
Naphthalene, ball, barrels....lb. .05¼@ .05¾
crude, imported, bags.....lb. .02½@ .02¾
domestic, 74 to 76 p.c. bags.lb. .03½@ .04
dyestuff, bags.....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
flake, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05¼
Nerolin, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.60 @ 2.65
Nickel chloride, barrels.....lb. .20 @ —
kegs.....lb. .21½@ —
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .36 @ .40
Salt, double, barrels.....lb. .12 @ .17
single, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .17
Nicotine, 95 p.c., tins.....lb. 5.25 @ —
Sulphate, tins.....10 lbs. 9.50 @ —
Niter cake, works, bulk.....ton.15.00 @18.00
barrels.....ton.23.00 @26.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks.....lb. .09 @ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .08½@ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
15 to 20 up to 200 sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ .32
Nitrocellulose, AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .00 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .25 @ .26
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .00 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .34 @ .36
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .00 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .00 @ .00
ICS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .00 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
½ sec, car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c., ammonia, bags, prompt shipment, c.i.f. Atlantic ports.....unit-ton 3.50 @ —
futures.....unit-ton 3.50 @ 3.60
Nitronaphthalene, barrels.....lb. .25 @ —
Nitrotoluene, works, drums...lb. .14 @ .15
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags.....lb. .15½@ .16
Chinese, shipment, cases...lb. .12 @ .13
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .38 @ .39
110s, bags, cases.....lb. .27 @ .28
grinding, bags, cases.....lb. .18½@ .27
Nux vomica, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .08 @ .08½

O

Oak bark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .04¼@ .04½
Ocher (see Yellow).
Oil:—
Acetone (see A).
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
e.p.s., bottles.....lb. 2.90 @ 3.00
sweet, true (expressed), bottles..lb. .70 @ .72
Amyris, tins.....lb. 1.95 @ 2.00
Angelica root, bottles.....lb.18.00 @19.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead-free, U.S.P., tins.lb. .80 @ .85
Apricot kernel, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
Bay, West Indian, tins.....lb. 2.20 @ 2.60
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
natural, Messina, coppers..lb. 3.20 @ 3.75
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins.....lb. .12 @ .14
rectified, tins.....lb. .45 @ .50
Bois de Rose, Brazilian, tins.lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Cayenne, tins.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.15
Cade, U.S.P., tins.....lb. .26 @ .27
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .75 @ .80
U.S.P., IX, tins.....lb. .80 @ .85
U.S.P., X, tins.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.30
Calamus, tins.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums, lb. .28 @ .33
cases.....lb. .30 @ .31
white, drums.....lb. .35 @ .37
Cananga, native, tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
rectified, tins.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.15
Caraway, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
Cardamom seed, bottles.....lb.26.00 @28.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans, lb. 1.45 @ 1.50
Castor, blown, car lots, drums, lb. .16¼@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .18½@ —
medicinal, car lots, bbls...lb. .18½@ —
cases.....lb. .14½@ —
drums.....lb. .13 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .15½@ —
cases.....lb. .14½@ —
drums.....lb. .13½@ —
No. 3, car lots, barrels.....lb. .12¾@ —
cases.....lb. .13¾@ —
drums.....lb. .12½@ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .13 @ —
cases.....lb. .14 @ —
drums.....lb. .12¾@ —
Cedarleaf, tins.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.15
Cedarwood, drums, tins.....lb. .26 @ .28
Celery seed, bottles.....lb. 7.75 @ 8.50
Chinawood, barrels, drums...lb. .14½@ —
Coast, spot, tanks.....lb. .12¾@ .12¾
futures, tanks.....lb. .12¾@ —
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles...lb.10.00 @10.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans....lb. .56 @ .57
drums.....lb. .54 @ .55
Java, drums.....lb. .70 @ .75
Clove, U.S.P., cans.....lb. 1.75 @ 1.80
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels, lb. .06¾@ .06¾
Coast, tanks.....lb. .06¾@ .07
Cochin grade, barrels.....lb. .08¾@ .09
Manila, barrels.....lb. .06¾@ —
tanks.....lb. .07 @ .07¼
Coast, tanks.....lb. .06¾@ .06¾
Cod, British, east coast, barrels, gal. .68 @ —
Newfoundland, barrels...gal. .89 @ .90
Codliver, Norwegian, bbls..bbl28.00 @30.00
Newfoundland, barrels...bbl.30.00 @31.00
Coriander seed, barrels.....lb. 6.00 @ 6.25
Corn, crude, barrels.....lb. .10 Nom.
mills, tanks.....lb. .06 @ .06¼
refined, barrels.....lb. .11 Nom.
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report)
Creosote (see C)
Croton, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.50 @ 3.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 2.85
Cumin, bottles.....lb. 7.00 @ 7.50
Degras (see D)
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 2.00 @ 2.05
California, 27 plus.....bbl. 1.15 @ —
Dip (see D)
Dill, bottles.....lb. 2.75 @ 5.75
Distillate (see Oil, furnace)
Erigeron, tins.....lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, cs...lb. .52 @ .53
drums.....lb. .51 @ .52
Fennel seed, sweet, tins.....lb. .95 @ 1.10
Fuel, California, tidewater, bunker..bbl. .85 @ .90
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .90 @ 1.00
Kansas, 24-36.....bbl. .75 @ .80
Louisiana-Arkansas, 18-20.bbl. .70 @ .75
18-20.....bbl. .70 @ .75
New York and New Jersey terminals:—
Monday.....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Tuesday.....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Wednesday.....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Thursday.....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Friday.....bbl. 1.05 @ —
Saturday.....bbl. 1.05 @ —
North Texas, 24-36.....bbl. .70 @ .75
26-30.....bbl. .75 @ .80
Oklahoma, 14-16.....bbl. .65 @ .75
18-22.....bbl. .70 @ .80
22-26.....bbl. .85 @ .90
24-26.....bbl. .90 @ 1.00
26-30.....bbl. .95 @ 1.05
28-30.....bbl. 1.20 @ 1.25
Pennsylvania, 60-40.....gal. .05 @ —
36-40.....gal. .05¼@ —
Furnace, delivered, 400 gals. or more, bulk..gal. .09 @ .10
50 to 800 gals., bulk....gal. .09½@ .10¼
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .08¾@ .04¼
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38 - 40, light screw....gal. .03½@ .04

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Oil, furnace, Oklahoma, 35-37, gal.	.03¼@	.03¾
36-38 gal.	.03¾@	.03¾
38-40 gal.	.03¾@	.04
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk..gal.	.05¼@	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36.....gal.	.03¾@	.04
Kansas, 32-36.....gal.	.03½@	.03¼
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36.gal.	.03¼@	.03¾
North Texas, 32-36.....gal.	.02¾@	.03
Oklahoma, 32-36.....gal.	.02¾@	.03
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).		
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins, lb.	4.50 @	4.75
Bourbon, tins.....lb.	4.50 @	4.75
Turkish, tins.....lb.	3.10 @	3.25
Ginger, distilled, bottles....lb.	6.25 @	6.50
Haarlem, domestic, bottles..... gruss	3.25 @	3.50
imported, bottles.... ..gross	3.35 @	3.40
Hemlock, tins.....lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Herring, coast, tanks.....gal.	No stocks	
Horse, barrels.....lb.	.09½	Nom.
Juniper berries, terpeniless, tins..lb.	14.00 @	16.00
U.S.P., tins.....lb.	2.10 @	4.50
Wood, tech., not U.S.P., tins..lb.	.50 @	.75
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs.	11.75 @	—
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs.	11.50 @	—
extra, barrels.....100 lbs.	12.50 @	—
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs.	12.00 @	—
winter, strained, barrels..... 100 lbs.	12.75 @	—
prime, barrels.....100 lbs.	13.00 @	—
Lavender flowers, French, U.S.P., tins..lb.	2.60 @	5.00
garden, tins.....lb.	.45 @	.50
Spike, French, technical, tins lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Spanish, technical, tins..lb.	.90 @	1.10
Lemon, California, tins.....lb.	2.20 @	2.35
Messina, coppers, tins.....lb.	2.75 @	3.75
Lemongrass, native, tins....lb.	.60 @	.85
Lime, distilled, tins.....lb.	8.00 @	8.50
expressed, tins.....lb.	20.00 @	22.00
Linaloe wood, cases.....lb.	2.30 @	2.40
Linseed, boiled, tanks.....lb.	.1450@	—
car lots, barrels.....lb.	.1548@	—
less car lots, barrels.....lb.	.1588@	—
less than 5 barrels.....lb.	.1628@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels..lb.	.1658@	.1688
raw, tanks.....lb.	.1428@	—
car lots, barrels.....lb.	.1506@	—
less than car lots, barrels, lb.	.1548@	—
less than 5 barrels.....lb.	.1588@	—
refined, barrels.....lb.	.1578@	.1618
varnish grade, barrels.....lb.	.1596@	16.38
Lubricating, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light..gal.	.50 @	.51
cylinder, filtered, D 600, gal.	.39 @	.40
E 600.....gal.	.33 @	.34
unfiltered, 600 a. f....gal.	.33 @	.34
650 a. f.....gal.	.35 @	.36
600 flash, a. f. ....gal.	.36 @	.37
650 flash, a. f. ....gal.	.41 @	.42
motor, 900, No. 7 color, gal.	.35 @	.36
500, No. 7½ color..gal.	.25 @	.26
400, No. 7½ color..gal.	.24 @	.25
300, No. 7 color....gal.	.21 @	.22
200 No. 3½ color...gal.	.20 @	.21
pale, 100 vis., No. 2½ color..gal.	.16 @	—
150 vis., No. 3½ color, gal.	.20 @	.20½
230 vis., No. 3¾ color, gal.	.24 @	.24½
red, 200 vis., No. 6 color, gal.	.16½@	.17
250 vis., No. 6 color, gal.	.17½@	.18
285 vis., No. 6½ color, gal.	.20 @	—
California, 150 vis., 2½ to 3 color..gal.	.09 @	.10
200 vis., 2¾ to 3 color..gal.	.10 @	.10½
300 vis., 3 to 3½ color..gal.	.10½@	.11
350 vis., 3½ to 4 color..gal.	.11 @	.12
400 vis., 3½ to 4 color..gal.	.12 @	.13½
200 vis., 2½ to 3 color..gal.	.08¾@	.09
300 vis., 3 to 4 color....gal.	.09 @	.09½
400 vis., 3 to 4 color....gal.	.11 @	.11½
500 vis., 3½ to 4 color..gal.	.11¾@	.12
500 vis., 3 to 3½ color..gal.	.11 @	.11¾
600 vis., 3½ plus color..gal.	.12 @	.12¾
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color..gal.	.06½@	.06¾
100 vis., No. 2 color....gal.	.05½@	.05¾
150 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.07¾@	.08
150 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.07½@	.07¾
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.09¾@	.09¾
180 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.09 @	.09¾
180 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.08¾@	.09
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.09¾@	.10
200 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.09½@	.09¾
200 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.09 @	.09¼
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.11 @	.11½
220 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.10¾@	.11
220 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.10 @	.10½
240 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.13 @	.13½
240 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.12½@	.13
240 vis., No. 5 color....gal.	.12 @	.12½
280 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.15¾@	.16
280 vis., No. 4 color....gal.	.14½@	.15
280 vis., No. 5½ color..gal.	.13½@	.14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color..gal.	.20¼@	.21¼
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.25¼@	.25½
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.27½@	.28¼
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal.	.31¼@	.31½
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal.	.27½@	.28½
625 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal.	.31½@	.32½
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal.	.36½@	.37½
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock, gal.	.32¾@	.33¾
600 D cyl. stock.....gal.	.35¾@	.37
600 cold test (light bright), gal.	.50 @	.51
600 cold test (dark bright), gal.	.48 @	.50
South Texas, 100 vis., No. 2 color, unfiltered..gal.	.06 @	.07
200 vis., No. 3 color, unfiltered..gal.	.09 @	.10
500 vis., No. 3½ color, unfiltered..gal.	.10 @	.11
200 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.07½@	.08½
300 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.09 @	.09½
500 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.10 @	.10½
750 vis., No. 5 to 6 color, red..gal.	.11¾@	.12¾
Mace, distilled, tins.....lb.	1.80 @	1.90
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks..gal.	.45	Nom.
refined, light pressed, barrels, gal.	.67 @	.70
white, bleached, barrels.gal.	.72 @	.75
yellow, bleached, barrels.gal.	.69 @	.72
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles .....lb.	1.70 @	1.80
natural, U.S.P., bottles...lb.	9.00 @	10.00
expressed, barrels.....gal.	.85 @	.90
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, lb.	.17½@	—
Extra, barrels.....lb.	.12½@	—
No. 1, barrels.....lb.	.12 @	—
pure, barrels.....lb.	.14½@	—
Oil, neroli, bigarde, bottles....lb.	125.00 @	250.00
petale, bottle .....lb.	170.00 @	300.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins.....lb.	1.80 @	1.90
Olive, denatured, barrels..gal.	.92 @	.95
edible, barrels.....gal.	2.00 @	2.40
foots, green, barrels.....lb.	.08¼@	.08½
Oleo, No. 1, barrels.....lb.	.11¾@	—
No. 2, barrels.....lb.	.10¾@	—
No. 3, barrels.....lb.	.10¼@	—
Orange, sweet, distilled, tins.lb.	2.00 @	2.25
expressed, California, tins.lb.	3.75 @	4.15
Messina, U.S.P., coppers, lb.	3.50 @	4.00
West Indian, tins.....lb.	3.15 @	3.25
Origanum, commercial, tins.lb.	.25 @	.50
Palm, Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07½@	—
shipment, casks.....lb.	.07⅝@	.07⅛
Niger, casks.....lb.	.07¼@	—
shipment, casks.....lb.	.06⅞@	—
Palm kernel, casks.....lb.	.07¾@	—
tanks .....lb.	.07¼@	—
Palmarosa, tins.....lb.	3.10 @	3.25
Patchouli, bottles.....lb.	7.25 @	7.50
Peanut, crude, barrels.....lb.	.11¼	Nom.
mills, tanks.....lb.	.08¾	Nom.
refined, barrels.....lb.	.13¼	Nom.
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins..lb.	1.65 @	1.70
imported, tins .....lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Peppermint, natural, cases..lb.	3.40 @	3.60
redistilled, U.S.P., tins....lb.	3.80 @	3.85
Perilla, barrels .....lb.	.17	Nom.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins..lb.	1.85 @	1.90
Pimento, tins.....lb.	2.40 @	2.50
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels.....gal.	.61 @	.65
water white, barrels.....gal.	.64 @	.68
Pine needle, Siberian, cans..lb.	.65 @	.70
Poppyseed, barrels.....gal.	1.70 @	—
Rapeseed, blown, barrels..gal.	1.00 @	1.03
refined, barrels.....lb.	.73 @	.74
Red, distilled, barrels.....lb.	.10¾@	.11¼
tanks .....lb.	.09¾@	—
saponified, barrels.....lb.	.10¾@	.11¼
tanks .....lb.	.09¾@	—
turkey (see Oil, turkey red).		
Rose, artificial, bottles.....oz.	2.00 @	3.00
natural, coppers.....oz.	15.00 @	21.00
Rosemary, technical, tins...lb.	.32½@	.35
U.S.P., tins.....lb.	.50 @	.55
Rosin, first rectified, drums.gal.	.57 @	.58
second rectified, drums...gal.	.60 @	.61
third rectified, drums.....gal.	.68 @	.70
Rubberseed, drums.....lb.	.09¼@	—
works, tanks.....lb.	No stocks	
Salmon, coast, tanks.....gal.	.44	Nom.
Sandalwood, E.I., U.S.P., tins. lb.	8.75 @	9.00
Sardine, coast, tanks.....gal.	.48 @	—
Sassafras, artificial, drums..lb.	.33 @	.34
cases .....lb.	.35 @	.36
natural, tins.....lb.	1.20 @	1.50
Savin, tins.....lb.	1.65 @	1.75
Sesame, refined, drums.....lb.	.12¼@	.14
Soya bean, domestic, crude, barrels .....lb.	.1230@	.1270
tanks .....lb.	.1150@	—
refined, barrels.....lb.	.1270@	.1380
tanks .....lb.	.1190@	—
imported, blown, barrels..lb.	.12 @	.13½
crude, barrels.....lb.	.12 @	.12½
coast, tanks.....lb.	.09½@	.09¾
refined, barrels.....lb.	.13¼@	.13½
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases....lb.	4.60 @	4.75
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels...gal.	.84 @	.85
natural, f.o.b. New Bedford, barrels..gal.	.78 @	.80
Spruce, tins.....lb.	.95 @	1.00
Sweet birch, Northern, tins..lb.	2.25 @	2.75
Southern, tins.....lb.	1.70 @	1.80
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb.	.11¼@	—
Tansy, tins.....lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Tar, commercial, barrels...gal.	.42 @	—
refined, barrels.....gal.	.50 @	—
Tar acid (see T).		
Teaseed, coast, barrels.....lb.	.09	Nom.
Thyme, red, tins.....lb.	.70 @	.80
white, tins.....lb.	.85 @	.90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).		
Turkey red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums .....lb.	.07¾@	.08
75 p.c., barrels, drums.....lb.	.11 @	.12
Turpentine (see T).		
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottle....lb.	5.85 @	6.00
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks .....lb.	.07	Nom.
No. 2, coast, tanks.....lb.	.06¼	Nom.
natural, barrels.....gal.	.78 @	—
refined, winter, bleached, barrels..gal.	.80 @	—
extra, barrels.....gal.	.82 @	—
White, medicinal, domestic, 890@895 s.g., drums.gal.	1.00 @	1.05
875@880 s.g., drums..gal.	.75 @	.80
865@870 s.g., drums..gal.	.70 @	.75
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums.....gal.	.68 @	.88
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums .....gal.	.74 @	.80
875-880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums .....gal.	.76 @	.91
880-885 s.g., 323-330 vis., drums .....gal.	.78 @	.93
885-890 s.g., 325-330 vis., drums .....gal.	.82 @	.97
Wintergreen, Northern, tins.lb.	7.00 @	8.50
Southern, tins.....lb.	3.50 @	3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, tins.....lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Wormwood, tins.....lb.	14.00 @	15.00
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, lb.	9.75 @	13.00
Manila, bottles.....lb.	30.00 @	36.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases.....lb.	12.90 @	13.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans....lb.	13.85 @	14.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans.....lb.	13.85 @	14.85
Orange mineral, American, casks, lb.	.11¾@	.18
French, Tours, casks.....lb.	.16¼@	—
kegs .....lb.	.17¼@	—
Orange peel, bitter bales....lb.	.11 @	.12
sweet, bales.....lb.	.14 @	.15
Orange flowers, cases.....lb.	.35 @	.40
Orris root, Florentine, bags...lb.	.26 @	.28
fingers, cases.....lb.	1.10 @	1.15
powdered, barrels, boxes...lb.	.28 @	.29
Verona, bales.....lb.	.25 @	.26
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb.	.25 @	.26
Orthochloraniliin, drums.....lb.	.65 @	.75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels....lb.	2.15 @	2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels.....lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums.....lb.	.50 @	.65
Orthocresol, drums.....lb.	.24 @	.28
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums...lb.	.08 @	.10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs.lb.	.30 @	.32
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins, lb.	.70 @	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs.....lb.	.85 @	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums.....lb.	.16 @	.18
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs..lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums.....lb.	.27 @	.30
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels.....lb.	.07 @	.07½

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Papain, powdered, cases.....lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Paprika, extra fancy, bags...lb.	.24½@	.24¾
fair, bags.....lb.	.22 @	.22½
fancy, bags.....lb.	.23¾@	.24¼
medium, bags.....lb.	.23½@	.24
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs...lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls..lb.	.99 @	1.02
hydrochloride, barrels.....lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Parachlorophenol, drums.....lb.	.50 @	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums .....lb.	.07 @	.12
Paradichlorobenzene, drums...lb.	.17 @	—
kegs .....lb.	.18 @	.25
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls...lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
124@126 A.m.p., bbls...lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels .....lb.	.03¼@	—
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags, lb.	.04 @	—
cases .....lb.	.04¼@	—
123@125 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04¼@	—
cases .....lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
125@127 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04¾@	.04½
cases .....lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
128@130 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.04½@	—
cases .....lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
130@132 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.05 @	—
cases .....lb.	.06¼@	.06½
133@135 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.06¼@	—
cases .....lb.	.06¾@	.07
135@137 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.06¾@	.06½
cases .....lb.	.07¼@	.07¼
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bags, lb.	.04 @	—
111@115 A.m.p., bags..lb.	.03¾@	—
semi-refined solid, bags, 122@124 A.m.p., bags.....lb.	.03¼@	—
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags, lb.	.02¾@	.03
124-126, bags.....lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
Paraformaldehyde, kegs.....lb.	.40 @	.42½
Paraldehyde, technical, drums.lb.	.20½@	.23
U.S.P., carboys.....lb.	.48 @	.50
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs....lb.	.52 @	.54
Paranitroaniliin, kegs.....lb.	.55 @	—
contract, kegs.....lb.	.51 @	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs..lb.	.23 @	.30
Paranitrophenol, kegs.....lb.	.45 @	.50
Paranitrotoluene, kegs.....lb.	.29 @	.31
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls...lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb.	.70 @	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels..lb.	.55 @	—
Paratoluidin, casks.....lb.	.38 @	.40
Pareira brava root, bales....lb.	.12 @	.13
Paris green, bulk.....lb.	.35½@	.37½
Passion flower herb, bales...lb.	.08 @	.09
Patchouli leaves, bales.....lb.	.22 @	.23
Pellitory root, bales.....lb.	.15 @	.16
Pennyroyal, bales.....lb.	.07 @	.08
Pentane, normal, works, drums, gal.	2.50 @	—
small lots, works.....gal.	3.00 @	—
Pentanes, mixed, works, drums, gal.	1.50 @	—
small lots, works.....gal.	2.00 @	—
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags.lb.	.34½@	.35
Lampong, bags.....lb.	.30 @	.31
Tellicherry, bags.....lb.	.34 @	.34½
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, bags..lb.	.16 @	.16½
Mombassa, bags.....lb.	.22 @	.24
white, Java, Muntok, bags..lb.	.48 @	.49
Singapore, Muntok, bags..lb.	.47 @	.48
Peppermint leaves, bales.....lb.	.45 @	.50
Persian berry extract, barrels.lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums.....lb.	1.80 @	1.90
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels..lb.	.03¾@	.03½
light, car lots, barrels.....lb.	.03¾@	.03¾
cream, car lots, barrels.....lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
dark green, car lots, barrels..lb.	.01¾@	.02
lily white, car lots, barrels..lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
snow white, car lots, barrels.lb.	.03¾@	.06¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels.lb.	.02¾@	.03

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

California:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Standard Oil Company of California and Union Oil Company of California).

Athens, Rosecrans, Dominguez:—

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
24-24.9 deg.....	1.01	.89
25-25.9 deg.....	1.05	.90
26-26.9 deg.....	1.09	.92
27-27.9 deg.....	1.13	.94
28-28.9 deg.....	1.17	.96
29-29.9 deg.....	1.21	.98
30-30.9 deg.....	1.25	1.00
31-31.9 deg.....	1.30	1.03
32-32.9 deg.....	1.35	1.06
33-33.9 deg.....	1.41	1.09
34-34.9 deg.....	1.47	1.12
35-35.9 deg.....	1.53	1.15
36-36.9 deg.....	1.59	1.18
37-37.9 deg.....	1.65	1.21
38-38.9 deg.....	1.71	1.24
39-39.9 deg.....	1.77	1.27
40-40.9 deg.....	1.83	1.30
41-41.9 deg.....	1.89	1.33
42-42.9 deg.....	1.95	1.36

Coyote Hills:—

14-17.9 deg.....	.70	.85
18-18.9 deg.....	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.....	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.....	.84	.85
21-21.9 deg.....	.88	.86
22-22.9 deg.....	.91	.87
23-23.9 deg.....	.94	.88
24-24.9 deg.....	.97	.89
25-25.9 deg.....	1.00	.90
26-26.9 deg.....	1.04	.91
27-27.9 deg.....	1.08	.92
28-28.9 deg.....	1.12	.93
29-29.9 deg.....	1.16	.94
30-30.9 deg.....	1.20	.95

Kern river:—

11-11.9 deg.....	.45	.45
12-12.9 deg.....	.50	.55
13-13.9 deg.....	.50	.65
14-19.9 deg.....	.80	.75
Kettleman Hills, 55 deg. and above.....	1.65	—

Midway - Sunset - Elk Hills, Lost Hills, Newhall°, McKittrick°, Buena Vista Hill:—

14-17.9 deg.....	.50	.75
18-18.9 deg.....	.50@ .56	.75
19-19.9 deg.....	.50@ .62	.75
20-20.9 deg.....	.68	.77
21-21.9 deg.....	.74	.79
22-22.9 deg.....	.80	.81
23-23.9 deg.....	.85	.83
24-24.9 deg.....	.90	.85
25-25.9 deg.....	.95	.87
26-26.9 deg.....	1.00	.89
27-27.9 deg.....	1.05	.91
28-28.9 deg.....	1.10	.93
29-29.9 deg.....	1.16	.96
30-30.9 deg.....	1.22	.99
31-31.9 deg.....	1.28	1.02
32-32.9 deg.....	1.34	1.05
33-33.9 deg.....	1.40	1.08
†34-34.9 deg.....	1.46	1.11

° Newhall and McKittrick are posted only to 19.9 degrees; Midway, Sunset, Elk Hills and Buena Vista Hills to 33.9 degrees.
† Posted only on Lost Hills crude.

Santa Fe Springs—

21-21.9 deg. and below	.89	.85
22-22.9 deg.....	.92	.85
23-23.9 deg.....	.95	.85
24-24.9 deg.....	.98	.85
25-25.9 deg.....	1.01	.86
26-26.9 deg.....	1.04	.87
27-27.9 deg.....	1.07	.88
28-28.9 deg.....	1.10	.89
29-29.9 deg.....	1.15	.91
30-30.9 deg.....	1.20	.93
31-31.9 deg.....	1.25	.95
32-32.9 deg.....	1.30	.97
33-33.9 deg.....	1.35	.99
34-34.9 deg.....	1.40	1.01
35-35.9 deg.....	1.45	1.03
36-36.9 deg.....	1.50	1.06
37-37.9 deg.....	1.55	1.09
38-38.9 deg.....	1.60	1.12
39-39.9 deg.....	1.65	1.15

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

Signal Hill, Seal Beach, Torrance†, Alamotio Heights, Huntington Beach, Inglewood*, Olinda-Brea Canyon°°, Richfield‡:—

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
14-14.9 deg.....	.70	.85
15-15.9 deg.....	.70	.85
16-16.9 deg.....	.70	.85
17-17.9 deg.....	.70	.85
18-18.9 deg.....	.75	.85
19-19.9 deg.....	.80	.85
20-20.9 deg.....	.85	.85
21-21.9 deg.....	.89	.86
22-22.9 deg.....	.93	.87
23-23.9 deg.....	.97	.88
24-24.9 deg.....	1.01	.90
25-25.9 deg.....	1.05	.90
26-26.9 deg.....	1.09	.94
27-27.9 deg.....	1.13	.96
28-28.9 deg.....	1.17	.98
29-29.9 deg.....	1.21	1.00
30-30.9 deg.....	1.25	1.06
31-31.9 deg.....	1.30	1.08
32-32.9 deg.....	1.35	1.09

°° Olinda-Brea Canyon to 30.9 degrees.
* Inglewood posted only to 28.9 degrees.
† Torrance posted only to 28.9 degrees.
‡ Richfield posted only to 30.9 degrees.

Wheeler Ridge°, Coalinga:—

14-19.9 deg.....	.50	.75
20-20.9 deg.....	.68	.76
21-21.9 deg.....	.74	.74
22-22.9 deg.....	.80	.80
23-23.9 deg.....	.85	.70
24-24.9 deg.....	.88	.80
25-25.9 deg.....	.91	.81
26-26.9 deg.....	.94	.82
27-27.9 deg.....	.98	.83
28-28.9 deg.....	1.03	.85
29-29.9 deg.....	1.06	.87
30-30.9 deg.....	1.10	.89
31-31.9 deg.....	1.14	.91
32-32.9 deg.....	1.14	.91
33-33.9 deg.....	1.22	.95
34-34.9 deg.....	1.26	.97
35 deg. and above..	1.30	.99

° Wheeler Ridge posted only to 27.9 degrees.

Whittier, La Habra:—

14-14.9 deg.....	.70	.85
15-15.9 deg.....	.75	.85
16-16.9 deg.....	.80	.85
17-17.9 deg.....	.84	.85
18-18.9 deg.....	.88	.85
19-19.9 deg.....	.91	.86
20-20.9 deg.....	.95	.85
21-21.9 deg.....	.98	.85
22-22.9 deg.....	1.01	.86
23-23.9 deg.....	1.04	.87
24-24.9 deg.....	1.07	.88
25-25.9 deg.....	1.10	.89
26-26.9 deg.....	1.13	.91
27-27.9 deg.....	1.16	.93
28-28.9 deg.....	1.19	.95
29-29.9 deg.....	1.22	.97
30-30.9 deg.....	1.25	.99

Canada:—
(Posted by Imperial Oil Company)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Oil Springs.....	2.27	2.02
Petrolia	2.20	1.95

Gulf Coast:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Corporation, Texas Company, Sun Pipe Line Company.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Evangeline	1.15	1.15
Goose Creek, Hull, Liberty, West Columbia, Orange, Boling, Sour Lake, Pierce Junction, Spindletop Junction:—		
Grade A.....	1.20	1.20
Grade B, below 28 deg.	1.15	1.15
25-25.9 deg.....	1.18	1.18
26-26.9 deg.....	1.21	1.17
27-27.9 deg.....	1.24	1.19
28-28.9 deg.....	1.27	1.21
29-29.9 deg.....	1.30	1.26
30-30.9 deg.....	1.33	1.26
31-31.9 deg.....	1.36	1.27
32-32.9 deg.....	1.39	1.29
33-33.9 deg.....	1.42	1.31
34-34.9 deg.....	1.45	1.32
35-35.9 deg.....	1.49	1.35
36-36.9 deg.....	1.53	1.39
37-37.9 deg.....	1.57	1.37
38-38.9 deg.....	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg.....	1.65	1.43
°40 deg. and above..	1.69@1.85	1.45

* Posted by Texas Company and Sun Pipe Line Company.

High Island.....	1.60	...
Jennings, La.....	1.68	1.55
Laredo	.95	.84
Piedras Pintas.....	1.85	1.80
Saratoga, Batson, Dayton	1.20	1.20

Indiana, Illinois:—
(Posted by Ohio Oil Company.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Illinois	1.75	1.55
Indiana	1.57	1.57
Muskegon, Mich.....	1.00	..
Plymouth, Ill.	1.28	1.25
Princeton, Ind.....	1.75	1.55
Waterloo	1.50	1.25
Saginaw, Mich.	1.90@2.05	1.95@2.05

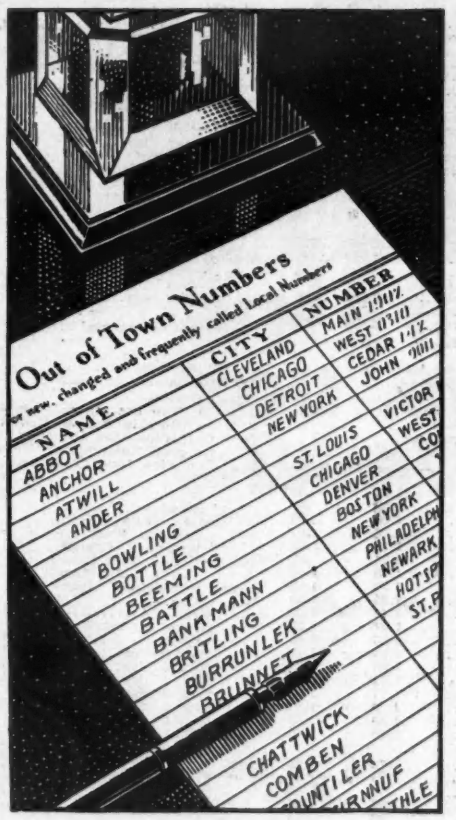
Kentucky, Tennessee:—
(Posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Ragland	.95	.95
Somerset grade, in Cumberland lines.	1.55	1.75

Louisiana, Arkansas:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company, Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

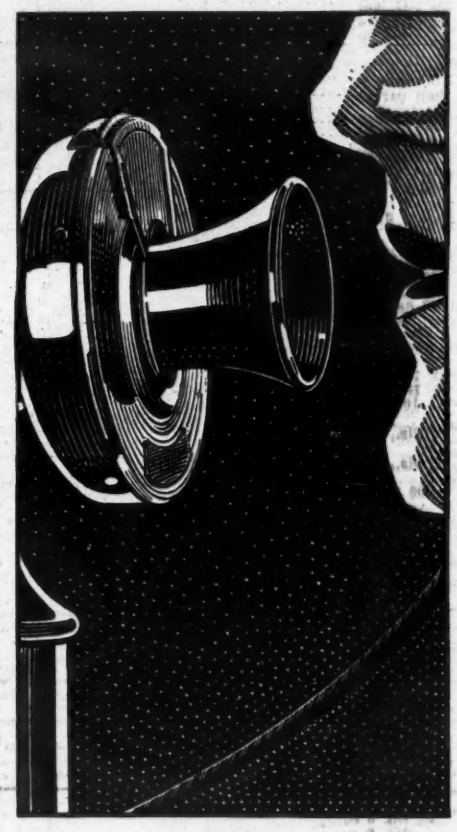
	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Bellevue	1.80	1.90
Bull Bayou, Caddo, Haynesville, El Dorado, Homer, Crichton, De Soto:—		
28 deg. and below..	1.00	.81
25-25.9 deg.....	1.05	.86
26-26.9 deg.....	1.10	.96
27-27.9 deg.....	1.15	1.02
28-28.9 deg.....	1.20	1.06
29-29.9 deg.....	1.25	1.16
30-30.9 deg.....	1.30	1.21
31-31.9 deg.....	1.35	1.26
32-32.9 deg.....	1.40	1.31
33-33.9 deg.....	1.45	1.36
34-34.9 deg.....	1.50	1.41
35-35.9 deg.....	1.55	1.46
36-36.9 deg.....	1.60	1.51
37-37.9 deg.....	1.65	1.56
38-38.9 deg.....	1.70	1.61
39-39.9 deg.....	1.75	1.66
40-40.9 deg.....	1.80	1.69
41-41.9 deg.....	1.85	1.69@1.74
42-42.9 deg.....	1.90	1.74
43-43.9 deg.....	1.95	1.79
44 deg. and above...	1.95@2.00	1.79@1.84
°Carlton	.60	.85

3 simple Suggestions for Telephoning between Cities



Call by number, whenever you can

Call during the less crowded hours of the business day



Speak distinctly and directly into the mouthpiece

HERE are three simple suggestions that are almost sure to help you in getting the most out of your telephone calls between near and distant towns.

Call by number, whenever you can; it will save your time. It is useful to know the number, especially for calls that you may make frequently. "Information" will gladly give you the number of any person or concern you wish, so that you can make a note of it for the future. It is a convenience to your customers to print your own telephone number on your letterhead.

Make your calls when the men you want to reach are likely to be less busy. Try calling before 9.30 in the morning, between noon and 2, or shortly after 4.

Third, speak distinctly into the telephone, keeping your lips close to the mouthpiece. A natural speaking voice such as you use in talking to a man across your desk, makes distant calls as clear as local calls.

Remembering these three points will make your telephone service easier and better than ever. Inter-city calls are ideal for making appointments. Following up visits. Clearing away misunderstandings. Completing buying and selling transactions. Bell Telephone Service is *Convenient . . . Economical . . . Universal.*

BELL SYSTEM — AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

Louisiana-Arkansas:—

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Cotton Valley:—		
below 28 degrees.	.85	.81
28-28.9 deg.	.85	.88
29-29.9 deg.	.85	.96
30-30.9 deg.	.85	1.02
31-31.9 deg.	.85	1.09
32-32.9 deg.	.85	1.16
33-33.9 deg.	.85	1.21
34-34.9 deg.	.85	1.26
35-35.9 deg.	.85	1.31
36-36.9 deg.	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg.	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg.	1.60	1.46
39-39.9 deg.	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg.	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg.	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg.	1.75	1.66
43-43.9 deg.	1.80	1.71
Pine Island	1.44	1.40
Smackover:—		
below 24 deg.	.85	.75
24 deg and above	1.00	.90
Starks Dome, La.*	1.40	1.40
Stephens:—		
below 26 deg.	.90	1.00
26-26.9 deg.	.94	1.02
29-29.9 deg.	.98	1.04
30-30.9 deg.	1.02	1.06
31-31.9 deg.	1.06	1.08
32 deg. and above	1.10	1.10
Urania†	1.10	.85

* Posted by Gulf Pipe Line Company only.
† Posted by Paragon Development Company.

Mexico:—
(F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Panuco	1.15	1.10
Tax	13.668c	15.873c
Tuxpan	.93	.93
Tax	21.938c	26.35c

Oklahoma, Kansas, North, East and Central Texas:—
(Posted by Sinclair Oil & Gas Company, Cosden Pipe Line Company, Champlin Refining Company, Gypsy Oil Company, Continental Oil Company, Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Texas Company, Carter Oil Company. Inside prices posted only by Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Corsicana, heavy	.80	1.25
East Lulling†	1.00	—
Midcontinent*:—		
below 25 deg.	.85	.67
25-25.9 deg.	.70@ .90	.67
26-26.9 deg.	.75@ .95	.74
27-27.9 deg.	.85@1.00	.81
28-28.9 deg.	.90@1.05	.88
29-29.9 deg.	.95@1.10	.95
30-32.9 deg.	1.05@1.15	1.02
31-31.9 deg.	1.15@1.20	1.09
32-32.9 deg.	1.25	1.16
33-33.9 deg.	1.30	1.21
34-34.9 deg.	1.35	1.26
35-35.9 deg.	1.40	1.31
36-36.9 deg.	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg.	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg.	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg.	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg.	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg.	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg.	1.75	1.66
43-43.9 deg.	1.80	1.71
44 deg. and above	1.85	1.76@2.16

* Includes Boggy Creek and Corsican light.
† Posted by Sun Pipe Line Co.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency.)

	Per barrel 1929.	1928.
Cabell, W. Va.	1.65	1.45
Corning, Ohio	1.80	1.80
Gaines, Pa.	2.25	2.25
Keister, Pa.	1.20	1.20
Lima*	1.80	1.60
Pennsylvania:—		
Bradford, in National Transit lines	3.00-3.05	3.35
Other fields, in Buckeye lines	2.70	3.00
Eureka lines	2.90	3.15
New York and National Transit lines	3.00-3.05	3.25-3.35
Southwest Penn lines	3.00	3.25
Wooster, Ohio*	1.90	1.67

*Posted by Ohio Oil Company

Rocky Mountain:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texas Company only)

	per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Artesia, N. M.	1.08	1.08
Big Muddy†	1.43	1.33
Byron	1.33	1.33
Cat Creek*	1.65	1.45
Elk Basin†	1.00	1.00
Ferris	1.60	1.60
Florence, Colo.	.90	.90
Grass Creek†, heavy	1.65	1.48
light	1.65	1.33
Greybull*	.85	.85
Hamilton Dome	1.70	1.38
Hogback, N. M.*	1.20	1.20
Kevin	1.63	1.48
Lance Creek†	.80	.80
Lander	2.20	2.20
Lake Basin	1.05	.95
Lost Soldier	.85	.85
Moffatt, Colo.	1.20	1.10
Mule Creek	.65	.65
Notches	1.65	1.35
Osage*	1.25	....
Pedro	1.75	1.75
Pilot Butte	1.00	1.00
Poison Spider	1.10	1.10
Rax Lake	1.40	1.33
Rock Creek†		
Salt Creek*:—		
28-28.9 deg.	1.00	.88
29-29.9 deg.	1.10	.96
30-30.9 deg.	1.15	1.02
31-31.9 deg.	1.20	....
32-32.9 deg.	1.25	1.09
33-33.9 deg.	1.30	1.21
34-34.9 deg.	1.35	1.28
35-35.9 deg.	1.40	1.31
36-36.9 deg.	1.45	1.36
37-37.9 deg.	1.50	1.41
38-38.9 deg.	1.55	1.46
39-39.9 deg.	1.60	1.51
40-40.9 deg.	1.65	1.56
41-41.9 deg.	1.70	1.61
42-42.9 deg.	1.75	1.66
43-43.9 deg.	1.80	1.71
44 deg. and above	1.85	1.76
Simpson Ridge	.80	.80
South Casper Creek	1.00	1.00
Sunburst	1.75	1.66
Torchlight	1.65	1.35
Tow Creek, Colo.	.72	.72

* Posted by Midwest Refining Company.
† Posted by Midwest Refining Company and Ohio Oil Company.

Petroleum, crude, at wells:—

South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Texpata Pipe Line Company, Humble Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Callinan	1.75	1.75
Cedar Creek	1.00	....
Luling	.90	1.00
Lytton Springs (see Midcontinent).		
Mirando	.90	1.00
Rockdale, Minerva:—		
below 38 deg.	1.25	1.25
38-38.9 deg.	1.27	1.27
39-39.9 deg.	1.29	1.29
40 deg. and above	1.31	1.31
Salt Flat	1.25	....
Somerset:—		
32-32.9 deg.	1.05	1.05
33-33.9 deg.	1.07	1.07
34-34.9 deg.	1.09	1.09
35-35.9 deg.	1.11	1.11
36-36.9 deg.	1.13	1.13
37-37.9 deg.	1.15	1.15
38 deg. and above	1.17	1.17
Thrall (prices same as Midcontinent, less 19½c. per 100 pounds freight).		

—Posted by Grayburg Pipe Line Company and Pioneer Oil & Refining Company.

Texas Panhandle:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Kay C'nty Gas Company.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Carson County, Hutchinson County:—		
below 32 deg.	.90	.69
32-32.9 deg.	.95	.76
33-33.9 deg.	1.00	.81
34-34.9 deg.	1.05	.86
35-35.9 deg.	1.10	.91
36-36.9 deg.	1.15	.96
37-37.9 deg.	1.20	1.01
38-38.9 deg.	1.25	1.06
39-39.9 deg.	1.30	1.11
40-40.9 deg.	1.35	1.16
41-41.9 deg.	1.40	1.21
42-42.9 deg.	1.45	1.26
43-43.9 deg.	1.50	1.31
44-44.9 deg.	1.55	1.36
Gray County:—		
below 29 deg.	.90	.69
29-29.9 deg.	.95	.73
30-30.9 deg.	1.00	.78
31-31.9 deg.	1.05	.83
32-32.9 deg.	1.10	.86
33-33.9 deg.	1.15	1.01
34-34.9 deg.	1.20	1.06
35-35.9 deg.	1.25	1.11
36-36.9 deg.	1.30	1.16
37-37.9 deg.	1.35	1.21
38-38.9 deg.	1.40	1.26
39-39.9 deg.	1.45	1.31
40-40.9 deg.	1.50	1.36
41-41.9 deg.	1.55	1.41
42-42.9 deg.	1.60	1.46
43-43.9 deg.	1 65	1.51
44 deg. and above	1 70	1.56
Panola County*:—		
32-32.9 deg.	.96	.86
33-33.9 deg.	.98	.98
34-34.9 deg.	1.00	1.00
35-35.9 deg.	1.02	1.02
36-36.9 deg.	1.04	1.04
37-37.9 deg.	1.06	1.06
38 deg. and above	1.08	1.08
Wheeler County:—		
below 30 deg.	.90	.68
30-30.9 deg.	.95	.72
31-31.9 deg.	1.00	.76
32-32.9 deg.	1.05	.80
33-33.9 deg.	1.10	.91
34-34.9 deg.	1.15	.96
35-35.9 deg.	1.20	1.01
36-36.9 deg.	1.25	1.06
37-37.9 deg.	1.30	1.11
38-38.9 deg.	1.35	1.16
39-39.9 deg.	1.40	1.21
40-40.9 deg.	1.45	1.26
41-41.9 deg.	1.50	1.31
42-42.9 deg.	1.55	1.36
43-43.9 deg.	1.60	1.41
44 deg. and above	1 65	1.46

*Posted by Sun Oil Company, National Refining Company.

West Texas:—
(Posted by Kay County Gas Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Crane, Upton, Winkler, Pecos, Crockett, *Glasscock, *Howard, Mitchell and Lea (New Mexico) Counties:		
below 25 deg.	*.70@ —	.65
25-25.9 deg.	.74	.65
26-26.9 deg.	.78	.65
27-27.9 deg.	.82	.65
28-28.9 deg.	*.84@ .86	.65
29-29.9 deg.	*.86@ .90	.65
30-30.9 deg.	*.88@ .94	.65
31-31.9 deg.	*.90@ .98	.65
32-32.9 deg.	*.92@1.02	.65
33-33.9 deg.	*.94@1.06	.65
34-34.9 deg.	*.96@1.10	.65
35-35.9 deg.	*.98@1.14	.65
36 deg. and above	*1.00@1.18	.65
Iatan, all gravities	.93	.93

*Howard and Glasscock Counties only.

Western Kentucky:—
(When not otherwise indicated, posted by Indian Refining Company, Ohio Oil Company.)

	Per barrel— 1929.	1928.
Clay County, Tenn.*	1.50	1.50
Cumberland, Barren, Monroe Counties*	1.50	1.50
Oil City, Ky.† in lines of Stoll Refining Company.	1.70	1.65
Western Kentucky, all gravities	1.68	1.48

* Posted by Paragon Development Company.
† Posted by Stoll Oil Refining Company.

Petroleum jelly (see Petrolatum).

Spirits, works, tanks	gal.	.11¼@ —
steel barrels	gal.	.17 @ —
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	.14¾@ .15
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., barrels, drums	lb.	1.10 @ 1.20
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	7.00 @ 8.25
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, bottles	lb.	9.00 @ —
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	ton.	6.50 @ —
land pebble, 68 p.c. minimum, mines	ton.	5.10 @ 5.25
70 p.c., mines	ton.	3.75 @ 3.90
72 p.c., mines	ton.	4.25 @ 4.35
75 p.c. basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines	ton.	5.25 @ 5.50
75 p.c. minimum, mines	ton.	5.75 @ —
77 p.c. basis, 76 p.c. minimum, mines	ton.	6.25 @ —
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines	ton.	5.00 @ —
75 p.c., mines	ton.	5.50 @ —
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	.37½@ .45
yellow, cases	lb.	.31 @ .37½
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.20 @ .25
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	.44 @ .48
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.20 @ .25
Phthalic anhydride, refined, barrels	lb.	.18 @ .19
technical, barrels	lb.	.16 @ .16½
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	.12 @ .13
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	5.00 @ 5.25
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	5.00 @ 5.25
Pimento, bags	lb.	.20 @ .20½
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	.55 @ .60
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
hardwood, works, one-time container	ton.	40.00 @45.00
pine, barrels	bbl.	7.00 @ 8.00
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	28.00 @29.00
barrels	100 lbs.	3.40 @ 3.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @ —
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	.21 @ .22
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	4.25 @ 4.80
Poke root, bales	lb.	.07½@ .08
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	.35 @ .40
Root bark, bags	lb.	No stocks
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb.	.60 @ .61
Heads, barrels	lb.	.50 @ .55
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.08¼@ .08½
Russian, bags	lb.	.07½@ .08
Potash acetate, barrels	lb.	.29 @ .30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.09½@ .10
granular, barrels	lb.	.10½@ .11
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.09 @ .09¾
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	.14 @ .22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	.30 @ —
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.42 @ .43
Carbonate, 96-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.07¾@ .08¼
96-96 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.08¼@ .07
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.05¾@ .06¾
hydrated, shipment, casks	lb.	.05¾@ .06
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @ —
powdered, barrels	lb.	.16 @ —
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, casks	lb.	.06¼@ .06¾
imported, casks	lb.	.06¼@ .06¾
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, casks, 100 lbs.		.05 @ 7.30
less car lots, casks	lb.	.07½@ .08
imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.06¼@ .06¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks	lb.	.08½@ .09
imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.08½@ .09
contracts	lb.	.08½@ .09
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	.16 @ .17
powdered, kegs	lb.	.11 @ .14
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.05¼@ .05½
(See also Potash Muriate)		
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.23 @ .32
Citrate, barrels	lb.	.51 @ .53
Cyanide, cases	lb.	.56 @ .57½
Glycerophosphate solution, 75 p.c., barrels, cans	lb.	1.35 @ 1.50
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	1.70 @ 1.80
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.80 @ .85
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	3.25 @ 3.50
Kainit*, 12.4 p.c., bags	ton.	12.10 @ —
bulk	ton.	9.10 @ —
14-16 p.c., bags	ton.	12.60 @ —
bulk	ton.	9.60 @ —
Manure salt*, 20 p.c., bags	ton.	15.50 @ —
bulk	ton.	12.50 @ —
30 p.c., bags	ton.	21.95 @ —
bulk	ton.	18.95 @ —
double (see Potash-magnesia sulphate.)		
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	.13 @ —
Muriate*, 80-85 p.c., basis 80 p.c., bags	ton.	26.75 @ —
bulk	ton.	25.15 @ —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).		
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	.28 @ .29
technical, barrels	lb.	.20 @ .24
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.11 @ .12
Permanganate, technical, drums	lb.	.16 @ .17
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.16 @ .17
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	.40 @ .45
yellow, barrels	lb.	.18¾@ .21
Sorts, casks	lb.	.06½@ .09
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.13 @ .16
technical*, 90-95 p.c., basis 90 p.c., bags	ton.	47.75 @ —
bulk	ton.	46.15 @ —
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	20.89 @ —
Xanthate, tanks	lb.	.12 @ —
car lots, drums	lb.	.14 @ —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, *48-53 p.c., basis 48 p.c., bags	ton.	27.50 @ —
bulk	ton.	25.90 @ —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs	lb.	.21 @ .22
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb.	.13 @ .20
Berries, bales	lb.	.22 @ .25
Prince's pine, herb, bales	lb.	.35 @ .40
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.12½@ .13
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	.06 @ .07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.03½@ .04
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb.	.13 @ .16
Putty, commercial, tubs	lb.	.03½@ —
linseed oil, kegs	lb.	.05½@ —
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.38 @ .39
half closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.35 @ .36
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.31 @ .32
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.26 @ .27
Pyridin, drums	gal.	1.75 @ 1.90
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	unit ton	.13 @ .13¾

*Prices subject to seasonal discounts; see fertilizer market report.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.06 @ .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.03 @ .04
barrels	lb.	.03½@ .03¾
solid, 62 p.c., bags	lb.	.06 @ .06½
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.05¾@ —
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.09 @ .10
Root, bags	lb.	.10 @ .11
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05½@ .06½
solid, drums	lb.	.09¼@ .10½
Quicksilver, 76-lb. flasks, net per flask		124.00 @124.50
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.70 @ 1.00
Quinidine alkaloid, cans	oz.	.75 @ —
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.50 @ —
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.74 @ —
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.54 @ —
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.76 @ —
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.76 @ —
Benzoate, cans	oz.	.74 @ —
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.40 @ —
Japanese, tins	oz.	.40 @ —
Swiss, tins	oz.	.40 @ —
Citrate, cans	oz.	.50 @ —
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.54 @ —
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.54 @ —
Quinine ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.70 @ —
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.74 @ —
Formate, cans	oz.	.72 @ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.72 @ —
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.50 @ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.50 @ —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.54 @ —
Hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.76 @ —
Hypophosphate, cans	oz.	.70 @ —
Lactate, cans	oz.	.66 @ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.62 @ —
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.52 @ —
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.40 @ —
Sulphocarbolate, cans	oz.	.66 @ —
Tannate, cans	oz.	.60 @ —
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.74 @ —
Valerate, cans	oz.	.78 @ —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.54 @ —

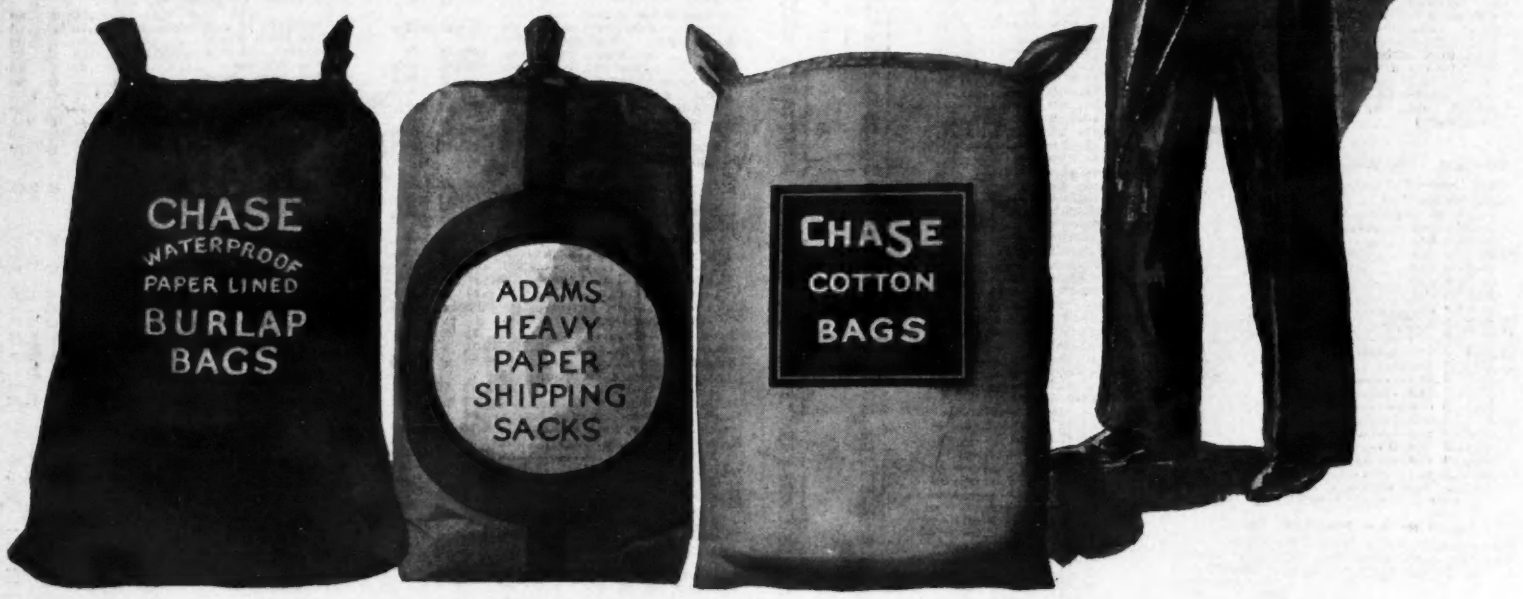
R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.44 @ .46
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.07 @ .07¼
German, bags	lb.	.06½@ .07
South American, bags	lb.	No stocks
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.50 @ .85
Red:—		
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs	lb.	.50 @ 1.00
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50 @ 2.10
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	6.00 @ 7.00
Crocus martia, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.08 @ .09
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65 @ .75
Indian, dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04 @ .06
pure, barrels	lb.	.10 @ .14
English, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.06 @ .09
pure, barrels	lb.	.11 @ .14
in oil, cans	lb.	.31 @ .32
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks	lb.	.04 @ .14
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.90 @ .96
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	2.11 @ —
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	33.00 @45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02 @ .04½
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.03 @ .04½
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.75 @ .80
reduced, 10 percent, kegs	lb.	.10 @ .13
Purple lake, kegs	lb.	.60 @ 2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15 @ .25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20 @ .30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.32 @ .90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.55 @ 1.75
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15 @ .40
in oil, cans	lb.	.41 @ .43
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.01½@ .05
in oil, cans	lb.	.17 @ .20
Vermillion, American, bbls	lb.	.15 @ .25
English quicksilver, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.90 @ 2.00
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)		
Red precipitate, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	2.16 @ —
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.13 @ —
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	1.15 @ 1.23
contracts, works, cans	lb.	1.15 @ —
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.65 @ —
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.11½@ .12
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	6.25 @20.00
Rhubarb root, high dried, cases, powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.28 @ .30
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs	lb.	.30 @ .32
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @ —
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.23 @ —
Water, triple	demijohn	1.65 @ 1.80
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	6.00 @ 6.25
Leaves, bales	lb.	.30 @ .31
Rosin, gum:—	lb.	.05 @ .05½
B, barrels	280 lbs.	8.40 @ —
D, barrels	280 lbs.	8.40 @ —
E, barrels	280 lbs.	8.57½@ —
F, barrels	280 lbs.	8.57½@ —
G, barrels	280 lbs.	8.57½@ —
H, barrels	280 lbs.	8.57½@ —
I, barrels	280 lbs.	8.60 @ —
K, barrels	280 lbs.	8.60 @ —
M, barrels	280 lbs.	8.60 @ —
N, barrels	280 lbs.	8.65 @ —
W.G., barrels	280 lbs.	9.30 @ —
W.W., barrels	280 lbs.	9.80 @ —
X, barrels	280 lbs.	9.80 @ —
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	7.65 @ —
works, barrels	280 lbs.	6.50 @ —
Rottenstone, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	28.50 @28.00
Imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.06 @ .07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½@ .04½
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.10 @ .12
Rue, bales	lb.	.17½@ .18

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels	lb.	.30 @ .34
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70 @ —
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75 @ 1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales,	lb.	.28 @ .30
Spanish, tins	lb.	10.00 @10.25
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.38 @ .40
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04½@ .05½
Greek, bales	lb.	.03½@ .04
Sage flour, bags	lb.	.04½@ .05½
Salicin, cans	lb.	9.00 @ 9.50
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90 @ .95
Salt cake, ground, works, barrels,	ton.	25.00 @28.00
bulk, works	ton.	20.00 @24.00
chrome (see Chrome cake)		
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07½@ .08
granular, barrels	lb.	.06 @ .06½
powder, barrels	lb.	.07½@ .07¾
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	123.00 @133.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.35 @ 1.60
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, bales,	lb.	.26 @ .29
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales,	lb.	.12 @ .18
select, bales	lb.	.22 @ .23
Savory, bales	lb.	.08½@ .09
Saw Palmetto berries, bales	lb.	.08½@ .09
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.08 @ .80
Schaeffer's salt, kegs	lb.	.35 @ .37
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.18½@ —
Senega root, bales	lb.	.90 @ 1.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bales	lb.	.13 @ .15
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.12½@ .15
No. 2, bales	lb.	.09½@ .12
No. 3, bales	lb.	.07½@ .08
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09½@ .17
Pods, bales	lb.	.10 @ .12
Siftings, bales	lb.	.09¾@ .11½
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.35 @ .36
Shellac, bone dry, bleachers', December, barrels	lb.	.52 @ —
Jan.-Feb., barrels	lb.	.51 @ —
refined, barrels	lb.	.54 @ —
D.C., cases	lb.	.59 @ .60
Diamond I, cases	lb.	.59 @ .60
Superfine, bags	lb.	.39 @ .40
T.N., bags	lb.	.35 @ .36
V.S.O., cases	lb.	.59 @ .60

One of These Bags Will Meet Your Needs



A plain or waterproof paper lined burlap bag—a heavy paper open mouth bag—a heavy or light cotton bag, paper lined or plain—one of the three is sure to meet your needs.

If They Don't

then the next best thing is to get a Chase Bagologist to develop a bag that will. You can get a bag for any powdered or granulated product. Get in touch with your nearest Chase Bag Co. branch.

CHASE BAG CO.

PLANTS AND SALES OFFICES:

Cleveland, Goshen, Denver, Chicago, Louisville, Hutchinson, Milwaukee, Charleston, Memphis, St. Louis, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Dallas, Detroit, Charlotte, Kansas City, Toledo, New Orleans

"Bags of all Kinds"

Affiliated Company THE ADAMS BAG COMPANY, *Chagrin Falls, Ohio*
Manufacturers of NEVERBURST Paper Bags

CHASE BAGS

Shellac varnish, orange, 1 to 9 barrels, 5-lb. cut	gal.	2.15	@ —
car lots, 25-40 p.c., works	gal.	2.05	@ —
4½-lb. cut	gal.	1.96	@ —
4-lb. cut	gal.	1.90	@ —
3½-lb. cut	gal.	1.80	@ —
white, 1 to 9 barrels, 5-lb. cut	gal.	2.45	@ —
4½-lb. cut	gal.	2.35	@ —
4-lb. cut	gal.	2.25	@ —
3½-lb. cut	gal.	2.10	@ —
Silica, ground, extra fine (400 mesh), works, bulk	ton.	35.00	@37.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@11.00
water-floated works, bulk	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver bullion	oz.	49%@	—
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.35%@	.37½
Nucleinate, vials	oz.	.96 @	.99
Proteinate, vials	oz.	.81 @	.84
Simarubra bark, bales	lb.	.28 @	.29
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Western, bales	lb.	.25 @	.28
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.12½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00	@22.00
Soda acetate, tech., barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05¼
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.75 @	1.00
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lot, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.40	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.57½	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	1.25	@ —
less car lots, bags, 100 lbs.		2.37	@ 2.57
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 2.75
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.37½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55	@ —
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.22½	@ —
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.70	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.32	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.67½	@ —
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.34½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.67½	@ —
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.17½	@ —
less car lots, bags, 100 lbs.		2.11	@ 2.26
barrels	100 lbs.	2.34	@ 2.49
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.32	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55	@ —
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.15	@ —
Benzoate, U.S.P., contracts, 2,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.46	@ —
drums	lb.	.47	@ .49
1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.48	@ —
drums	lb.	.48	@ .50
100-lb lots, kegs	lb.	.47	@ —
drums	lb.	.49	@ .51
Bicarbonate, car lots, barrels, 100 lbs.		2.25	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.00	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.17½	@ .19
Biphosphate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.30	@ .34
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.85	@ 4.25
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95	@ 2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.42	@ .43
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.75	@ 5.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash; Soda, monohydrated; Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.35	@ —
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	4.16	@ 4.31
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.30	@ —
ground, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		3.35	@ —
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	4.16	@ 4.31
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.30	@ —
liquid, contracts, tanks	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
works, tanks	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.95	@ —
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.76	@ 3.91
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90	@ —
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80	@ 3.10
Chlorate, domestic, works, kegs	lb.	.07½@	.10
imported, ex dock, contracts, kegs	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
Citrate, U.S.P. VIII, cans	lb.	.38 @	.40
U.S.P. X, cans	lb.	.43 @	.45
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., domestic, drums	lb.	.18 @	—
imported, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
Glycerophosphate, crystals, barrels, cans	lb.	1.40	@ 1.55
solution, U.S.P., bottles, cans, demijohns	lb.	1.05	@ 1.20
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.27
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cans,	lb.	.19 @	.22
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.70 @	.75
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ 3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.25	@ 4.30
Metanilate, kegs	lbs.	.70	@ .75
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ —
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.54	@ —
Nitrate, crude, natural, spot, bags	100 lbs.	2.12	@ —
January delivery, bags, 100 lbs.		2.14	@ —
synthetic, domestic, bags	100 lbs.	2.21½	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	2.12½	@ —
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
imported, less car lots, casks	lb.	.06¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls	lb.	.37 @	.42
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.19 @	.20
technical, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
tribasic, c. lots, wks., bags	lb.	.0375@	—
barrels	lb.	.0390@	.0490
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, barrels	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼@	—
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	—
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.05	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.15	@ —
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00	@ —
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47	@ .49
resale, boxes	lb.	.43	@ .46
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.70	@ .80
tanks	100 lbs.	.80	@ —
60 deg., works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65	@ —
Soda, silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05½
foreign, drums	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Stannate, drums	lb.	.58 @	—
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.29
Sulphate (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 60 p.c., crystals, domestic, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
60 p.c., broken, domestic, casks	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.25
imported, casks	100 lbs.	2.87½	@ 3.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Sulphocarbolate, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.32
Sulphocyanide, casks	lb.	.28 @	.32½
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.58 @	—
chemically pure	lb.	1.25 @	—
Solvent naphtha, water white, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.70 @	.80
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.27 @	.32
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Spruce extract, ordinary, works, tanks	lb.	.01 @	—
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.02¾@	.03
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Squill, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.14 @	.15
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.72	@ 3.92
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	3.82	@ 4.02
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
imported, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
rice, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
wheat, bags	lb.	.06½@	.10½
Starch iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77 @	—
Staveacre seed, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.10
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09½
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Storax, cases	lb.	.35 @	.40
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Seed, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.51 @	.52
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.61 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.51 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.52 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.42 @	—
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.65 @	.70
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.21
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	2.65	@ 2.75
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	2.85	@ 3.95
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton.	18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00	@ —
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.53	@ 2.10
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.45
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.60
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.10
refined, extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.80	@ 3.35
barrels	100 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.17
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85	@ 3.40
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95	@ 3.50
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.15
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10	@ 3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45	@ 4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .17
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.70
barrels	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.85
Chloride, works, tanks	lb.	.03½@	.04
drums	lb.	.05 @	.07
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07½
refrigeration, works, multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½@	.07½
cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.12
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	—
Sumac, domestic, Southern points	bags. ton.	35.00	@ —
Sicilian, ground, shipments	bags. ton.	72.00	@74.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.06½@	.09½
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Manchurian, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
South American, bags	lb.	07 @	.07½
Superphosphate, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	9.50	@ —
guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	10.00	@ —

T

Talc, American, Eastern mines, bulk	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western mines, bulk	ton.	18.00	@25.00
French, bags	ton.	18.00	@22.00
highgrade, bags	ton.	35.00	@40.00
Italian, bags	ton.	45.00	@50.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00	@ —
works, car lots, bags	ton.	15.00	@ —
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls.	lb.	.08¾@	.09¾
extra, works, loose	lb.	.07½@	—
special, works, loose	lb.	.07¾@	—
vegetable, coast, mats	lb.	.07¾	Nom.
Tamarind, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Tankage, domestic, concentrated, 14-15 p.c., f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	4.00	@ —
garbage, f.o.b. Detroit, bulk, ton.		1.85	& .10 & .70
ground or screened, 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton	4.25	& .10
unground, bulk	unit-ton	4.15	& .10
11-15 p.c. fertilizer, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	3.50	& .10
South American, t/a	unit-ton.	4.50	& .10
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.17	@ .18
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.04¼@	.06½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, barrels	bbl.	11.50	@12.00
retort, barrels	bbl.	11.50	@12.00
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.26 @	.27
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.29 @	.30
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29½@	.29½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29¼@	.29¾
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.34½@	—
Terebene, cans	lb.	.75 @	.85
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.85 @	1.25
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.32 @	.34
drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, mills, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15	@ 1.75
No. 2, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50	@ 2.00
imported, bags	lb.	.01½@	.01½
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums	lb.	.25 @	.28
technical, drums	lb.	.18 @	.21
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	2.25	@ 2.30
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	2.10	@ 2.25
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.26½@	.28½
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.13½@	.14
Thymol, bottles	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
Iodide, barrels	lb.	6.00	@ 6.25
Tin	lb.	.38%@	—
Bichloride, barrels	lb.	.13¼@	—
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.32½@	.35
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.42 @	—
Tetrachloride, anhydrous, bbls.	lb.	.26%@	—
Titanium dioxide, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.07¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.07½@	—
barrels	lb.	.07¾@	—
calcium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.07¼	—
barrels	lb.	.08 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.08 @	—
barrels	lb.	.08¼@	—
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.86 @	.90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.91 @	.95
Tolu balsam, cans	lb.	1.20	@ 1.25
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.45 @	—
tanks	gal.	.40 @	—
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.30 @	—
Tonga bark, bales	lb.	.28 @	.35
Tonka beans, Angostura, casks	lb.	1.65	@ 1.75
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32 @	.36
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.33 @	.40
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.60 @	.70
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.60
Tripoli, car lots, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Bombay, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
Madras, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.54½@	—
10-barrel lots	gal.	.57½@	.58
5-barrel lots	gal.	.59½@	.60
steam-distilled, car lots, drums,	gal.	.50 @	.50½
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.52 @	.52½

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.63 @	.64
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.36 @	.37
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, December shipment, c.i.f. Northern ports, bags	ton.	105.00	@ —
Southern ports, bags	ton.	106.30	@ —
pure, cases	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.06¾@	.07

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.21 @	.22
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	42.00	@ —
Cups, shipment, bags	ton.	30.00	@ —
Mixtures, shipment, bags	ton.	33.00	@34.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	1.85	@ 2.75
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.50	@ 4.50
cuts, tins	lb.	3.00	@ 3.15
South American, tins	lb.	3.00	@ 3.25
Vanillin, tins	lb.	6.25	@ 6.50
Venice turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.26	@ .28
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.23	@ .24
V.M.P. naphtha, steel barrels	gal.	.16	@ —

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.23 @	.26
Root bark, bales	lb.	.48 @	.50
Wattle bark, shipment, bags	ton.	45.50	@46.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.28 @	.30
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.50 @	.55
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.33 @	.34
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.36 @	.37
Chilean, bags	lb.	.35 @	.36
West Indian, bags	lb.	.32 @	.33
refined, cases	lb.	.38 @	.40
Candelilla, bars	lb.	.21 @	.22
Carnauba, flora, bags	lb.	.36 @	.37
No. 1, bags	lb.	.32½@	.33
No. 2 North Country, bags	lb.	.28 @	.29
yellow, bags	lb.	.30 @	.31
No. 3, chalky, bags	lb.	.23 @	.23½
North Country, bags	lb.	.23½@	.24
Ceresin, domestic, white, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
yellow, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.21 @	.23
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25 @	.27
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.30 @	.32
yellow, 130-133 m.p., bags	lb.	.12½@	—
135-138 m.p., bags	lb.	.13 @	—
157-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.13½@	—
167-170 m.p., bags	lb.	.14 @	—
Japan, cases	lb.	.15%@	.16
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Ozokerite, black, 160 m.p., bags,	lb.	.21 @	.22
green, 170 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cases	lb.	.21 @	.22
cakes, cases	lb.	.23 @	.24
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales,	lb.	.08 @	.09
White precipitate, fiber drums, barrels	lb.	2.24 @	—
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
English cliffstone, bags	100 lbs.	1.50 @	—
Paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25	@ 1.50
imported, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	.85	@ 1.00
ton lots, bags	ton.	14.00	@ —
ex dock, car lots, bags	ton.	12.00	@16.00
gilders', bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25	@ 1.35
extra bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.40	@ 1.50
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
rossed, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches	Bracket sizes	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	12x18 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.00	26.00	23.25
70	26x34 to 28x32	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	30x30 to 32x33 to 34x36	36.50	32.25	28.75

United inches	Bracket sizes	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	32.00	28.00	26.50
34	11x14 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	12x18 to 16x24	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	45.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	26x34 to 28x32	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	30x30 to 32x33 to 34x36	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x32 to 32x34	52.00	47.00	42.50
90	30x36 to 34x36	55.00	50.00	46.00
91	34x38 to 34x40	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x40 to 40x40	66.00	60.00	56.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotation on window glass is as follows:—

For Zones B, C, D, E and F:—Single strength, "B," fourth, and "C" qualities, 25-inch bracket sizes, 33 percent; all brackets above this size, 37 percent; double-strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 37 percent.

For "A" quality, single-strength and double-strength glass, in all of the above-named zones, the discounts are two points higher than those named for "B" quality. Single-strength "C" quality is sold only in the following sizes:—6x8, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, 10x16, 12x14, 12x16 and 12x18.

The territory embraced in each zone is defined by manufacturers as follows:—

Zone A—Comprises the States of California, Oregon and Washington.

Zone B—Comprises the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

Zone C—Comprises the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Zone D—Comprises the New England States.

Zone E—Comprises all territory within 100 miles of the Atlantic or Gulf seaboard outside of New England, Louisiana and Texas.

Zone F—Comprises the remainder of the United States not included in zones A, B, C, D and E.

The following boxing charges apply in all zones except Zone A on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above sizes, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled N.F., barrels	gal.	.60	@ .90
Leaves, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Wood flour, domestic, bags	ton.	26.00	@40.00
Imported	ton.	33.00	@35.00
shipment	ton.	31.00	@ —
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Levant, bags	lb.	3.20	@ 3.50
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10

X

Xylene (xyiol), 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.45	@ —
tanks	gal.	.40	@ —
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.38	@ —
tanks	gal.	.33	@ —
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.35	@ —
tanks	gal.	.30	@ —
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.55	@ —
tanks	gal.	.50	@ —
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.37	@ .39
Xyiol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara crystals, cans	lb.	1.50	@ 1.60
Yellow:—			
Cadmium (see Cadmium sulphide).			
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17¼
contracts	lb.	.17	@ —
in oil, cans	lb.	.40	@ .42
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .12
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, domestic, golden, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07¼
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02¾
French, dry, dark, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.02¾
dark, medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
light, medium casks	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
in oil, cans	lb.	.21 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.26
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales,	lb.	.13 @	.14
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials,	oz.	2.60	@ 2.80

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels,	lb.	.10½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .30
Chloride, fused, works, drums,	lb.	.05¾@	.06
granular, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
solution, works, drums	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.41 @	.46
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.20	@ 5.70
Oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags	lb.	.06½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, barrels,	lb.	.07 @	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, bags,	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
lots, bags	lb.	.06½@	—
10, 20 or 35 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, bags,	lb.	.06¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
French process, green seal, car lots, bags	lb.	.10¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
red seal, car lots, bags,	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
white seal, car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.12
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.12
red seal, ex dock, barrels,	lb.	.09¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	.13
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.12¼
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.13¾@	.15
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.14¾
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.28
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.24 @	.26
Sulphate, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Sulphide, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.32
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels,	lb.	.28 @	.30
Zinc-ammonia, chloride, casks	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
Zirconium oxide, natural, kegs	lb.	.02½@	.03
pure, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.50
semi-refined, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.19

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Business Enters Government

American business has been advised by the President of the United States that in work, not in words, is to be found the means of avoiding a period of depression made possible by the collapse of the stock market. The President has had some hundreds of business leaders to Washington. He has found them eager in their search for, and quite hopeful of finding that which would clear "today of past regrets and future fears." Wisely have he and his administrative associates suggested that business refrain from discussing gloomily the probabilities of a psychological reaction from the state of mind that is good for business; that there be exhibited everywhere the most potent influence against the calamity complex—the picture of business in operation.

The business men of the nation have been helpful to the President in his desire to prevent the wrecking of prosperity by a tidal wave of gloomy tears. They have brought to the presidential conferences factual evidence that business can work. They have assured him that it will work. Not optimism, but understanding, knowledge, and common sense have been their inspiration. Their "courage mounteth with occasion." They deem it timely to "be bold," but they see it wisdom to "be not too bold."

In their boldness, these men of business have set out to create an advisory council for government, technically a creature of their national organization, but designed in practice to play a large part in the shaping of government policies. It is to be said for the President that he has invited this assistance. In fact, he has anticipated it in calling upon Congress, also, to work: to do certain things which he was not alone in knowing that business needs to have done. He has urged the speedy disposition of the business of tariff revision. He has recommended a reduction in taxes. He has asked that the Muscle Shoals "ghost" be laid. For this reason, business quite willingly enters upon the endeavor to do what the President suggests as a means of preventing a blight of "hard times."

Business has "assisted" government — the legislative branch in particular—on numerous occasions, but never before in the manner of its present purpose. Perhaps, the opportunity has heretofore been lacking—at least, it has not been evident. Although the new experiment contemplates the rather involved undertaking of business helping government to help business to help itself, its politico-economical significance is more direct. It marks the establishment of relations between business and government, in which the former has another than a suppliant's role. This new relation should be beneficial to both parties. What it will prove to be depends largely on business.

Harmony in the Drug Trade

By the manner in which it meets in its deliberations this week certain obligations laid upon it by some of the member associations, the National Drug Trade Conference will be judged as to its adequacy as a central, representative organization of the drug trade. The various divisions of the drug trade need seriously a central organization which, not only can and will coordinate their efforts in the general welfare, but can and will, also, serve efficiently to maintain the necessary contacts of the trade with the medical profession, with the industries which supply its materials, with the public, and particularly with the makers

President Tells Business to Work

Address of President Hoover at Industrial Conference in Washington, December 5

This body represents the industries of the United States. You have been invited to create a temporary organization for the purpose of systematically spreading into industry as a whole the measures which have been taken by some of our leading industries to counteract the effect of the recent panic in the stock market. There has necessarily been some unemployment, starting with diversion of capital from the channels of business into the speculation, and after the break by some reduction in the demand for luxuries and semi-necessities from those who met with losses. But the large effect was to create undue pessimism, fear, uncertainty and hesitation in business. These emotions, being emotions, if they had been allowed to run their course would, by feeding on themselves, create difficulties. The American mind is prone to revert to previous occasions when we were much less able to organize to meet such sittions.

These are potential difficulties which cannot be cured with words. If we could do so, the merest description of the fundamental stability or our vast organism of production and distribution, touched with the light of the future of the United States, would cure it instantly. The cure for such storms is action; the cure for unemployment is to find jobs.

We have, fortunately, since our previous crashes established the Federal Reserve System. The first step in recovering confidence was made by the powerful effectiveness of that system, and the strong position of the banks, the result of which has been steadily diminishing interest rates, with a smooth and rapid return into the channels of business of the money previously absorbed in the speculative market.

This is a reversal of our historic experience and is a magnificent tribute to the system. Capital is becoming more abundant in all parts of the country, the bond market is growing stronger each day and already public issues hold back for months have begun to appear.

The second action necessary to maintain progress was the standard set by leading employers that so far as they were concerned there would be no movement to reduce wages, and a corresponding assurance from the leaders of labor that not only would they use their utmost influence to allay labor conflict, but would also cooperate with the employers in the present situation. These assurances have been given and thereby we not only assure the consuming power of the country but we remove fear from millions of homes.

The third line of action has been to undertake through voluntary organization of industry the continuity and expansion of the construction and maintenance work of the country, so as to take up any slack in employment which arises in other directions. The extension and organization of this work are the purpose of this meeting. The greatest tool which our economic system affords for the establishment of stability is the construction and maintenance work, the improvements and betterments, and general clean-up of plants in preparation for cheaper production and the increased demand of the future. It has long been agreed by both business men and economists that this great field of expenditure could, by its acceleration in time of need, be made into a great balance wheel of stability. It is agreed that its temporary speeding up to absorb otherwise idle labor brings great subsequent benefits and no liabilities. A very considerable part of our wage earners are employed directly and indirectly in construction and the preparation and transportation of its materials. In the inevitable periods when the demand for consumable goods increases and labor is fully employed, the construction and maintenance can slacken and we actually again gain in stability. No one would advocate the production of consumable goods beyond the daily demand; that in itself only stirs up future difficulty.

I am glad to report that such a program has met with universal approval of all those in responsible positions. Our railways and utilities and many of our larger manufacturers have shown a most distinguished spirit in undertaking to maintain and even to expand their construction and betterment programs. The state, county, and municipal governments are responding in the most gratifying way to the requests to co-operate with the Federal government in every prudent expansion of public works. Much construction work had been postponed during the past few months by reason of the shortage of mortgage money due to the diversion of capital to speculative purposes, which should soon be released.

It is to make this movement systematic in all branches of the industrial world that we are here—that is the task. I believe that with the great back logs which are already assured by the public service institutions and the governmental works you will be able to build up the construction and maintenance activities for 1930 to a higher level than that of 1929, and that is what we require.

Another of the great balance wheels of stability is our foreign trade. But in stimulating our exports we should be mainly interested in development work abroad such as roads and utilities, which increase the standards of living of peoples and thus the increased demand for goods from every nation, for we gain in prosperity by a prosperous world, not by displacing others.

All of these efforts have one end —to assure employment and to remove the fear of unemployment.

The very fact that you gentlemen come together for these broad purposes represents an advance in the whole conception of the relationship of business to public welfare. You represent the business of the United States, undertaking through your own voluntary action to contribute something very definite to the advancement of stability and progress in our economic life. This is a far cry from the arbitrary and dog-eat-dog attitude of the business world of some thirty or forty years ago. And this is not dictation or interference by the government with business. It is a request from the government that you co-operate in prudent measures to solve a national problem. A great responsibility and a great opportunity rest upon the business and economic organization of the country. The task is one fitted to its fine initiative and courage.

Beyond this, a great responsibility for stability and prosperity rests with the whole people. I have no desire to preach. I may, however, mention one good old word—"Work."

and the administrators of the laws and regulations which have to do with the manufacture and sale of drug products.

The needs of the drug trade in this respect cannot easily be served. Not all the interests of the various divisions of the trade are harmonizable; although every division has more in common than in conflict with the others. This predominant community of interest should govern the relations of the several divisions among themselves and, more imperatively, should determine the policy of the trade with respect to external relations. This has not always been the case, and the welfare of the trade has sometimes suffered in consequence.

Apparently lack of power, rather than unwillingness, has most often led to criticism of the National Drug Trade Conference for failure to meet the expectations of those who look to it for wide service to the drug trade. The form of organization of the conference and its rules of procedure seem to have been based on an extraordinarily optimistic expectation of harmony. As a result, they preclude compromises, which are so necessary in all human relations. They even permit the minority to rule through obstruction. Such a condition, naturally, is far from satisfactory. The conference has been in existence long enough to have learned whether the several divisions of the drug trade can be jointly represented. If this possibility exists, steps should be taken to realize it. If not—why make any effort in that direction?

Carbon Black Producers Form Export Association

Representatives of companies reported to produce more than 92 percent of the world output of carbon black have formed the Carbon Black Export Association, Inc., a Delaware corporation organized under the Webb-Pomerene law, to promote the interests of American carbon black manufacturers in foreign markets.

The companies participating in the formation of this export association are the Binney & Smith Company, representing the Columbian Carbon Company, the Coltexo Corporation, the Keystone Carbon Company, and the Texas-Louisiana Carbon Black Company; the United Carbon Company, including its subsidiaries, the Kosmos Carbon Company, the Eastern Carbon Black Company, and the Crystal Carbon Company; Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., including the Texas Elf Carbon Company, the Cabot Company, the Cabot Carbon Company, and the Gas Products Company; J. M. Huber, Inc., including the J. M. Huber Company of Louisiana, the Ebony Carbon Company, the Weston Carbon Company, and the J. M. Huber Pigment Company; the Palmer Gas Products Corporation, representing the associated carbon black interests of the Palmer Corporation and the Electric Bond & Share Company; and R. W. Greeff & Co., representing Texas Carbon Industries, Inc.

The officers of the association are:—President, Norman Lee Smith, of the Binney & Smith Company; vice-president, Edmund Billings, of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.; secretary, R. H. de Greeff, of R. W. Greeff & Co.; treasurer, G. A. Williams, of the United Carbon Company; assistant treasurer, H. W. Huber, of the J. M. Huber Company. The officers, together with John W. Herron, of the Palmer Gas Products Corporation, constitute the board of directors.

Carbon black exports have been growing rapidly in recent years, reaching a total, according to the United States Bureau of Mines, of about 78,000,000 pounds in 1928, valued at nearly $7,000,000. Exports in 1929 are estimated to exceed 100,000,000 pounds. Among the principal foreign purchasers are Canada, England, France and other European countries, but distribution is actually world wide; some carbon black is even shipped 1,200 miles on camel-back into the interior of China for the manufacture of Chinese stick ink.

For the present members of the Carbon Black Export Association will sell independently as before, but it has not been decided if they will continue on that basis or operate through one central selling agency.

Linseed Oil and Cake Destroyed in Ship Fire

The steamer "Binnendijk," with an import cargo of linseed oil and an export cargo of linseed cake, caught fire at its pier in Philadelphia early last week. Estimates of the cargo loss ranged all the way from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

The "Binnendijk" left Rotterdam November 5 and arrived at Boston November 20, where part of its oil cargo was discharged. It then proceeded to Philadelphia, arriving last Monday. While the work of discharging oil and loading cake was in progress fire broke out, and the vessel was sunk at its pier before the flames were subdued. The vessel was refloated late in the week and towed to pier 40, South Wharves, where it will be surveyed and its cargo discharged. The linseed cake is said to be a total loss.

The blaze was spectacular and at one time buildings in the vicinity, including the Publicker alcohol plant, were endangered. The vessel was to have proceeded from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Norfolk, sailing from the latter port December 21 for Rotterdam.

Mercury Bureau Offers £5,000 for a New Use

Aside from exceptional requirements arising from ammunition needs in war times, the consumption of quicksilver and its products has fluctuated little, if any, over a long period of years. Newer uses, such as in the Emmet mercury vapor boiler for power units and the mercury vapor tubes used for display lighting and in motion photography, have done little more than offset losses in demand occasioned by decreasing use of mercury colors in paints and of quicksilver in thermometers and other instruments.

The discovery of new deposits of mercurial ores and the increased development of long-known deposits have given rise to a need for larger markets. To promote scientific research in this direction Mercurio Europeo, Lausanne, Switzerland, the selling bureau of the Italian and Spanish producers of quicksilver, is offering a prize of £5,000 in an international competition to discover a new and important use for quicksilver. There is a general feeling, in fact, almost an expectation in the Mercurio organization that quicksilver, because of its peculiar properties, is likely to find in fields now unknown a larger application than that in any of extraordinary and diversified purposes for which it is, and has been, used.

Particulars relative to the prize competition may be obtained from Mercurio Europeo, Case Postale 14276, Lausanne, Switzerland, or from its agent for the United States and Canada, the Leghorn Trading Company, 59 Pearl street, New York.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

Results of the contests in the Baltimore Drug Trade Ten Pin League, December 2, were as follows:—

McCormick & Co.	780	862	914
Noxzema	892	762	782
Gold Dust Corporation	905	864	854
Loewy Drug Company	841	927	895
Sharp & Dohme	818	871	887
Armstrong Cork Company.	(Forfeited)		

These scores leave the several teams in the following positions:—

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Sharp & Dohme	27	9	.750
Armstrong Cork Company	19	17	.528
McCormick & Co.	19	17	.528
Loewy Drug Company	19	17	.528
Noxzema	15	21	.417
Gold Dust Corporation	9	27	.250

New York Drug Bowlers

Results of the contests in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, this city, December 2, were as follows:—

Squibb & Sons	876	R. & H.*	815
Amer. Cyan. No. 2*	727	Amer. Cyan. No. 1	676
Squibb & Sons	837	Amer. Cyan. No. 2*	743
R. & H.	799	Amer. Cyan. No. 1*	698
Squibb & Sons	864	Amer. Cyan. No. 1*	807
R. & H.	836	Amer. Cyan. No. 2*	759

The standing of the teams to date is as follows:—

	Won.	Lost.	*High score.
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet	9	3	915
Squibb & Sons	10	5	914
Church & Dwight	8	4	844
R. & H.	9	6	836
Grasselli	5	7	885
Amer. Cyan. No. 1	5	10	813
Amer. Cyan. No. 2	5	10	750
Lanman & Kemp	3	9	844

* Including handicap.

Drug Trade Conference Schedules Many Topics

Subjects scheduled for discussion at the meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference in Washington, December 12, comprise the following matters of general trade interest:—

Enforcement of the food and drugs act as applied to drugs.

Fair-trade legislation (the Capper-Kelly bill, H. R. 11).

Creation of a pharmacy corps in the medical department of the United States army.

The Parker bill.

A survey of pharmacy and of pharmaceutical education.

In addition, reports from the following will be received:—

Committee to confer with representatives of the American Medical Association, including data on Federal and State legislative and regulations dealing with narcotics.

Committee on the general status of pharmacy and the drug trade.

Committee to consider the feasibility and advisability of preparing a standard table of potent and toxic drugs.

Committee to confer with the committee on the cost of medical care.

Delegataes to the conference on the simplification of glass containers.

Councilor in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

G. A. Nelson has been engaged by the Twin City Shellac Company, Brooklyn, to sell its products in New Jersey. Mr. Nelson has been selling shellac in that territory for some eight years.

Imports Detained by U. S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended December 4 on determination by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration that the products were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drugs law, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Aloes, 13 cases, excess moisture.

Egg yolk, spray, 56 cases, made in part from decomposed eggs.

Egg yolk, dried, 37 cases, made in part from decomposed eggs.

Sandalwood oil, Australian, 6 drums, not United States Pharmacopeial standard.

Strophanthus seed, 3 bags, not United States Pharmacopeial standard.

The Department of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that it is actively investigating importations of dried egg products. It recommends that importers notify their shippers that such products made wholly or partly from decomposed eggs are subject to detention with ensuing re-exportation or destruction.

Shipping Board Orders Split Deliveries Charge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1929.

The United States Shipping Board today entered an order in the so-called "split delivery" cases, in which it holds that the practice of intercoastal lines in giving full carload rates on shipments to be divided among two or more consignees is unduly prejudicial to solid carload receivers and is in violation of section 16 of the shipping act of 1916.

The case arose on complaint filed by the associated jobbers and manufacturers of Los Angeles and supporting petitions of intervention filed by the chambers of commerce of San Francisco, Seattle, and Tacoma, the Western Confectioners' Traffic Association, and others. Sixteen lines were respondents in this proceeding. The ordered entered into is as follows:—

Ordered:—That the carriers respondent in this complaint proceeding and each of them shall on or before thirty days from date hereof cease and desist and thereafter abstain from the undue and unreasonable preference and the undue and unreasonable prejudice determined in this proceeding to exist; and shall thenceforth adjust their rates and/or charges to adequately reflect the substantial additional service performed and expense incurred by them in split delivering carload shipments from the Atlantic coast at two or more Pacific coast ports over their service and expense in delivering similar carload shipments solid at one Pacific coast port.

The Lehn & Fink rifle team defeated the Eclipse squad in an A. T. A. A. match at the Orange Y. M. C. A., December 4, by the score of 993 to 962.

Joseph Gerathy, import agent, 101 Beekman street, this city, was at his office December 6 for the first time in three months. Mr. Gerathy is recovering from a broken ankle.

Imports of sulphate of ammonia into Java have been rather steady around 125,000 pounds a year for the past three years. But the share in the United States in this trade dropped from 60 percent in 1927 to 33-1/3 percent in 1928, and to less than 23 percent in the first five months of 1929.

A conditional, most-favored-nation treaty between Albania and France, which provides for special tariff concessions on the part of Albania, has been signed. In addition to most-favored-nation treatment for all French products, Albania grants duty reductions on an extensive list of articles, including edible oils other than olive oils and dentifrices and cosmetics.

The Drug and Chemical Section of the New York Board of Trade will meet December 10 at noon at the board rooms, 41 Park row, this city. Insurance will be the special topic. N. K. Concannon has been invited to address the meeting and he will present suggestions whereby insurance expenses may be reduced. The usual luncheon will precede the business section. Members may bring guests. Reservations should be sent to William McConnell, secretary of the section.

Standard-I. G. Company Formed in Oil-Dye Deal

For the purpose of carrying out the purposes of the association of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the German I. G. Farbenindustrie in the development of the hydrogenation of oil and coal, the two parties to the deal have jointly formed a corporation with the name, "Standard-I. G. Company." This company will control the patents of the dye and oil concerns in their utilization outside of Germany. It is the purpose to offer licenses under the patents to other companies as soon as the details have been completed.

Officers of the Standard-I. G. Company are:—President, Frank A. Howard, manager of development for the Standard Oil Company and president of the Standard Development Company; vice-president, E. M. Clark; secretary, M. H. Eames; treasurer, R. P. Resor. The directorate consists of E. M. Clark, Walter Duisberg, R. T. Haslam, F. A. Howard, Peter, Hurll, H. A. Riedemann, H. G. Seidel, C. A. Straw, Otto von Schrenck, and Guy Wellman.

Gabriel in N.Y. Office Of Commercial Solvents

C. L. Gabriel, vice-president in charge of research and development for the Commercial Solvents Corporation, who was located for more than six years at the company's plant in Terre Haute, Ind., has transferred his headquarters to the company's new offices at 230 Park avenue, this city. He was tendered a testimonial dinner by his many friends and business associates in the Terre Haute house before leaving Indiana.

Obituary

James B. Schermerhorn

James B. Schermerhorn, president of the Schermerhorn-Ardmore Company, oil operator in Oklahoma, died December 2 in Rochester, Minn., after an illness of two weeks. He was sixty years old.

Mr. Schermerhorn was born in Hudson, N. Y., October 1, 1869, and entered the oil business in 1902. He was also interested in forming and ran Schermerhorn Farms, Inc., in Malnomen county, Minn. He was a bank director, a member of several Minneapolis clubs, and active in church work.

His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes

William Fuchs, for many years foreman for the Bowker Fertilizer Company, but retired, died December 2 at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. Martha Etzler Young, wife of Howard Young, president of the J. S. Young Company, manufacturer of licorice and logwood extracts, Hanover, Pa., and Baltimore, died November 26 in Atlantic City. She was seventy-four years old. Funeral services were held November 29 at Hanover, burial being made in Mount Olivet Cemetery there. Besides her husband, a daughter, Mrs. Ward C. Haffner, Hanover, survives.

George S. Thomas, prominent oil producer in the Bradford, Pa., field for many years, died November 30 in a hospital in that city after an illness of six weeks. He had extensive holdings near Bradford and at Duke Center, Pa.

Victor S. Teegerstrom, for many years active in the carbon black industry in Pennsylvania and Louisiana, died December 3 in Monroe, La. He was sixty-three years old.

John H. Fulle, a member of the firm of Truslow & Fulle, dealer in cork manufactures, Brooklyn, died in El Paso, Texas, December 3, while en route to California. His wife and a brother survive.

Mrs. Louise Vogeler, widow of Alfred Vogeler, former president of the Vogeler Drug Company, wholesaler, Cincinnati, died December 3 in her home in Avondale, N. J. She was sixty-five years old.

Chemical Engineers Meet in Asheville

Intolerance in Science Deplored By Speaker—Plants Are Visited

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 4, 1929.

Officers who previously had been nominated by mail were formally elected at the annual convention of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held in the Grove Park Inn. The meeting began December 2 and ended today. The officers chosen are: president, Alfred H. White, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; vice-president, J. C. Olsen, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, H. C. Parmalee, of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company; treasurer, M. H. Ittner, of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; auditor, David Wesson, New York.

Monday, the opening day of the convention, was devoted largely to a visit to the plant of the Champion Fibre Company, Canton, N. C. 2 miles from

Alfred H. White
Re-elected President

Asheville. Reuben H. Robertson, president of the company, was host to the delegates, approximately 200 in number. The huge plant was inspected for several hours.

The annual banquet of the society was held Monday evening. F. Roger Miller, vice-president of the Grove Park Inn, acted as toastmaster. Two of the speakers were Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of North Carolina State College and Prof. Gus W. Dyer, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Effects of Intolerance

Pointing out that new facts, through scientific research, appear far more frequently than in former periods, Dr. Brooks said there is a lack of balance in the application of new discoveries which is a hindrance to progress. Stating some reasons for this, the speaker said:—

There is the intolerance of men of science toward a public that is more or less uninformed. There is the intolerance of groups of uninformed toward men of science and their methods. Hence conflicts. Such intolerance is objectionable, but apparently the intolerance of men of science toward the uninformed is the more dangerous.

There is another evidence of the unbalanced energies of men of science in the conflict between the older and the newer sciences. The former, which includes mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, have evolved a method of securing data for agriculture, industry, commerce, and business, that is responsible for most of our material progress, and the reliability of the data is now rarely questioned by the intelligent. But, when knowledge is given to the world, it affects governments, and a new political economy is in the making. It disturbs social and occupational relations, and a new industrial economy appears. It affects standards of living, and new factors in sociology are introduced.

Another evidence of the unbalanced energies of men of science is found in the disproportion of men working in the older and the newer sciences. By far the greater part of research today is in the field of physics, chemistry, and biology, and is employed chiefly to increase production and to promote health.

In agriculture, Dr. Brooks said, there are 2,577 men employed by Federal and State governments to increase production economically; 250 are employed to improve distribution and marketing; 115 are working in the field of home economics to discover better uses of agricultural products, and 21, not one percent, are employed to conduct research in the standards of living and to adjust living standards to changing industrial conditions. This, Dr. Brooks contended, gives a fairly good picture of the unbalanced energies of men of science in agriculture, and the same may be true in industry and in commerce. Dr. Brooks ended by saying that "science is the soul of the prosperity of the nations and the living source of production," but added "provided the energies of men of science may be so balanced that the next revolution may not be a conflict between men of science."

Various brief talks were made by delegates to the convention.

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Textile Chemists and Colorists in Session

Research Co-ordination Favored By Leaders at Ninth Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1929.

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colonists, which has been holding its ninth annual meeting in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel yesterday and today, has discussed a wide variety of topics having to do with the chemico-technological side of the textile industry. Particular attention is being given today to the formulation of a co-ordinated program of chemical research in the industry.

Textile chemical research has frequently been urged in the association of chemists and colorists and in published articles, by Dr. E. H. Killheffer, president of the Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J., who is president of the association. Dr. Killheffer has collected a wealth of data from technical men in the industry and on this basis is leading a movement this year to bring about most efficient functioning on the part of the organization to provide an adequate research service. Action on his suggestions is expected to come before the convention is adjourned this evening.

The first session of this year's gathering of the textile chemists and colorists was the sixty-first meeting of the council of the association. This was held yesterday afternoon. Following that, the research committee held its fifty-fifth meeting. The technical sessions were opened last evening at 8 o'clock. This was, in part,

Dr. E. H. Killheffer
Re-elected President

an open forum of diversified discussion. It was followed by a smoker.

The annual banquet will be given this evening, with A. M. Burt, chairman of the association's Philadelphia section, as toastmaster. Mayor H. A. Mackey of Philadelphia and Strickland Gillilan will be the speakers.

Among the papers presented at the technical sessions of the association were the following:—

Qualifications of Textile Chemist

Andrew Fisher, of the "Textile Review," said that chemical knowledge is, or can be made indispensable to the modern textile industry; hence, high-grade chemical knowledge can command large wages. Good workmanship is the sine qua non of successful industry. Low wages usually mean low-grade workmanship. High wages result in greater demand, hence produce better business; but high wages are only paid for valuable service. The textile chemist's job and his usefulness lie in his studiously applying chemistry in his ever-broadening field.

Silk Hosiery Dyeing

Louis S. Zisman, of the Gotham Silk Hosiery Company, said that unevenness, streaks, spots, chafing, harshness, discolored resists, unsatisfactory matching and other troubles are caused by some conditions varying from the normal. Many irregularities can be traced to different stock being used in the same piece of

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Hoover Advises Business Leaders That Work Will Avoid Depression

Industrial Conference Agrees That Situation Calls For Undiminished Activities—Trade Conditions Are Surveyed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1929.

"Work," President Hoover said today to five hundred of the nation's industrial leaders gathered to discuss the prevention of a general business panic.

And work of all kinds, to proceed at once and to continue for many months, work based on measurable future consumption demands, was promised by the assembled business men. One after another the leaders in all branches of industry, trade, and finance rose to confess their faith in the soundness of the present business structure and to pledge a program of work designed to prevent unemployment and to keep up the buying power of the public.

It was one of the most notable gatherings of outstanding business leaders ever brought together that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States called today at the request of President Hoover. The attendance list was a real "Who's Who in Industry," and every branch of business was represented.

While earlier in the week he had sent a messenger with his message to the new Congress, the engineer-President appeared in person to suggest to the organized business of the country what it can do for the national welfare. He pointed out that the ability to assemble such a gathering placed a great responsibility and a great opportunity on the economic organization of the country, a challenge which was accepted by the gathering, one of the members of which remarked that it was a great privilege to come to Washington for a purely business conference.

Chemical Industry Optimistic

The chemical industry, in all its branches, was well represented at the conference, and its spokesmen revealed little cause for apprehension as to the future of their business; on the contrary, they told of a general planning for increased output. Those branches of the industry which could not hope for immediate expansion expressed the belief that they can maintain their present schedules of production and employment provided other industries continue to operate normally.

The President's keynote of "work," a business slogan that was immediately adopted by all, was reflected by his Secretary of Commerce and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, by the president and the chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and by the leaders of the individual lines of business. Each industry promised to go on working, regardless of the recent panic in the securities markets, and so to make work for other industries and for the employees who must consume the products of all.

Simple epigrams of economics filled President Hoover's brief but inclusive talk, which is printed on page 19. "The cure for unemployment is to find jobs," he said. The chief effect of the stock market break was to create undue pessimism, fear, uncertainty and hesitation in business, he said, and these emotions, being emotions, if they had been allowed to run their course would, by feeding on themselves, create difficulties. The present need is to assure employment and to remove the fear of unemployment. Foreign trade should be designed to raise foreign standards of living and create world prosperity, not to displace others.

"I mention one good old word—'work'," concluded the President, and the prolonged applause indicated that sleeves were already being rolled up.

Lamont Urges Buying

There should be no hesitation on the part of industrial leaders at this time to maintain, even to extend, their buying activities, said R. P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in an address to the conference. Mr. Lamont presented his reasons for this belief, speaking, in part, as follows:—

Thanks to our banking system, we have come through one of the most colossal shifts in credit in our history without apparent strain. Interest rates are low and tending lower. This will create a bond market and make possible the financing of construction work of various kinds which has been slacking for some months.

The general level of commodity prices is 4 or 5 points below that of the close of 1928. Many prices carry small profits. There should be no hesitation about buying at these levels.

Generally speaking, our census bureau statistics for the entire country and for all important commodities (but not including automobiles) show inventories lower than a year ago. We are, therefore, not confronted with the cancellations and with the shrinkages of high priced stocks and the enormous losses of 1920-21.

It has been obvious for some time that all was not well in our economic structure. The outstanding difficulty, of course, was the excessive amount of available credit absorbed for speculative purposes.

It was not so evident, but it now seems possible that in certain other respects there was a growing loss of that balance between some of the elements in our industrial life that seem to be essential to a normal healthy growth—as was so clearly pointed out in the report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, as of February this year.

While we had observed for some time a month to month falling off in house building, it was hardly realized that the decline was at a rate of a billion dollars for the year less than the average for several years past:—And, while we were glad to note a steady gain in automobile production, we failed to appreciate that the gain was at the rate of a million cars over any previous year. With the country generally prosperous and dazzled by the unusual activity in some industries, we did not sufficiently note the slack condition of others.

The industries which have over-built may have to move forward for a time at a somewhat reduced speed, until demand catches up with supply; but the normal average growth of the country should soon correct this out-of-balance condition.

In the meantime we should actively continue all other industries—all construction maintenance and replacement work and find what other sources of employment are available to take up the slack that may result from this temporary condition.

Prices Generally Low

In times of hesitation and of somewhat uncertain outlook in business, the natural procedure of a purchasing officer is to stop buying; he thinks prices may go lower and he doesn't want to be caught with a large inventory. But as we have said before, today, generally speaking, there are no large stocks of raw materials, or of finished goods on hand. Commodity prices are generally low; no serious loss, therefore, can follow from keeping up normal stocks of materials. It will maintain production and possibly prevent shortages and higher prices later on, as happened after the shutdown of plants in 1921.

Under present conditions, there is no more wisdom in unnecessarily curtailing buying than there would be in producing and piling up products for which there is no market. What has been said about old plants may be said about houses. A great deal could be done in modernizing—adding to and making more comfortable many of the older homes. Organized community committees of numbers of industries interested in such rebuilding has brought about remarkable results in some localities.

The buying of equipment and supplies and other construction work by the railroads, public utilities, etc., promise to be an important factor in the immediate future and probably for all of 1930.

During the period since the war, corresponding to that of the most rapid development of the automotive industry, the railroads have had to meet the problem of reducing expenses in the face of serious losses in passenger traffic and in short-haul freight.

In spite of these difficulties, the managements of the railroads have brought their properties into the most prosperous condition in their history by improvements in operating methods and equipment and by reduction of maintenance expenses due to better structures and machines. There is more of this replacement of obsolete structures and equipment to be done and the railroad managements have declared their purpose to go forward with their programs.

There are at the moment more equipment orders on hand and in prospect than at any time in the past several years. These orders will materially help the steel, locomotive and car-building and allied industries.

Federal Program

So far as the Federal government is concerned, expenditures for public works are already running substantially higher than for several years past. The President is asking Congress for additional appropriations to increase the building program of the Government.

It takes time to get titles to properties, prepare plans, and place contracts for building of this character; but everything possibly will be done to expedite work already under way and to get as many new contracts placed as conditions will warrant.

We have learned that, when necessary, it is better to reduce hours than wage rates; and, if worst comes to worst, to alternate men by the week, giving some income to as many as possible.

Everyone here can help keep up the morale in his own community by taking a courageous, constructive and forward-looking view, knowing as he does the soundness of our institutions; that in the past we have always recovered quickly from the dips in a generally steady upward trend in the curve of our industrial program; and that there is every reason for believing that whatever slowing up there may be immediately ahead of us, it will be of short duration.

Klein Pictures Outlook

The time has come for business men to brush aside everything that conceals the "brass tacks" of business, to get rid of emotional superfluities, get down to fundamentals, and "play ball," said Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, in an address on "The Busi-

ness Outlook." Dr. Klein's talk carried the conviction of well-collated facts. He spoke as follows:—

The eventual, inevitable brass-tacks stage of the present business problem has arrived. As the President has so clearly indicated, one branch of business after another has presented gratifyingly impressive statistics as an indication of the determination to go forward, as an evidence that the situation is sound. But we all agree that the time has come now when the only sound which really counts is the clang of shovels and of cash register bells. That is what the millions of workers and consumers want to hear from business.

The nation is now looking to you business men to get out of the huddle of "conferences"—if I may use a more or less seasonal phrase—and play ball.

I suspect a goodly number of our citizens are inclined to be almost disrespectfully skeptical as to the value of committees and resolutions and badges and all of the other paraphernalia of conferences. The eyes of the nation are upon industry and commerce, organized or otherwise, and they are looking expectantly for action.

In the old days there was a truly appalling uncertainty and obscurity as to what was actually going on, and that condition bred the germs of suspicion and, all too frequently, of panic. Today, however, with the almost magical improvements in our communication facilities, with the remorseless vigilance of the press, and the instantaneous, universal penetration of the radio, the unseen millions of the nation will get, so to speak, a play-by-play report of your decisions and particularly of your actions "when, as, and if" they develop.

The present situation is utterly different from, and more secure than, similar occasions in previous decades. A host of new facilities for expediting communication have broken down the walls of ignorance in whose dark shadows so frequently thrived the malevolent growths of doubts, suspicions, fears, and stampedes. The radio, as I have said, has been a major contribution toward the widespread dissemination of information. The air mail whirls bales of statistics to the furthest corners of the land, while they are still timely enough to be useful. Our telephone wire mileage has jumped from 11,600,000 in 1910 to 62,200,000 last year, and our business organism is thus endowed with a vastly strengthened "nervous system" for the swifter transmission of planning and reactions.

Since our last business crisis an entirely new network of tens of thousands of miles of concrete highways has enmeshed the country. Every day it trembles under thundering fleets of trucks and busses, each one of which contributes toward an ever-tightening commercial liaison throughout the land. Our railways through engineering improvements, leveling grades, straightening curves, consolidating managements, electrifying lines, etc., have greatly accelerated the circulation of the vital elements of our business life.

In other words, business today is an infinitely closer-knit unit than it ever was at any previous crucial point in its history. And this union makes for strength. Because of this we have for the first time in any such situation the possibilities of far more enlightened collaboration, of compact co-ordination, of that team-work which, as the President has so clearly pointed out, is an indispensable element in economic stability.

Value of Trade Press

A further factor contributing toward the success of any such undertaking as that which is now engaging the attention of business leaders everywhere is the vastly improved quality and increased influence of the trade press. It was but a short while ago that the resources of a very few large corporations permitted of any considerable collection of reliable trade and industrial data. Today the keen acumen of our trade editors and their expert staffs has made the sequestration of any important economic facts very difficult, if not impossible.

The fact-finding facilities of governmental agencies in the field of business have likewise shown a substantial improvement in recent years. And it is significant that this advance is the result of the most intimate collaboration with industry and trade along a hundred different lines of contact. In other words, we have today a democratization of that aspect of government. It is government not simply for, but of and by the people.

It is not my purpose to review in detail the status of each major industry. That will be far better done by the spokesman of your various groups. It is to be hoped that those reports will be quite frank. By no means is any undue or excessive optimism to be desired. What we want is calm, sober, factual statements and none of the emotional extremities. Admittedly in some industries the situation is not as satisfactory as it might be. Nothing is gained by gilding these less solid wheels in our business mechanism. Agriculture, our basic industry, is, broadly speaking, sound. Transportation, both on land and water, is active and efficient. Mining and most of our major manufacturing industries are likewise predominantly healthy. Our fiscal and banking situation is sound, and money is now available at reasonable rates. Prices continue to be steady with a little downward trend, and inventories are likewise low and without indication of any serious congestion, except in one or two lines where the situation is worthy of some careful study. Finally, management and labor were never before upon such a high plane of efficiency.

Nation Awaits Action

I referred a moment ago to the anticipation of the nation at large that you as the spokesman of business should achieve much in correcting any unbalanced aspects of the situation. This anticipation is not in any way an expectation of immediate results. It is pretty generally realized, I think, that readjustment of such vast proportions will take time. To cite one major example, the building industry is admittedly below its proper level. It would, of course, be absurd to expect an immediate large expansion. In fact, some competent observers feel that it will take anywhere from four to six months to re-establish normal conditions. In the automobile industry, the status of the dealers should at this time obviously have the immediate, sympathetic concern of the manufacturers: they cannot be completely rehabilitated without a further exhaustive study of the used-car and other problems.

All intelligent observers have noted the fact that many phases of the present business position are by no means attributable to the break of the stock market. The influences of Wall Street are admittedly numerous, but they do not account for everything. Many wildly broadcast rumors as to pay roll curtailments promptly disappear as factors of disquieting alarm when it is revealed that they are part of a normal, seasonal dip. There are naturally elements of difficult incident not to the speculative excesses, but to the relative newness of certain industries, such as in the radio and airplane fields—where the need for readjustment has long been appreciated and renovation has indeed been well under way for some time.

Without belittling the many tragic aspects of the losses of both professional and amateur speculators in the recent break—and each of these groups seems to have suffered heavily—there are numerous reassuring elements in the outlook for the coming months. Dividend and interest payments in December will total almost $700,000,000, an increase of more than 20 percent over December last year, an impressive evidence of the power of our earning capacity. Unquestionably a large proportion of this vast fund will find its way into prudent reproductive investments—not speculative ventures. Then, too, the amazing total of Christmas savings, not less than $600,000,000 and probably more, means that our Christmas trees will have about the usual share of tinsel and electric lights—and little crape.

There are a few more or less specific suggestions which I should like to leave with you in the modest hope that they might not be entirely interred under a clutter of committee resolutions. These are just routine, practical topics which it seems to me might be helpful in answering the usual question of your home folk upon your return as to what you acquired on this trip besides an expense account and the inspiration of a visit to Washington.

Research Still Necessary

In the first place, when apprehension arises about a possible slackening of business, there is a temptation to dispense with, or diminish, activities that are not intimately tied up with the actual work of production and delivery of goods. Some ill-advised business men might, perhaps regard trade research as coming in that category. Few errors could be more grievous.

The term "research" sounds remote, professorial, cloistered; but now more than ever, business research—sound, practical brass-tacks study—is vital. It is capable of contributing mightily to a renewed vitalizing and accelerating of all business currents. Indeed, the very job that now confronts us is to find just where the slack is—if any—and to set up prompt reserves to readjust our industrial and commercial balance.

Business executives, if they are to guide their course aright, must have facts today—not guesses, or hunches, or conjectures, or "tips" (Heaven forbid!) but acts.

Defects can be remedied only when they are clearly perceived. It is only by going ahead and finding out the actual detailed facts as to such matters as stocks on hand, the costs of selling, the safety margin in credit, and particularly installment policies, and kindred problems that business can operate at maximum efficiency. Research and its usual accompaniment, soundly developed advertising, should at this time, not only be sustained, but prudently expanded as prospects warrant.

In connection with this matter of statistical needs, there is scarcely an industry in which notable improvement is not possible. The Federal government is laying the groundwork for a most comprehensive compilation of business facts in the census next spring. Industry should not only join in this great effort, but put its own house in order on the statistical side. Some of the newer industries, especially certain branches of textiles, electrical, and chemical lines, are regrettably lacking in accurate, current data on their operations. A few large concerns are laboring under the delusion that because they have the figures on their own operations it would be to their disadvantage to collaborate in improving the statistical equipment of their smaller competitors. Such an attitude is at this juncture in our national business affairs little short of economic treason, to say nothing of short-sighted suicidal folly.

Experience has repeatedly shown that a careful tabulation of even elementary statistical data brings out phases of the given trade or industry, of which even its leaders were quite ignorant.

Export Opportunities

Another aspect of the situation to which the President has wisely called attention is that of export trade. In every period of domestic uncertainty there has immediately been a sharply accelerated interest in the prospects of taking up the slack abroad. At this time one of the most valuable services which you can render is to urge that such export programs be undertaken with sobriety and every possible precaution. It is gratifying indeed from the point of view of the immediate outlook that a vast majority of our industries are already thoroughly "export conscious." Over two-thirds of our exports today are made up of wholly or partly fabricated wares as against about one-third a couple of decades ago.

Above all things, our export effort should not be casual or take on the remotest semblance to a dumping campaign. Nearly every desirable market abroad is well protected against such procedure by legislation which would immediately be brought to bear and would discredit not only the individual traders involved but all American export in the given region.

Incidentally, there is no ground whatever for the fear of certain Europeans over the prospect of "further Yankee pilferage" of European export markets. It has been repeatedly demonstrated statistically that the vast majority of our export advances in the past decade has been accomplished not at all at the expense of European traders, but solely because of the unique opportunities created abroad for American specialties through the improved buying power and living standards of many newly awakened overseas markets. Our trade growth in the future, as in the past, is likely to be predominantly in the field of our specialized products.

Admittedly there are some less favorable spots in the export outlook. The buying power of some markets is, temporarily at least, weakened by depreciated prices in such staples as coffee, sugar, rubber, and various metals, and by political uncertainties and disturbances. Even so, however, the prospect abroad does not warrant sweeping dismissal as wholly discouraging. There is clearly greater stability and more general employment in Europe where half our exports are sold. The lowering of money rates following the excesses of speculation are encouraging foreign investments and, therefore, increasing exports.

On this latter point we come to what is probably one of the major elements of strength in our economic position; namely, the fourteen or more billions of dollars which our citizens have invested abroad. Just as England laid the foundations of her far-flung export activities by huge foreign investments, so we today can assure the maintenance and further development of our foreign trade through the legitimate, constructive acceleration of these holdings. Many of our investments in foreign public utilities and industries are reflected in our exports of material and equipment. The indirect effect in building up exports is even greater.

Retailer a Factor

A final suggestion as to a practicable project warranting your attention has reference to the most important factor of the status of the small retailer. I do not want to burden you with an elaborate discourse on the weakneses and wastes in our distribution system. Most of you are quite familiar with that flagrant situation, perhaps the most serious now confronting our entire business organism. But I would ask your concentrated attention to one specific factor in our distributive operations, namely the small retailer.

One of the distinguished members of the President's recent conferences made the highly significant comment that in the present situation we should emphatically not overlook the status of "the little fellow"—especially the small storekeeper.

Thousands of these retailers are not members of your chambers of commerce or trade associations; they seldom read trade papers or have any weighty matters which must be taken up "in conference." They never go to conventions and bedeck themselves with badges. They are just plain business men—citizens, taxpayers. But the fact that they are by their lack of organization quite inarticulate does not mean that they can be casually ignored. Unquestionably in sheer numbers, if not in volume of operations, they exceed any organized groups. Furthermore, they, more than any other single element in our business community, are constantly and intimately in contact with the mighty army of us consumers. Most of them may be careless, short-sighted and, therefore, shortlived (commercially speaking), but let us not get the idea for one moment that they must, therefore, be unimportant.

Perhaps your response, as trade association executives, may be resolves to proselytize at once for memberships among the hordes of this outer fringe. But that will by no means take care of the situation. Admittedly many of these small retailers ought not to be in business at all. One way that unpleasant truth could be brought home to them would be by some such effort as that which was made in Louisville by the local business community and the Department of Commerce. The costly perils of careless retailing and the essentials of success in that precarious field were brought home to hundreds of non-members of many trade groups. They were carefully shown the appalling losses involved in the fact that thirty grocery stores failed in that city each month and thirty-two new ones were opened up. Much could also be learned from a recent analysis of the restaurant business of Kansas City by the Department of Commerce which showed that out of some 1,080 such establishments doing business there in 1928, 551 went out of business before the end of the year and almost exactly the same number of new ones were opened up.

These are the types of distribution losses which must be analyzed sympathetically, but completely, with the collaboration of all elements of business, whether organized or not, in each community.

There are other aspects of distribution wastes, each of which should be carefully weighed as a factor in developing strength for the future advance of business. One of these which especially merits careful attention is that of retail credits. It is gratifying to learn that the National Retail Credit Association, speaking for over a thousand branches controlling the credit records of practically every one of the twenty-seven million families in this country, is to launch an educational campaign on the great value of prompt settlements of accounts, not simply to retailers, but especially to the consumers of the nation. If the present average turnover period in charge accounts of some seventy days could be shortened to such an admittedly fair interval as, say, forty days, the resultant values by saving in interest charges and by general acceleration of the business of the nation would run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

In a word, the situation calls neither for sudden outbursts of excessive buying under the erroneous impression that such abnormally accelerated consumption will help prosperity, nor on the other hand is it necessary to indulge in undue frugality in spending. The outlook will be promising if buyers cultivate normal sobriety—neither hoarding nor extravagance. So too the prospect can most certainly be strengthened into assured promise of business will do its part to get away from emotional extremes and get down to these brass-tack realities.

Butterworth Opens Conference

The conference was opened by William Butterworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. With reference to the purpose of the gathering, he said:—

You have come together for counsel as to appropriate measures to foster the continuance of our national economic progress. The occasion is rich in opportunity for meritorious public service. That business men should be called together for such counsel is high tribute to the American spirit of co-operation—that spirit which encourages the belief, on the part of the President of the United States, that business itself is competent, in mutual co-operation and in co-operation with the agencies of government, to deal with such problems as those before us today.

Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected permanent chairman of the conference. In his address on assuming the chair, he said:—

Industry has been called now by the President to show that it has reached such a stage of co-operative organization that it can itself mobilize its own forces in support of business stability. We are putting to practical test the quality of self-reliance in American industry. We are testing the capacity of organized business to co-operate helpfully with other units in the business field and to co-operate as well with agencies of government which have in turn pledged their own sympathetic understanding and support.

In the mechanics of making this business co-operation effective in the fullest degree we are depending on the scores of trade association and industrial units within their own field. We shall construct with sober devotion such study and contact as will contribute to this mutual effort.

There may be places in the flow of the business stream in which circumstances or inattention may present the menace of a dam forming in the current of that stream, but we believe highly trained experience and energy within organized industry may in such event locate the keylog and by joint effort release the jam so that the current of American business resumes its even flow.

In the course of the conference, some thirty leaders in different industries outlined the results of hasty surveys of their business conditions and prospects for the next six months. Early in the program came two representatives of the chemical industry, Salmon W. Wilder, chairman of the executive committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, and chairman of the board of the Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston, and E. M. Allen, president of the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, who was delegated to make a survey of the entire chemical industry. In addition to these two addresses, a number of delegates from various branches of the chemical and allied industries prepared brief statements which were filed with the chairman of the conference, and which will be digested by the chamber of commerce to form a composite picture of the whole business prospect.

The Chemical Situation

Mr. Wilder presented the following statement relative to conditions in the chemical industry:—

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States comprises the more important manufacturers of chemicals in this country. I have no hesitation in saying that our organization and its member companies may be relied upon to co-operate to the fullest extent with other agencies in doing everything possible to stabilize and improve business conditions.

Broadly speaking, the volume of business and the rate of production in the chemical industry is dependent upon conditions that prevail throughout industry as a whole, and the obvious reason for this is that our products enter into nearly every line of industrial activity.

General conditions in the chemical industry are satisfactory, with a business substantially greater than that of a year ago. In heavy chemicals this increase is probably from 10 to 15 percent. October results have been generally very satisfactory, but some companies report a falling off in November sales, although the decline has not been marked and is not a cause for concern.

Outlook for the Future

As already indicated, prosperity in our industry must be a reflection of general prosperity, and I feel justified in stating that American chemical manufacturers face the future with entire confidence and with a conviction that we are able to have, on the whole, a satisfactory business in 1930. We expect, however, some curtailment in the volume of sales, particularly during the first half of the year.

Our confidence is premised on the belief that, fundamentally, economic conditions are sound, and despite the recent stock market collapse, that the purchasing power of the American people will not be impaired to any considerable degree.

Our industry expends enormous sums for research and development, and I have abundant reason for believing that there will be no curtailment by American chemical manufacturers in their appropriations for this all-essential work; furthermore, I know that many important plans covering new construction, plant extension and work of a similar character are now under way and will be pushed vigorously during the coming

months. Such a program involves heavy expenditures and will require immense quantities of raw material, supplies and equipment of every kind and likewise means the employment of many thousands of workmen in various fields of activity. These facts serve to show that while our own industry depends largely upon general industrial prosperity, we ourselves consume in enormous quantities the products of the industries we serve, such, for example, as the automotive, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, electrical machinery and many others.

Summary of Situation

In conclusion, the situation in the chemical industry may be summarized as follows:—

(a) General business conditions at the present time are satisfactory, with sales substantially in excess of those for the corresponding period a year ago.

(b) We expect some curtailment in business during the first six months of 1930; we anticipate, however, a satisfactory year.

(c) We view the future with confidence.

There will be no curtailment in our program of expansion and plans for development, plant extension and new constructon, involving an expenditure in 1930 of an amount estimated at upward of $250,000,000 will be carried forward actively.

Allen Surveys Chemicals

E. M. Allen, president of the Mathieson Chemical Works, New York, gave the following survey of conditions in the field of chemicals and related products:—

The chemical industry of this country in 1927, according to figures compiled by the United States Treasury Department from income tax returns submitted by corporations, showed total assets, according to balance sheets, of over $12,000,000,000, and which for 1929 will undoubtedly be over $14,000,000,000, and of all the manufacturing corporations, this industry is only exceeded by one group, namely, the metal and metal products.

The gross sales for chemicals and allied substances for 1927, was over $8,036,000,000, with other income of over $745,000,000, making total receipts of over $8,781,000,000, and for 1929, same will undoubtedly run over $10,000,000,000.

The value of products in the what is commonly known as the field of chemical and its related industries was, $3,063,000,000 in 1927, approximately $3,500,000,000 in 1928 and should reach $4,000,000,000 in 1929, and $4,400,000,000 in 1930.

Chemical Imports

Our chemical imports and exports are reported as follows:—

In 1927, $206,900,000; 1928, $222,100,000, and in 1929 same should reach $240,000,000 and about same in 1930. Seventy-five percent of these chemical imports are raw or semi-manufactured materials for further elaboration by the American chemical industry. Also 16 percent of these imports is sodium nitrate, but this product is now being manufactured synthetically on a large scale at a new plant in Virginia, which went into full operation the early part of this year.

It may be of interest to all here to know that on account of this country's large production of synthetic ammonia now operating, this country—in case of war—would not be called on to import a single ton of Chilean nitrates for explosive purposes, but there should always be a good demand for Chilean nitrates.

Chemical Exports

In 1927, $192,900,000; 1928, $188,000,000, and same should reach $210,000,000 in 1929, and $230,000,000 in 1930. Our exports run about in the following percentages:—

To—	Percent.
Europe	37
North and Central Americas	27
South America	12
Asia and Far East	22
Africa	2

The first nine months' report of exports for 1929 show a material increase to all countries, especially England and Germany. The highly processed products are relatively more important in our exports, while the same is true of crude products in our imports.

When asked to speak for the chemical industry, I endeavored to get in touch with as many heads of the industry as was possible, and this is the industry's composite opinion:—

Consensus on Conditions

Notwithstanding the recent break in the stock market, that was bound to come sooner or later, and the consequent depression felt in November, and followed by a lesser extent for December and January.

This year will be the largest and most prosperous year ever experienced in the chemical industry of this country, and should show 12 to 15 percent ahead of 1928. Next year should be even greater than 1929 if the United States Senate will only relieve the state of uncertainty that the business life is now working against, and it is about time for the agriculturist and industrialist to impress on certain senators that they are United States Senators.

The different branches of our industry are planning on the following business for 1930, as compared to 1929:—

Explosives—2 to 3 percent less.
Dyes—About same.
Rayon—Decidedly larger.
Lacquers, alcohols, solvents—10 to 15 percent less.
Paints and varnishes—5 percent less.
Artificial leather—10 to 15 percent less.
Ammonia—Larger.
Soda ash—Larger.
Caustic soda—Decidedly larger.
Chlorine—Larger.
Sulphur, sulphuric acid—Larger.
Fertilizers—About same.
Phosphoric acid—Decidedly larger.
Patent and proprietary medicines and compounds—Larger.

It may be of passing interest to know that there is manufactured in this country close to $200,000,000 worth of face creams, lip sticks, rouges, face powders, perfumes, and other toilet preparations.

The effect of any decrease in manufacture of automobiles is felt in our industry—especially in lacquers, paints, varnishes, artificial leather and glass—but all must remember there is always a seasonable curtailment at this time of the year. Those who should know have advised me that the automobile and truck industry expects to produce 4,800,000 to 5,000,000 units in 1930, as against 5,600,000 expected for 1929.

Research Programs

Expenditures on research are probably greater in the chemical industry than that of any other. It is now the accepted practice of this industry, to extend its research work with increased earnings. Most companies have fixed a definite percentage of earnings for research. This plan, with the resultant increasing production of new products, with the increased consumption of our present products, with increased exports, leads me to believe that within five years, the chemical industry will be first amongst the manufacturing groups of the country, both in capital invested and in sales and earnings.

The demand for good research men is even now greater than the supply—a situation that should receive the attention of our educators. This continued rapid growth of the industry, naturally is accompanied by the proportional increased demand for men.

A careful survey of the chemical industry's plans for 1930 shows no curtailment of labor; shows no decrease in wages; shows no decrease in budgets for advertising; shows no decrease in capital expenditures. In fact, the industry is planning on a material increase, and it is expected the new capital expenditures for 1930 will reach $350,000,000, divided $275,000,000 for industrial chemicals and $75,000,000 for the other chemical lines. It may also be of interest to know that several of our largest industrial chemical corporations are working on plans for even greater expenditures for 1931 than for 1930.

In concluding and on behalf of the chemical industry, I wish to thank the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board for data furnished.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

August Merz, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States, submitted in outline form a resume of the conditions in his industry as follows:—

Fine organics, medicinals and special chemicals—Present conditions are substantially better than at the same time in 1928, and prospects are as good for the first half of 1930, although some manufacturers make this conditional on no drastic tariff changes being made.

Dyestuffs and intermediates—Business has fallen off and only one manufacturer reports shipments in November, 1929, as good as 1928. All expect a recession in sales during the first few months of 1930, but some think that conditions may improve in the second quarter sufficiently to make the total for the first six months of 1930 equal to that in the 1929 period.

Solvents—A substantial let-down at present as compared with activity at this time last year is apparent. The first six months of 1930 are not expected to equal 1929, largely due to slackening in the automobile industry.

Mr. Merz stated that, as the capacity of the industry is already greater than needed for present demand, no expenditures for expansion are anticipated, although possibilities of new products from petroleum by-products are great, and further research in this line may lead to large expenditures for the production of these new commodities.

Fertilizer Outlook

L. W. Rowell, of Swift & Co., president of the National Fertilizer Association, discussed the situation in the fertilizer industry as follows:—

Complete records of fertilizer sales for all States in this country are not available. State control officials of thirteen Southern States and Indiana and Illinois do keep records of tags sold for fertilizer shipment. In these States all fertilizer must be tagged before it can be shipped, and records of the tonnage represented by tags sold furnish an indication of the total tonnage to be shipped. Since the tonnage usually sold in these States amounts to 70 percent of the total sales in this country, the records for these fifteen States furnish a fairly good index of total sales.

For October, 1929, the tonnage represented by tag sales for the fifteen States mentioned was 103,857 tons, against 145,583 tons for October, 1928, a decrease of 28.7 percent. Sales for the three months of August to October, inclusive, however, were 1.7 percent larger than for the like period a year ago. It is probable, however that total shipments for those three months were not as large as for the like period a year ago. The expectations of those who purchased tags were not equalled by actual sales.

Foreign Trade in Fertilizers

Total imports of fertilizer and fertilizer materials for October, 1929, were 237,113 tons, against 183,737 tons for October, 1928, an increase of 29.1 percent. For the three months of August to October, inclusive, however, imports were 10.1 percent less than for the like period a year ago. Exports of fertilizer and fertilizer materials for October were 129,849 tons, against 87,115 tons for October, 1928, an increase of 49 percent. For the three months of August to October, inclusive, exports were 38.5 percent larger than for the like period a year ago. The smaller imports for the three months (10.1 percent) and the larger exports of 38.5 percent are in harmony with the usual tendency in periods of business contraction in this country. When the market is poor at home, exports are larger than usual and imports are smaller.

The production of superphosphate is an important factor in the fertilizer industry of this country. The latest data available for the production of this commodity are for September, in which month 250,289 tons were produced, against 251,190 tons for September, 1928, a decrease of 0.4 percent. For August and September, combined, the total production of superphosphate in this country was 7 percent larger than for the like period a year ago. Production for August was 13 percent larger than for August, 1928, due largely to small production during June and July, 1929.

The three facts of the fertilizer industry that have been stated above, namely fertilizer sales in the fifteen tag-sales States, imports and exports of fertilizer and fertilizer materials, and production of superphosphate constitute the best basis for judging the activity of the fertilizer industry during recent months. They indicate some reduction in sales for October below normal, some decline in imports of fertilizer during the past three months, and a slight reduction in production of superphosphate for September. It is probable also that the small sales of fertilizer during October were accompanied by a reduction in the production of superphosphate for October, although the records are not yet available.

Sales Reduced Last Season

From December, 1928, to May, 1928, inclusive (the periods of greatest sales of fertilizer during last season) sales of fertilizer tags agounted to 5,216,554 tons in the thirteen Southern States and Indiana and Illinois. These sales during the heart of last season were 1 percent less than for the like period of the previous season. Low prices for potatoes and unfavorable agricultural conditions in the South Altantic coastal area were two factors that tended toward the prevention of normal sales. The poor conditions in the coastal area were largely offset, however, by loans of nearly $6,000,000 by the Federal government in the storm district of the South Atlantic coast.

It is believed, however, that the largest factor in the prevention of normal growth in fertilizer sales during the past season was high money rates in the general money market and general credit restriction throughout the country, due to a growing alarm at stock market speculation. Since the intermediate credit banks have floated their bonds in the central money markets, money rates so extraordinarily high as those that prevailed during the past fertilizer season constituted the most important restraint on the use of fertilizer. The rediscount rates at the intermediate credit bank at Columbia, S. C., was advanced from 4¾ to 5¾ percent in September, 1928, and during the Spring season the rate was increased to 6 percent, causing an interest rate of 8 percent to farmers of the Southeast on loans through a farm loan system controlled by the government. In addition to this, extreme caution in the making of loans seem to have prevailed, and crop insurance was requited, which increased the cost of borrowing by farmers still further. The loan of almost $6,000,000 through the Department of Agriculture at 5 percent probably prevented a further material reduction in sales of fertilizer during the past season.

Tne generally high money rates that prevailed throughout the country during the past fertilizer season not only prevented normal growth in the sales of fertilizer, but also checked the expansion of general business activity that began during the latter part of 1928. The wholesale price index of the National Fertilizer Association declined 3.3 percent from March 9 to November 23, the latest date available. From September 1, 1928, to November 23, 1929, the decline in this index was 4.1 percent. The decline in the index of wholesale price of the Bureau of Labor Statistics from November, 1925, to October, 1929, amounted to 8.2 percent. Since this index was skewed upward by some 2 percent by the group of automobiles during this period, the true decrease in commodity prices during those four years was 10.2 percent. Since the middle of October commodity prices have also declined 1.8 percent, giving a total decline in commodity prices from November, 1925, to November, 1929, of 12 percent.

Some commodity inflation occurred from the middle of 1924 to the middle of 1925. Since November, 1925, however, a decline of 12 percent in commodity prices is valid proof that there has been no inflation in commodity prices during the past four years. It is believed that the advance in the stock market during the past five years was therefore in no way the result of commodity price inflation. On the contrary, it does seem that the high money rates and credit restriction of the past 18 months have constituted a serious restraint on general business activity.

Cars loaded for the four weeks ended November 16 were 3.2 percent less than for the like period of 1928 and 6.2 percent less than for the like period of 1926. The number of cars loaded is one of the broadest indexes of the physical volume of business in this country, and this index shows that the growth in car loadings during the past three years has been 6.2 percent less than nothing in a period in which the normal growth should have been some 10 percent. The restriction in credit and high money rates have caused a sufficient decline in commodity prices and sales of commodities to cause a reduction in general business activity. The index of car loadings corrected for seasonal trend by the Federal Reserve Board declined from 111 percent of the 1923-1925 base for May to 104 percent for October, a decrease of 7 points. Since October the tendency has been still more sharply downward.

The index of industrial production corrected for seasonal trend by the Federal Reserve Board also declined from 126 percent of the 1923-1925 base to 117 percent for October, a decrease of 9 points. Since that date manufacturing and mining have also continued to decrease materially.

It is believed that these trends in general business activity have been a restraining force on sales of fertilizer during the past season.

The decline in commodity prices during the past nine months and the decrease in general business activity since the middle of the year have probably been due largely to credit conditions. Both high money rates and a precautionary policy in making loans have prevailed throughout this period. Very recently, however, money rates have softened, and if general credit condition and loan programs become normal a very great change should occur in fertilizer sales during the next six months. At present, however, money rates are not yet normal and credit caution is very abnormal.

Likely Influences in Future

For the six months, December, 1928, to May, 1929, inclusive, fertilizer tag sales in the thirteen Southern States and Indiana and Illinois were 5,216,554 tons. On the assumption of normal credit conditions during the next six months, the normal growth of 4 percent per year should take place. Since there was an actual decrease of 1 percent during the past season, an increase of 9 percent will be likely if the normal increase during the past two years should be attained during the coming season. An increase of 9 percent has been estimated on the assumption of normal credit conditions during the next six months. On the assumption of present credit conditions, however, a very slight increase seems likely, and 1 percent has been allowed.

During November, cotton prices have averaged 1.91 cents per pound lower than during November, 1928. Correlation results have shown that the price of cotton during December is the best index of the probable amount of fertilizer purchased during the season following. While there are other factors that must be considered, this one has shown the closest correlation with fertilizer sales during past years. While the decrease in the price of cotton during November points toward a decrease in the sales of fertilizer in the cotton area, it is believed that, if credit ditions do not prevent sufficient credit price of cotton would advance and would be sufficiently high during the Spring season to encourage the use of an increased amount of fertilizer, provided money conditions do not prevent sufficient credit with which to purchase fertilizer. Another factor that points toward an increase in sales in the cotton belt is that the States in which fertilizer is consumed east of the Mississippi River have produced more cotton than during the previous season. The total supply of cotton, however, is not larger than it was a year ago, and the relatively low prices are largely the result of credit conditions.

The price of tobacco has been more favorable in the South Atlantic States during this season than last. The best average price that could be compiled is 16.61 cents for 1929, against 13.89 cents for 1928 in the States from Virginia to Florida, inclusive. This would indicate an increase in demand for fertilizer for tobacco during the coming season. The price of potatoes is now more than double that of a year ago, and the price of corn and wheat are slightly higher than a year ago. If money conditions should become normal, however, the prices of corn and wheat should advance materially during the next six months, and this should encourage the use of fertilizer on corn and should give some increased revenue on wheat that is still unsold by farmers.

If the effective demand for fertilizer does not develop, no plans for increased production or even increased sales activity can overcome the lack of normal demand from farmers. If present credit conditions prevail, it is not believed that a normal growth in demand for fertilizer will occur during the coming season. Even though present credit conditions should prevail, however, it is likely that some increase over sales during the unfavorable season of last year will take place.

The Petroleum Industry

J. F. Lucey, president of the Lucey Petroleum Company, presented the following statement for the American Petroluem Institute:—

I come from the convention of the American Petroleum Institute, which is now in session in Chicago. I do not know that we were quite clear as to just exactly what was desired at this meeting, but I have here a very brief presentation passed by the board of directors, of whom there are something over 50 representing every phase of the industry, producing, refining, manufacturing and distributing. It reviews the call, and goes on as follows:—

"The petroleum industry is strikingly important in its relation to the economic life and social welfare. It occupies, by force of the essential nature of its products, a position of outstanding significance to general prosperity. It is closely related to all industry and to the everyday life of the individual.

"If the revolutionary industrial changes of recent years have been in speed and spread, rather than in fundamental structure, as the committee on recent economic changes of the President's conference an unemployment believes, the petroleum industry reflects the impulse of the times to a notable extent.

"For several years past there has existed a condition of overproduction, both of crude oil and refined products, including gasoline. The thought in the industry has been directed toward an effort to remedy this situation, with a view to more nearly balancing production and consumption of crude oil and the principal refined products.

"It is now possible to say that the supply of crude oil in the United States, by voluntary action on the part of individual producers in the several States in this country, has been curtailed to approximate equilibrium with current refinery demand. This has been in part fulfillment of the expressed recommendation of the Federal Oil Conservation Board that the industry itself take steps to conserve the petroleum supply.

"The refinery demand for crude oil in 1929, however, has been inflated to the extent that gasoline has been overproduced by approximately 8,000,000 bar-

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Mining Congress Has 32nd Annual Meeting

Organized Curtailment Favored By Leaders—Tax Rules Criticized

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1929.

Organized curtailment of mineral over-production, revision of tax regulations covering mineral depletion, and the chemical developments of the coal by-products industry were the outstanding topics of the convention of the American Mining Congress, which closed a four-day session here today in the Mayflower Hotel.

In a series of short talks, leaders of the various mining industries outlined their progress during the year. The general consensus was that while there has been some curtailment in certain lines, a more general and co-ordinated curtailment will be needed in order to make mineral output correspond to the anticipated demands of the coming year and to prevent a disastrous over-production leading to serious depression in the entire industry.

President's Address

Calling attention to the rapidly decreasing mineral resources of the country, Robert E. Tally, president of the congress, said in his address that conservation will fail if misused by the maintenance of unreasonably high prices and the restriction of competition. It will also fail, he said, unless producers co-operate on the adjustment of supply to demand and unless collective curtailment without abuses, and without government regulations, is made permissible. Copper, zinc, coal, and iron mines have been developed beyond their consumptive requirements, Mr. Tally said.

Little Rock, Ark., was chosen as the convention city for the industrial development conference to be held by the southern division of the American Mining Congress next March.

The southern division adopted a resolution for presentation and action by the convention favoring a flood control policy in southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana which will protect their natural gas resources and conserve their kindred industries while affording protection against floods. The resolution was presented by Judge Hand.

R. S. Gayton, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, addressed the convention on dividends from depletion or depreciation reserves. He outlined methods used by the department in ascertaining the taxable status of co-operate institutions to stockholders.

Taxes and Depletion

Tax matters and the coal situation occupied the attention of the second day's session of the convention. S. L. Mather, Cleveland, vice-president of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, and J. B. Warriner, Lansford, Pa., vice-president and general manager of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, were the presiding officers. Mine depletion allowances were discussed by A. P. Ramstedt, Wallace, Idaho, secretary of the Hercules Mining Company. Mr. Ramstedt favored a mine depletion allowance of 33 1/3 percent of the net income of the property.

Dr. T. T. Read, professor of mining at Columbia University, and J. F. Callbreath, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the congress, advocated a more sound base for mineral taxation and the removal of any qualities in state taxes. They referred to the discrimination against mining by the taxation of both the property and production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania and of iron ore in Minnesota.

J. F. McCarthy of the Hercules Mining Company, Wallace, Idaho, presided at a session at which the mining organization took steps to bring about stabilization in the mining industry. R. C. Allen, of Oglebay, Norton & Co., Cleveland, and A. Scott Thompson, of Miami, Okla., were authorized to prepare a resolution for consideration by the convention looking to the appointment of a committee to study the stabilization of the mining industry. Together with President Tally, these speakers pointed out that stabilization involved agreement of producers to curtail production, which would involve amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Bruce Yates, of Lead, S. D., general manager for the Homestake Mining Company, said that one result of the stock market situation would be to divert capital to mining development.

Land Commission Praised

Support of President Hoover's public land commission, which is studying the formulation of a new land policy looking to the return of lands in the West to the States, with proper measures for conservation of their mineral resources, was given by J. F. Callbreath, secretary of the congress. Pointing out that large areas in the various States are still held by the government, Mr. Callbreath said each State should be on a parity with all other States and that such parity is not possible as long as the government holds the lands. As much land as can be taken up by individuals should be released to the State, he said.

Otto T. Mallery, of Philadelphia, a member of the 1921 conference on unemployment, spoke on "Prosperity Reserves," and urged Federal leadership in helping to solve unemployment problems.

Coal Chemistry

Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, predicted that the processing of coal will produce great quantities of gas formerly wasted, but which in the future may be combined with atmospheric nitrogen to produce nitrate, or be piped to distant cities. He continued, in part:—

The processing of coal will also produce great quantities of tar which will be distilled probably near the mines, and the various stages of refining will create new enterprises out of what are now only laboratory experiments. Chemical industries are likely to draw more closely toward the coal field. Localities where coal is situated will grow in importance. The newer chemistry will bring about new industrial developments, many of which will take place in the regions where the basic material is to be found.

A development in coal chemistry is the production of synthetic petroleum from coal. One of the far-reaching discoveries of the coal chemist in an economic sense is the production of synthetic fertilizers. In time it may be profitable for the mine owner to fabricate his product and thus add to its value and the wealth of the community.

At its closing session, the congress re-elected, as president, Robert E. Tally, Clarkdale, Ariz., who is vice-president and general manager of the United Verde Copper Company. Other officers were chosen as follows:—Vice-presidents, S. Livingston Mather, of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. McDonald, of the Downtown Mines Company, Leadville, Colo., and T. B. Davis, of the Island Creek Coal Company, New York; secretary, J. F. Callbreath, Washington; members of the executive committee, R. E. Tally, T. B. Davis, and Clinton H. Crane of the St. Joseph Lead Company, New York; directors for three years, C. H. Crane, T. B. Davis, W. J. Jenkins, of the Consolidated Coal Company, St. Louis, Stanley Easton, of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company, Kellogg, Idaho, and Louis S. Cates, of the Utah Copper Company, Salt Lake City; for two years, C. J. Ramsberg of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh; for one year, A. E. Bendelari, of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Chicago.

Chemical Engineers Meet

(Continued from page 21)

Industrial Discussion

The business session on the first day of the convention was devoted to discussion of chemistry's connection with the pulp and paper industries. The second day's session, which was closed, was featured by a discussion of chemistry and textiles.

Delegates were much interested in an exhibit of North Carolina minerals prepared by Herman J. Bryson, State geologist, for the Carolina Power & Light Company, Asheville. This display was arranged for the purpose of demonstrating to the chemists the possibilities of development in western North Carolina.

R. W. Griffith, of the Champion Fibre Company, Canton, served as chairman of the committee on arrangements, which included C. S. Walters, Merrill Galliher, F. Q. Boyer, C. E. Rudd, Frank Laycock and Eugene C. Bearden.

Following the business session on the second day of the convention the chemists paid visits to various industrial plants in and near Asheville. These included the Hans Rees Tannery, the Beacon Blanket Manufacturing Company, Swannanoa, and the Sayles-Biltmore Bleacheries, Biltmore. Other plants were visited on the final day of the convention.

During their stay in Asheville the chemists enjoyed golf on the various courses in the vicinity. Trips to various points of scenic beauty were arranged by the committee on entertainment.

Alfred Holmes White, the president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, is professor in the department of chemical engineering of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Professor White was born in Peoria, Ill., April 29, 1873, the son of Samuel Holmes and Jennie McLaren White. He was educated at McGill University, Montreal; the University of Michigan, and the Polytechnicum, Zurich, Switzerland, where he specialized in chemical technology. He was a member of the chemical faculty at the University of Illinois from 1893 to 1904, when he went to Ann Arbor as assistant professor of chemical engineering. Three years later he became professor of chemical engineering, and in 1914 he was made head of the department.

From 1907 to 1920, Professor White was a consulting engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines. He became a captain in the ordnance department of the United States Reserves in 1917, and served as a lieutenant-colonel in the department from January 21, 1918, to July 1, 1919, as chief of the research section and associate chief of the nitrate division. He was consulting chemical engineer in the department until 1922 and was made a colonel in the ordnance reserve corps in 1925.

Professor White is a member of a number of scientific societies and of some six Greek letter fraternities. He was elected vice-president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in 1924 and was chosen president last year.

The City Council of Richmond, Cal., has approved the application of the Bear State Refineries, Ltd., to build and operate a new refinery.

Gasoline Production in October

Daily Average Output Reached New High Level, Amounting to 1,279,000 Barrels

Daily average runs to stills of crude petroleum in October amounted to 2,851,000 barrels, a material increase over September, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Gasoline production reached a new high level in October, when the daily average amounted to 1,279,000 barrels. As expected, due to the approach of the winter season, the daily average indicated domestic demand for gasoline dropped off from 1,140,000 barrels in September to 1,059,000 barrels in October. The latter figure, however, was 7 percent above October, 1928. Exports of gasoline were materially higher, but stocks accumulated for the first time since March and amounted to 35,042,000 barrels on October 31. At the current rate of total demand these stocks represent twenty-eight days' supply, as compared with twenty-six days' supply on hand a month ago and twenty-four days' supply on hand a year ago.

The refinery data of this report, compiled from schedules of 351 refineries with an aggregate daily recorded crude-oil capacity of 3,590,000 barrels, cover, as far as the bureau is able to determine, all operations during October. These refineries were operated at 79 percent of their recorded capacity, given above, as compared with 347 refineries, operating at 80 percent of their capacity in September. Details follow:—

Runs to Stills

	Barrels				
	Crude oil—		Unfinished	Natural	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	oils rerun.	gasoline.	Total input.
United States totals	82,722,000	5,668,000	4,440,000	4,609,000	97,439,000
Daily average, October, 1929	2,668,500	182,800	143,200	148,700	3,143,200
Daily average, September, 1929	2,603,600	190,700	138,900	136,600	3,078,800

Crude Petroleum Data

Thousands of barrels

	Runs to stills—		Imports*—		Exports*—			Domestic demand—	
	Total.	Daily av'age.	Total.	Daily av'age.	Total.	Daily av'age.	Stocks end of period.	Total.	Daily av'age.
October, 1929	88,390	2,851	5,766	186	2,869	93	†426,543	....	....
September, 1929	84,099	2,803	6,953	232	1,988	66	†427,095	....	....
January-October, 1929	825,984	2,717	68,493	225	21,705	71	†426,543	....	....
October, 1928	79,663	2,570	6,703	216	2,015	65	†384,633	....	....
January-October, 1928	756,626	2,481	66,052	217	15,746	52	†384,633	....	....

* From Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, subject to revision, exports include shipments to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.
† Includes California light crude.

Refined Production Data

Thousands of barrels

	Runs to stills—		Imports*—		Exports*—			Domestic demand—	
	Total.	Daily av'age.	Total.	Daily av'age.	Total.	Daily av'age.	Stocks end of period.	Total.	Daily av'age.
Gasoline—									
October, 1929	39,663	1,279	1,026	33	6,053	195	35,042	32,816	1,059
September, 1929	37,152	1,238	901	30	4,426	148	33,222	34,193	1,140
Jan.-Oct., 1929	359,758	1,183	7,168	24	51,150	168	35,042	313,800	1,032
October, 1928	34,415	1,110	388	13	4,050	131	28,435	30,696	990
Jan.-Oct., 1928	309,946	1,016	3,574	12	44,429	146	28,435	275,972	905
Kerosene—									
October, 1929	5,379	174	10	....	2,252	73	8,865	3,136	101
September, 1929	4,067	156	....	....	1,105	37	8,864	3,387	113
Jan.-Oct., 1929	47,477	156	154	1	17,017	56	8,865	30,750	101
October, 1928	5,145	166	55	2	1,755	57	8,633	3,405	110
Jan.-Oct., 1928	49,850	163	182	1	18,707	61	8,633	30,207	99
Gas oil and fuel oil—									
October, 1929	38,974	1,257	2,589	84	4,057	131	†149,793	....	....
September, 1929	37,468	1,249	1,811	60	1,958	65	†150,656	....	....
Jan.-Oct., 1929	375,499	1,235	16,563	54	31,581	104	†149,793	....	....
October, 1928	37,029	1,194	320	10	3,356	108	†136,624	....	....
Jan.-Oct., 1928	353,873	1,160	6,211	20	37,839	124	†136,624	....	....
Lubricants—									
October, 1929	2,885	93	2	....	1,077	35	8,021	1,378	44
September, 1929	2,852	95	3	....	690	23	7,589	2,054	68
Jan.-Oct., 1929	29,039	96	34	....	9,462	31	8,021	19,930	66
October, 1928	2,979	96	1	....	770	25	7,830	2,122	68
Jan.-Oct., 1928	28,917	95	10	....	9,282	30	7,830	19,675	65

Thousands of pounds

Wax—									
October, 1929	56,377	1,819	3,943	127	39,037	1,259	189,094	15,903	513
September, 1929	44,513	1,484	2,896	97	31,990	1,066	183,714	22,583	753
Jan.-Oct., 1929	530,195	1,744	34,056	112	265,449	873	189,094	220,049	724
October, 1928	54,546	1,760	1,930	62	26,281	848	92,814	22,796	735
Jan.-Oct., 1928	518,794	1,701	19,608	64	340,927	1,118	92,814	255,299	837

* From Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, subject to revision. Exports include shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.
† Includes California heavy crude and fuel oil.

Natural Gasoline in October

Detailed figures on natural gasoline follow:—

Thousands of gallons

	Natural gasoline—						Blended motor fuel— October, 1929.		
	Production			Jan.-	Stocks, end of month		Natural gasoline used.	Naphtha or other oils used.	Stocks, end of month.
	Oct., 1929.	Sept., 1929.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1929.	Oct., 1929.	Sept., 1929.			
Appalachian	8,900	6,700	7,900	81,900	2,314	2,173	83	110	222
Illinois, Kentucky, etc.	1,300	900	1,200	11,100	269	249	....	1	9
Oklahoma	59,400	59,200	54,100	566,400	6,802	10,360	1,255	1,380	388
Seminole, etc.	30,400	31,700	23,700	292,300	2,220	2,631	525	785	200
Osage county	7,600	6,900	8,200	69,400	538	3,663	5	2	3
Rest of State	21,400	20,600	22,200	204,700	4,044	4,366	725	593	185
Kansas	2,800	2,700	3,000	27,800	588	577	29	1	7
Texas	40,700	37,300	30,400	341,400	7,327	11,355	341	606	190
Panhandle	19,300	17,800	11,600	142,900	3,901	7,986	188	348	108
North Texas	3,900	3,800	3,700	40,000	969	733	22	22	33
West Central	13,800	12,200	13,700	126,400	2,135	2,253	79	161	28
Rest of State	3,700	3,500	1,400	32,100	322	383	52	75	11
Louisiana	6,300	5,200	4,800	51,000	704	725	17	20	13
Arkansas	2,900	2,800	2,700	27,000	270	252	242	310	23
Rocky Mountain	4,400	4,300	4,200	39,500	594	628	....	....	....
California	79,600	73,000	48,400	672,900	1,721	1,443	....	....	....
Long Beach	20,100	19,300	18,400	196,900	....	....	....	....	....
Ventura Ave.	7,100	6,800	5,800	64,900	....	....	....	....	....
Seal Beach	4,300	2,800	2,400	34,700	....	....	....	....	....
Huntington Beach	3,700	3,400	4,100	34,600	....	....	....	....	....
Santa Fe Springs	26,200	24,700	2,900	184,800	....	....	....	....	....
Rest of State	18,200	16,000	14,800	157,000	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. totals (gals.)	206,300	192,100	156,700	1,819,000	20,589	27,762	1,967	2,428	852
Daily average	6,650	6,400	5,050	5,980	....	....	....	....	....

The indicated output of motor fuel from the above and other sources may be expressed by the following table:—

Thousands of gallons

	October, 1929.	September, 1929.	October, 1928.	Jan.-Oct., 1929.
Gasoline produced at refineries* †	1,665,800	1,560,400	1,445,400	15,110,000
Natural gasoline blended at plants east of California	2,000	2,500	1,900	24,000
Natural gasoline sold direct to jobbers	2,100	2,100	2,100	21,000
Benzol production‡	11,100	10,600	10,300	108,000
Total motor fuel produced	1,681,000	1,575,600	1,459,700	15,263,000
Daily average	54,230	52,520	47,090	50,210
* Includes natural gasoline blended at refineries	184,900	162,800	131,900	1,491,000
† Includes natural gasoline run through refinery pipelines in California	8,700	9,300	5,600	86,000
‡ Estimated with production of by-product coke as a basis.				

American Petroleum Institute Adopts Department Form in Reorganization

Unit Development of Oil Leases Again Endorsed —Deterding Makes Plea for International Association of Co-operation

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1929.

Reorganization along lines which will permit of closer co-ordination of its activities and its contracts was voted by the American Petroleum Institute in its tenth annual meeting which has been in session in the Stevens Hotel since Monday. Other outstanding developments in the meeting were the re-election of most of the officers who had served during the past year in the institute's most noteworthy progress in conservation and stabilization; endorsement of unit development of oil field leases; consolidation of the gains made in conservation of crude oil with plans for continuation of this in the future; the working out of plans to make the oil marketing code even more effective, and the receipt of a message from the outstanding foreign petroleum figures proposing a plan for "an association of co-operation."

Attendance set a new high record, registrations on the second day of the formal sessions having passed 2,000. Officials of the institute asserted this was highly gratifying, indicating a more widespread interest in the affairs of the industry on the part of oil men throughout the country.

The institute sent J. F. Lucey to represent it in President Hoover's conference under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington yesterday. The message conveyed to the conference was one of optimistic belief in the effectiveness of the efforts to control crude production, and carried a warning that refiners should restrict their operations so as to keep the supply of gasoline better in line with demand. There was a general feeling that the condition presented by the overproduction of gasoline had attained serious proportions.

Results of Election

No upsets were indicated in the election of directors, of whom forty were chosen in all. The convention elected the following:—W. C. McDuffie, of the Pacific Western Oil Corporation; B. B. Brooks, of the Consolidated Royalty Oil Company; W. C. Franklin, of the Tidal Oil Company; J. Edgar Pew, of the Sun Oil Company of Texas; H. V. Foster, of the Foster Oil Company; O. D. Donnell, of the Ohio Oil Company; E. W. Clark, of the Union Oil Company of California; T. A. Dines, of the Midwest Refining Company; P. M. Miskell, of the Empire Refineries; John L. Gray, of the Shaffer Oil & Refining Company; Charles L. Suhr, of the Pennzoil Company; E. T. Wilson, of the Continental Oil Company; E. G. Seubert, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana; W. T. Holliday, of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio; Lauren J. Drake, of the Union Tank Car Company; Henry C. Morris, of the Dallas Gas Company; Edgar J. Marston, of the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company; Herbert L. Pratt, of the Standard Oil Company of New York; C. M. Fuller, of the Richfield Oil Company; J. F. Lucey, of the Lucey Petroleum Company; E. W. Marland, of Marland Interests, Inc.; Wallace E. Pratt, of the Humble Oil & Refining Company; R. C. Holmes, of the Texas Company; T. A. O'Donnell, of the California Petroleum Company; William N. Davis, of the Phillips Petroleum Company; E. B. Reeser, of the Barnsdall Corporation; H. F. Sinclair, of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company; F. A. Leavy, of the Gulf Production Company; J. V. Van Dyke, of the Atlantic Refining Company; Henry L. Doherty, of Henry L. Doherty & Co., and Frank Phillips, of the Phillips Petroleum Company.

The number of directors was increased by five, the following being added for one-year terms:—F. B. Parriott, of the Transcontinental Oil Company; G. B. Ames, of the Texas Company; Wirt Franklin, of the Wirt Franklin Petroleum Company; Waite Phillips, of the Independent Oil & Gas Company, and Jacob France, of the Mid-Continent Petroleum Company. The following were elected by the board:—W. S. Fitzpatrick, of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company; E. T. Moore, of the Simms Petroleum Company; H. B. Earhart, of the White Star Refining Company, and W. M. Irish, of the Atlantic Refining Company. Vacancies on the board, caused by the death of David S. Swing and the resignations of H. M. Storey and E. L. Doheny, were filled by the election of W. M. Keck, of the Superior Oil Company; Oscar Sutro, of the Standard Oil Company of California, and C. M. Fuller, of the Richfield Oil Company.

Although he had expressed a desire to be permitted to retire from office, E. B. Reeser, of the Barnsdall Corporation, Tulsa, was re-elected president of the board of directors. Other officers chosen by the board are:—Vice-president at large, L. P. St. Clair, of the Independent Oil Producers Agency, Los Angeles; vice-president for production, W. N. Davis, of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.; vice-president for refining, W. M. Irish, of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia; vice-president for marketing, Henry M. Dawes, of the Pure Oil Company, Chicago; executive vice-president, W. R. Boyd, jr., New York; treasurer, Amos L. Beaty, of the Transcontinental Oil Company, New York; secretary and assistant treasurer, Lacey Walker, New York.

E. B. Reeser
Re-elected A. P. I. President

In addition to the president, the vice-president and the treasurer, the following were named members of the executive committee:—E. W. Clark, of the Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles; J. Howard Pew, of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia; R. C. Holmes, of the Texas Company, New York; W. C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York; Axtell J. Byles, of the Tide Water Association Oil Company, New York; F. A. Leovy, of the Gulf Production Company, Pittsburgh; and W. S. Fitzpatrick, of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Independence, Kans. Roy B. Jones, of the Panhandle Producing & Refining Company, Wichita Falls, Texas, was elected chairman of the membership committee of the board.

Reorganization Purposes

Departmentalization of its activities was the main purpose of the institute in its decision to reorganize. It was sought to obtain more direct participation in the affairs of the institute by those concerned in the various divisions. Another aim was to provide separate forums where members may consider problems pertinent to their particular branches independent of other activities. A third purpose was for better relationships between members in the same branch.

It also is expected that the new plan will assist in keeping the board of directors in closer touch with opinion and recommendations respecting general policies affecting the three major divisions of the institute's activity.

Deterding's Suggestion

The moment of perhaps most sensational interest in the entire series of meetings came at the close of the address on "Common Sense in the Oil Industry," by Sir Henri W. A. Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch-Shell combine, when that veteran, world-wide petroleum leader, after working out a five-fold plan of activity for the world oil industry, proposed a grouping of producing and marketing interests for the common benefit.

Sir Henri's suggestion, basically, was the creation of an "association of co-operation" on the basis of possibility of permanent production with the assistance of such distributing organizations as are willing to co-operate. "Do not let us worry about those who will not do so," he said.

After pointing out the conditions which face oil producers of other nations as a result of the enormous production of petroleum and its products in the United States, Sir Henri told some of the problems to which these conditions give rise. Urging American producers to preserve the supply of oil in this country against the time when a price could be got for it commensurate with the cost of getting oil from other sources, he continued:—

But all this is not "the goods" for the delivery of which we have come here today, namely, the question:—"What is to be done? What is the best thing to do for the industry as a whole?"

Well, first of all, conservation. Let us gradually, practically and scientifically realize what we have got and how we can draw on it liberally, not only now but in the future; that is, if we come to the conclusion that we can continue to export the excess over consumption, to see in how far such excess is going to be lasting.

Secondly, let us rather lay ourselves out to produce the best, and to spend on this the money which we should otherwise waste in duplication of facilities for distribution only. The best goods can afford to laugh at inferior goods, even in spite of superior distribution.

Thirdly, let us always bear well in mind that production, once created in a foreign country, has to be sold there, and that over-producing in and exporting from the States in order to stop such sale is the contrary of common sense. The consequence of such action is simply, in the long run, pulling down your own market against yourself to the full extent of your production.

Fourthly, let us always realize that production in a country is going to be sold in that country, whatever the price may be, and that logical government protection against cheap dumped imports is a certain event. True, in Mexico the reverse has been the case, but then unfortunately a past communist tendency was more bent on creating taxation burdens than bettering the internal condition of the country.

Fifthly, let us remember that excess of facilities must in the end raise the price of sale against the consumer on account of the large capital expenditure for our facilities, whilst the producer is charged with the odium of such high prices without having the benefit thereof.

Sixthly and lastly, let us realize that where there are several dozens of large producers and marketers, and joint action is necessary, we must sink vanity and aim at continually sound business rather than at temporarily being a big oil man with its big burdens and responsibilities.

The fact that Sir Henri did not amplify his plan as to details and declined to do so when questioned stimulated interest even further among his hearers and brought to the fore again the belief that prospects for a world-wide conservation and stabilization movement in the petroleum industry had made and were making definite headway.

Unit Development Urged

The endorsement and recommendation by the directors, of unit development of oil fields was taken as marking a further step in the progress of the conservation movement in the United States. Directors said they realized the institute was without power to insist upon the unit plan but they said that the numerous cases in which this type of development was beginning to be used gave promise that with the stimulus of institute approval, it would become an important factor in oil field practice.

Foremost among plans brought forward in connection with the code of ethics is the one under consideration informally by most of the oil marketing companies which operate in the state of Michigan for setting up that state as a model area in which to test out the principle of elimination of leasing or loaning equipment. This practice is frowned upon by the code of ethics but it is not specifically prohibited.

At the meeting of oil men devoted to consideration of the code and its workings, reports from all parts of the country were received, indicating that the code was being observed comparatively well and was being made a greater force. An interesting address on "Defining and Enforcing Trade Practice Codes" was given by M. Markham, director of trade practice conferences for the Federal Trade Commission. In his annual address as president of the institute, E. B. Reeser said that several major oil companies have issued instructions that employees who violate the marketing code be summarily discharged.

Commissions Condemned

The giving of commissions to oil burner dealers was condemned in the following report to the directors by a special committee headed by J. Howard Pew:—

The committee authorized by the board at its Tulsa meeting, and appointed by you October 16, 1929, to "consider the situation that arises in connection with the payment by oil companies of a commission to oil burner dealers for oil contracts assured," respectfully reports as follows:—

It has attempted to ascertain existing conditions by inquiries directed to the sales managers of oil companies and to others interested in the oil burner industry. The replies received seem to indicate that while, in a few instances, the sales representatives of the large oil companies—and, in many more instances, small oil dealers—have resorted to the payment of commissions to oil burner vendors, the practice is by no means prevalent or even commonly recognized.

Your committee looks upon the resort to such commissions as an unethical and pernicious practice which should be vigorously opposed. It therefore recommends that the American Petroleum Institute reaffirm to its own members and to the American Oil Burner Association its opposition to such practice under all circumstances, and that it urge the latter to take a like position with the oil burner trade.

(Continued on page 58)

Elwood Oil Curb Starts

Curtailment of the Elwood oil field in California became effective December 1 when the daily output was cut from about 38,000 barrels to 30,000 barrels. The curtailment will continue until February 1, and a bond of $100,000 was posted by each company to keep faith with the provisions of the agreement, which virtually halts all operations in the field except on certain specified wells.

H. P. Grimm was chosen as umpire for the field. He also serves in that capacity in the Sante Fe Springs field.

Standard Oil Companies Contract for New Tankers

Eleven new oil tankers have been contracted for by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Company of New York, and the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The ships, together with six other tankers ordered abroad by the latter company a fortnight ago, will cost approximately $28,000,000.

The new contract given by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey calls for the building of two of the largest tankers yet built and has been entered into with the Federal Shipbuilding Yards, Kearny, N. J. The tankers are to be of 18,000 tons burden each.

At the same time, the Stanlard Oil Company of New York has placed contracts with the Sun Shipbuilding Company, this city, for two tankers of 13,500 tons each. Both companies plan to use the new vessels for foreign trade.

The Imperial Oil Company of Canada has placed orders in British shipyards for seven tankers, five of which will be operated in the Great Lakes trade and two for coastwise trade between American and Canadian ports.

Tide Water Adds Tankers

The Tide Water Oil Company has contracted for two new tankers for its subsidiary, the Tide Water Associated Transport Company, to be operated in the Venezuela, Dutch West Indies, and Argentine Republic trade. The contract was awarded bo the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, and construction will be completed early next Fall.

The new tankers will be deep-draft sea-going tankers of about 13,000 tons each and will be about 500 feet long. Each ship will have a capacity of about 100,000 barrels of crude oil, or 115,000 barrels of gasoline. Each will have a crew of thirty-six.

White Eagle Oil Not Sold to N. Y. Standard

Plans of the Standard Oil Company of New York to acquire a controlling interest in the White Eagle Oil & Refining Company, Kansas City, remain at a very indefinite stage, according to an announcement made December 6, by W. J. Higgs, of the Standard Company secretary's office. It had been reported that such a project had been actually consummated, and that L. L. Marcell, chairman of the White Eagle board would retire from active business.

It was also reported that Raye R. Irwin, president, would continue in that office and that H. L. Pratt, of the Standard Oil Company, would become a member of the White Eagle board of directors.

The White Eagle Company recently acquired a further interest in the Nicholas Oil Corporation, getting 412⅝ shares of the latter's stock in exchange for 1,238 shares of its own. This brings its holdings up to 2,872½ shares out of an authorized total of 3,000. The White Eagle Company has listed 15,000 additional shares and will sell the remainder at $28.80 to provide additional working capital.

Denver Oil Bowlers

Denver oil teams in the various bowling leagues, in recent contests, rolled as follows:—

In the Major League, November 27, Public Service Company of Colorado, 2873, against Gilbert-Rugg Company, 2825.

In the Rocky Mountain League, November 27, Public Service Company of Colorado No. 2, 2412, against Redmen No. 56, 2635.

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Boston, National-Boston Lead Co. — 800 Albany Street
Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., — 316 Fourth Avenue
Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., — Widener Building

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Prime Singapore Dammar Gum Reduced to 23c. —Liquidation of Casein Weakens Prices —November Construction Up

From the angle of purchasing the trade was not very active last week. Surrounding conditions were entirely seasonal in nature and other than a break-up in spirit soluble gum values, prices were steady and past indications for sustained firmness to open the 1930 season remained and received a satisfactory measure of support from consumers, as measured by the rapid progress in closing contracts for next year.

Past weakness in gum dammar, elemi and some grades of East India copal gum broke through the surface of prices last week. The failure of sellers to stimulate anything beyond a very conservative buying policy in consuming circles forced prices downward both here and abroad. A decline in Singapore was the broadest in extent and from indications given by the sellers, a slow and easy market might be expected from now until the arrival of new crop goods in February. Concessionary prices as an agency of liquidation was also responsible for a downward turn in the casein market last week. With the usual heavy buying period scheduled for mid-December, reduced offerings appeared early in the week and were followed by a general precipitation from all selling quarters except France. Seasonal conditions prevailed in that quarter and the limited supply offered did not warrant a reduced market, according to the sellers.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Pigments were steady throughout and the dry color field was engaged in closing contracts over next year. While there was hesitation to cover on the part of some buyers, good progress was reported and some of the manufacturers have closed virtually all of their submitted contracts for next year.

Of more than passing interest last week was the formation of an export association among carbon black producers. While only engaged in the elementary work of organization, the news of its inauguration had a stimulating effect in some directions in its potential ability to neutralize the weakening effects of ever-mounting production.

November construction in the metropolitan area of New York was the highest total recorded since July, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. A decided increase of well over $72,000,000 was noted when compared with October records, and an increase of more than $35,000,000 was recorded over the corresponding month of last year. New building and engineering work during the past month amounted to $149,884,400, against $78,001,800 for the preceding month and $114,721,000 for November of last year.

The November construction record showed that commercial building led all other classes with a total of $67,977,100, or 45 percent of the total. The Empire State Building, which is included in the commercial total, was mostly responsible for the large amount of commercial construction. Residential buildings featured second place, totaling $38,666,900, or 26 percent. Public works and utilities reached a total of $19,456,500, or 13 percent, and hospitals and institutions had $7,647,000, or 5 percent.

The amount of new work reported in the contemplated stage during the past month amounted to $209,518,400, which is an unusually high total.

The following table gives comparative figures by classes for the first eleven months of 1928 and 1929:—

	Thousands of dollars 1929.	1928.
Residential buildings....	$480,392	$803,768
Commercial buildings....	254,153	214,712
Public works and utilities.	200,238	227,456
Educational buildings....	64,561	63,414
Industrial buildings.....	47,125	29,926
All others.....	80,976	93,120
Totals.....	$1,127,945	$1,432,396

According to the United States Department of Labor, total building operations in 269 cities represented an expenditure of $202,032,190 during October, or 16.2 percent over September

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None	Casein, imported, Argentine, 1c. per lb. domestic, ½c. to 1c. per lb. Gum, copal, East India, pale bold, 1c. per lb. nubs, 1c. per lb. black bold, unscraped, ½c. per lb. nubs and chips, ½c. per lb. Dammar, Batavia, all grades, 1c. per lb. Singapore, 2c. to 3c. per lb. Elemi, No. 1 and No. 2, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
155.6	155.6	155.6	150.8

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead was steady at all selling markets last week. Improved demands were noted at East St. Louis and many consumers were buying into January. London opened the week in a substantially lower position than the previous week's close but remained fairly steady at that basis. Stocks on hand in the United States and Mexico on November 1 were less than the closing day of the previous month, amounting to 167,023 tons, compared with 168,707 tons, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Stocks on hand November 1, 1928, were 152,746 tons. Exports during October were 5,063 tons, compared with 7,179 tons in September and 8,462 tons in August. During the same month Canada exported 11,240 tons, compared with 10,412 during September, and 7,689 in August. Neither country imported any lead during October.

Slab zinc remained unchanged in the domestic market since the sharp reduction a week ago. Improvement was noted at London, and the stronger factors were successful in their efforts to advance the price to the £20 mark. Daily advances were made in prices, although the closing was weaker. According to the American Zinc Institute, sales of prime Western zinc with specifications for November delivery reached 7,658 tons during November at an average selling price of 6.244c. per pound. Sales for subsequent delivery were 2,599 tons at an average price of 6.1114c. per pound. Only 67 tons of zinc were exported from the United States during October, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, compared with 1,468 tons in September and 969 tons in August.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 2 to December 6, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Pigs — Per pound — New York.	E. St. Louis.	Per ton Spot London. £	s.	d.
Monday	$0.0625	$0.0610	21	6	3
Tuesday	.0625	.0610	21	5	0
Wednesday	.0625	.0610	21	6	3
Thursday	.0625	.0610	21	6	3
Friday	.0625	.0610	21	6	3

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 2 to December 6, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Slabs — Per pound — New York.	E. St. Louis.	Per ton Spot London. £	s.	d.
Monday	$0.0635	$0.0600	19	15	0
Tuesday	.0635	.0600	20	0	0
Wednesday	.0635	.0600	20	3	9
Thursday	.0635	.0600	20	7	6
Friday	.0635	.0600	20	2	6

Joplin Metal Markets

JOPLIN, Dec. 4, 1929.

The market for zinc ore was easier during the past week owing to a further decline in slab zinc in London. Prices

All statements to the contrary notwithstanding, this concern is neither controlled by, or interested in, any other dry paint company or organization.

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here were reduced $2 per ton to $38 per ton for prime Western grades and $35 per ton for floats. Lead was steady at $75 per ton.

Demand for zinc showed a slight improvement, sales for the week amounting to 6,520 tons, against 5,680 tons in the previous week. Production is still being sharply curtailed, most of the mines operating at only 25 to 50 percent of capacity.

Pigments

Quiet and routine trading, accompanied by steady prices, was found to be unversally characteristic of this division of the market last week. Prices failed to move in either direction since the reduction in titanium pigment a week ago, lead and zinc products reflecting a similar position in raw material values. The approach of the annual inventory period was responsible for the slackening demands from the trade and quiet, ordinary business was expected by the sellers from now until the close of the year.

White Lead.—The even tenor of the metallic lead market was reflected in this derivative and prices for dry basic carbonate, basic sulphate and lead-in-oil were all without change in position. Daily sales were made by corroders, but the general demand from the consuming trade was at a low ebb and of the usual volume at the pre-inventory period.

Red Lead.—Sharing a position of steadiness in price with other lead oxides, this commodity was firm and unchanged. As in the case of related products, buying was not impressive in its nature, but was up to the normal volume for this time of the year. The downward move in the price of linseed oil had no effect upon the price of red lead-in-oil.

Litharge.—The improved tone noted in the nature of consuming inquiry a week ago did not materialize last week, and purchasing was conducted along quiet and seasonal lines. Corroders reported a steady position in prices as a reflection of the level condition of metal.

Lithopone.—The usual pre-inventory let-down in consuming requirements reached this market last week. Good progress was reported in the matter of closing contracts to cover requirements over 1930 and the major portion of buyers in this class have already covered. Prices remained firm at previous levels.

Orange Mineral.—The better buying sentiment noted in this market a week ago also lacked development into a real condition last week and trading remained along moderate and strictly seasonal lines. Corroders did not anticipate any further stimulus to business until after the first of the new year, as the buying trade evidenced a desire to keep warehouse stocks at low levels until after the passing of the inventory period. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Zinc Oxide.—New developments were also lacking in this commodity last week. The decline of 10 points in slab zinc prices a week ago failed to reach this derivative and the market was free from any disturbing features. Buyers were not very active.

Barytes.—Efforts to close contracts over 1930 continued of outstanding interest in this market. Prices have been repeated for the year, and while some consumers were inclined to defer committing themselves, the major portion of submitted contracts have been returned. Spot trading was for small amounts and at ruling prices.

Dry Colors

The aspect of the general dry color market passed the week without any visible change. Interest was centered in covering for contract needs over 1930, and all sellers reported a satisfactory amount of progress in this direction. Some buyers of carbon black hesitated to commit themselves, expecting further developments. The general spot market was dull and presented the usual conditions found at this time of the year. The only activity in prices was a reported fractional advance in verdigris, but leading sellers were quoting at previous levels.

Blacks.—While there was some hesitancy noted on the part of carbon black buyers before entering commitments for 1930, the major portion of contracting has been closed. Prices remained firm at the recently established basis. One stabilizing element to prices was revealed in the announcement made last week of the formulation of a carbon black export group to exploit the interest and sale of carbon black abroad. According to some factors proper and effective promotion through this outlet should have a far-reaching effect in neutralizing precipitated weakness caused by rapidly mounting output. Entering of contracts over 1930 was of chief interest among other blacks, which were generally quiet on spot.

Blues.—Other than the steady progress toward closing contracts over next year, iron and lacquer blues were without new developments last week. Spot purchasing was quiet and withdrawals against existing contracts constituted the only activity. Most existing contracts have been completed by December withdrawals.

Browns.—New developments were also lacking in this division of the market. Sharing a position with chemical and other mineral earth colors, siennas and umbers were confined to moderate purchasing which was expected to continue over the pre-inventory season.

Greens.—An increase of ½c. per pound to the basis of 23½c. per pound was reported in some directions for powdered verdigris, but supplies were available from regular sellers at the previous basis of 23c. per pound. Otherwise there was not much activity in prices. As in the case of other dry colors, closing of contracts over the 1930 season was of paramount interest. Spot prices were held at their former levels and were generally free from shading.

Reds.—Routine trading was reported in this group. Firmness of prices continued throughout the line, but spot interest has tapered off and was not expected to return to usual dimensions until after the close of the year. Contracts were being returned at a satisfactory pace, according to the sellers.

Yellows.—The price structure of this group of colors continued to display firmness, but trading did not escape the general let-down of related products. From the angle of consumer interest the chrome colors were favorite.

Colors in Oil

Replacement demands from the trade were irregular and spasmodic last week. This lack of interest confirms the expectations of the selling factors who did not anticipate much buying until inventories had been taken. Prices were quoted at the previous levels last week.

Varnish Gums

Spirit soluble gums were featured with many price reductions during the past week. The weakness which had been evident for some weeks back broke through the surface of the price structure, and the continued downward precipitation of Batavia dammar prices was followed with a sharp decline in the Singapore variety. Primary grades of elemi were also lowered again, and among the other gums featured with reduced prices were pale bold East India copal, unscraped black bold, and also both grades of East India nubs. Gum buyers continued to manifest only a conservative brand of interest in the market and, notwithstanding the reduced prices, were restricting their purchases to cover their immediate needs only. Replacement costs from primary markets were also lower in value and, in the opinion of some sellers, dull and easy markets were looked for until after the turn of the year.

Copal.—Holders of East India pale bold were openly naming the market at 19c. to 20c. per pound, or 1c. per pound below the figures that had represented the market level over the greater part of the summer. Nubs were also reduced a full cent and were currently offered at 15c. to 16c. per pound. Chips of this grade remained unchanged. While scraped black bold remained at the basis established two weeks ago, half-scraped and unscraped gum was reduced ½c. per pound to the basis of 5½c. to 6c. per pound. Black bold nubs and chips were also offered at ½c. per pound below previous prices at the level of 4c. to 4½c. per pound. Previous prices held over for Congo, Manila, and Pontianak grades, which were all without normal interest from the consuming trade, and certain grades could be liberally shaded in some directions where spot stocks were larger than holders wished.

Dammar.—Based on latest replacement costs, this market continued its downward course. Latest sales and current asking prices for the Batavia grade were named at 20c. to 21½c. per pound, or 1c. below the previously quoted market, but only fractionally below the figures at which business was readily closed a week ago. The Singapore market was featured with a sharp cut in prices. The primary grade was offered in one direction at 23c. to 23½c. per pound, No. 2 at 17c. to 18c. per pound, and No. 3 at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, representing declines of 2½c. to 3c. per pound. Some holders had higher views, but stocks were liberal on the spot and current replacement costs were reduced to a basis that warranted these quotations. As in the case of other related gums, buyers were not very active, and a slow market was looked for by the sellers, at least until the appearance of the new crop in February.

Elemi.—Prices on primary grades of gum fell off again last week. As stated in the Reporter a week ago, the market had been subject to shading, and early last week prices were openly named at 12½c. to 13c. per pound for No. 1, and 12c. to 12½c. per pound for No. 2, representing respective declines of ½c. and ¾c. per pound. The lowest grade was unchanged. Recent replacement arrivals have been of good character and, coupled with apparent

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lack of interest from the buying trade, weakness resulted.

Kauri.—Prices held firm in all directions, but this group did not escape the general let-down in buying operations last week. Conditions in the primary market held no underlying significance over the week, but remained at the previous steady plane.

Sandarac.—Prices named by the two known spot holders remained at 40c. per pound. Sales on spot during the week were of negligible character and the available supply was still limited to a few barrels. Further replacement supplies were due to arrive shortly, but according to the sellers, would have no weakening impression on prices.

Other Paint Materials

Interest in the spot market was again secondary to that for closing contracts to cover consuming needs of miscellaneous paint materials over 1930. Mineral whites were particularly featured with this condition and progress in this direction was reported to be satisfactory to the sellers. There was a good seasonal sale of varnish makers' naphtha over the week and prices remained at their steady level, reflecting a similar position in the price of the basic raw material.

Casein.—The desire to liquidate on the part of some sellers forced lower quotations for Argentine and domestic goods last week. Latest quotations for standard ground Argentine were named at 15c. to 15¼c. per pound representing a reduction of 1c. per pound from previous prices. The powdered variety was also lowered 1c. per pound and was followed by a reduction in the domestic market placing prices on a parity with that of foreign. The French market was unchanged and was held to seasonal conditions. Buyers were for the most part well covered and there was no concerted response to the reduced prices. Sellers anticipate a good buying drive shortly which may tend to strengthen prices. Approximately 20 percent of the annual sales of casein are usually booked in mid-December.

V. M. and P. Naphtha.—Sales continued within seasonal bounds and refiners reported a satisfactory progress in the matter of closing contracts over 1930. Prices remained at their consistently steady position in reflection of a similar condition in the gasoline market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The paint industry is an active taker of V. M. & P. naphthas, according to reports from various sellers. The sales for this season of the year are regarded as quite good. The price structure shows no change. Ruling prices per gallon are:—Tankcar (f.o.b. Whiting), 13.9c.; tank wagon, 17.2c.

Bronze Powder.—Buying of all grades of this commodity was also seasonal and of moderate volume. Sellers held to their past views as regards prices and the market was generally free from shading or concessionary measures.

Driers

There was no particular life to buying in the drier class last week. Prices held to the steady tones previously exhibited and although there was a seasonal lack of buying support from purchasers, quotations were soundly founded on the basis of strong conditions in many of the raw materials. Contracting for the 1930 season was the feature and accepting the progress of this work as a constructive measure for a firm market at the year's opening, sellers did not anticipate any material change in the market aspect. The easing position of linseed oil had no affect upon derivatives included in this group.

Glues

There was no snap to trading last week, but sellers were seemingly satisfied with the nature of business for the season. The lack of interest due to the usual pre-inventory conditions had no effect upon prices, which were still strong and reflective of the tight position of raw material supplies. Fish glue was routine throughout and freely available. Imported glue was being received with usual regularity.

Metal Leaf

Decorators were withdrawing supplies in good fashion, but otherwise buying was moderate. Prices for the entire group including those of imported and composition leaf were steady and unchanged. Sellers anticipated a better buying spirit from the paint trade after the turn of the year.

Lacquer Materials

Apart from the recent concessions named by producers in ethyl and butyl acetate there have been no new developments of interest in the market for lacquer materials. Last week's principal interest was in the large and substantial movement which had gotten under way in denatured alcohol as well as in other anti-freeze compounds. Other lacquer materials were pursuing a steady enough course, although expressions of opinion as to the immediate future of the market were none too optimistic because it was felt that another two or even three months may elapse before the movement to the automobile industry really gets back to anything approaching normal. Meanwhile recent concessions have had the logical influence of prompting consumers to go slow until they have definite assurances that a condition of stability has finally been developed. The national automobile shows which will be held immediately after the turn of the year are expected will signal the commencement of a real buying campaign in the lacquer materials market. Meanwhile

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Kindly make checks out to the United Hospital Fund and mail same to:

D. A. ANSBACHER
527 Fifth Avenue
New York City

On behalf of all the hospitals of New York and Brooklyn I thank you.

Paint, Oil and Varnish Auxiliary

D. A. ANSBACHER, *Treasurer*

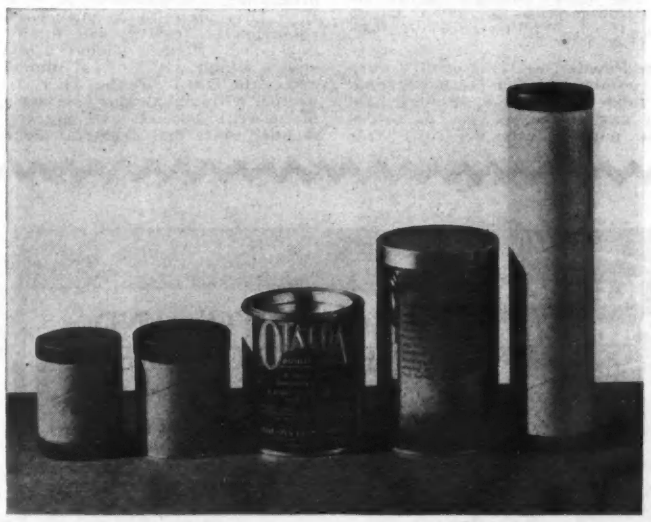
Paint and Varnish REMOVERS

The paint and varnish trade of the United States and Canada has recognized the superior quality of our patented removers. Protected by United States and Canadian Patents.

"Change the Surface"

Use one of the Licensed Brands

Chadeloid Chemical Company
75 East 45th Street, New York, N. Y.



There is a Cleveland Container For Your Every Need

FOR years we have specialized in making containers that will meet all kinds of requirements, and repeat orders from leading concerns in many industries indicate satisfaction.

We make all kinds of small and large cans, and tubes with paper sides, dust caps, tin tops and bottoms, paraffin glassene or parchment lined, aluminum, copper or lead-foil lined sides or tops and bottoms.

Note some uses: Cans or Tubes for Belt Dressing or Boiler Compound, Dry Chemicals of all kinds, Paints, Gold and Bronze Powders, Dyestuffs, Soaps, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals, Perfumes, Talcum Powders, Plant Food, Fertilizer, etc., etc.

Write for further details and prices. Samples gladly furnished.

CLEVELAND CONTAINER CO.
10171 Berea Road **Cleveland, Ohio**

—PLANTS—
CLEVELAND **DETROIT** **HOBOKEN**

more stability had developed in some of the raw materials which were featured by so marked a degree of unsettlement only a week ago. It appears that toluene has been bought in large volume for 1930 delivery at the posted contract prices. Easier conditions in calcium acetate produced greater freedom as regards acetic acid deliveries.

Window Glass

Purchasing was unchanged in nature and quiet throughout. There was a flurry of buying in some sections as the result of recent cold weather and the desire to glaze buildings currently under construction, but generally demand was far below the usual dimensions of the season. Production lingered about the 500,000-box mark for the month, according to an estimate in one direction. Prices remained at the posted schedule and as far as could be learned there were no changes in the matter of discounts allowed.

Navy Department Will Certify Nitrate Dopes

The Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department contemplates the establishment of an acceptable list of manufacturers of cellulose nitrate dope for aircraft use complying with the official specification 52 D 2.

Manufacturers desiring to have their products tested for compliance with the specifications will be assessed a fee of $60 for individual samples tested separately and a fee of $45 for individual samples tested with others in a group. It is required that two 1-quart samples of clear nitrate dope (the instructions do not include semipigmented or pigmented dopes) be forwarded to the Manager, Naval Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, together with a certified check for $60 made payable to the Commandant, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The department's specification for cellulose nitrate dope contains the following requirements:—

General Specifications

1. General specifications for inspection of material, issued by the Navy Department, in effect at date of invitation for bids, shall form part of this specification.

Grade

2. Cellulose nitrate dope shall be of one grade.

Material and Workmanship

3 (a). The dope shall consist of a solution of cellulose nitrate and suitable solvents, together with a sufficient amount of plasticizers.

3 (b). A list of all ingredients used, together with their physical properties, shall be furnished with each sample submitted so that approval of the ingredients used therein may be given.

3 (c). The dope shall have been manufactured within one year of the date of shipment. The contractor will be required to certify that the dope has been manufactured within this period.

General Requirements

4. See section 5.

Detail Requirements

5 (a). Color.—The dope shall be clear, colorless, or only slightly straw color, and shall be free from all suspended and undissolved matter. When applied to airplane fabric, the film shall be clear and practically colorless.

5 (b). Consistency.—The dope shall be of such consistency as to give proper covering, brushing, and flowing qualities, and shall be suitable for spray-gun application for the third and fourth coats when properly thinned. The thinners to be used shall be those recommended by the dope manufacturer whose product is being applied.

5 (c). Free acidity.—The free acidity of the dope shall not exceed 0.1 percent, calculated as acetic acid.

5 (d). Mineral acids.—Dope which gives a positive test for mineral acids shall be rejected.

5 (e). Drying.—The dope shall dry within thirty minutes under standard conditions of 70 deg. F. and 65 percent relative humidity.

5 (f). Weight.—Four coats of dope, forty-eight hours after application, shall increase the weight of the fabric not less than 2 ounces and not more than 2.75 ounces per square yard.

5 (g). Adherence.—The dope, when dry, shall adhere to grade A cotton airplane cloth with sufficient tenacity to prevent pulling off in sheets. Tests strips shall show lint attached to the side which has been in contact with the cloth.

5 (h). Tensile strength.—Four coats of dope, forty-eight hours after application, shall increase the tensile strength of grade A cotton airplane cloth not less than 15 percent in the warp direction.

5 (i). Toxicity.—The dope shall contain no chlorinated compounds or other toxic or saponifiable chlorine derivatives. The vapors shall not cause serious discomfort or injury to the workmen engaged in the application of the dope.

5 (j). Blushing.—The dope shall have sufficient resistance to the precipitating action of high humidity.

5 (k). Exposure.—The doped fabric shall retain a satisfactory appearance, tautness, and strength when exposed to the weather.

Methods of inspection and tests (free acidity, exposure, and blushing) and acceptable packing and marking are described in the specification.

Costa Rica Cuts Duties

The Costa Rica duty on aluminum paint and its solvents has been changed from 2 colones a gross kilo to 0.40 colon a gross kilo by an executive decree of October 30, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul in San Jose. By the same decree, paste or liquid for waterproofing concrete and adhesive compound or hardening powder for the concrete have been made dutiable at 0.04 colon a gross kilo instead of 0.10 colon a gross kilo. Concrete preservative continues dutiable at 0.10 colon a gross kilo.

William P. McPhee, president of the McPhee & McGinnity Company, paint manufacturer, Denver, has been confined to his bed on the orders of his doctors that he must take a much-needed rest.

Pinchin Johnson & Co., Ltd., paint manufacturer, London, has acquired a majority share interest in Taubmans, Ltd., Sydney, Australia. More than a year ago the company obtained an interest also in Borthwicks Proprietary, Ltd., Sydney.

The essentials of correct protection against fire are described in a new 32-page booklet, "Correct Protection Against Fire," published by the American-La France & Foamite Corporation, Elmira, N. Y. The booklet is now in its third edition and 250,000 copies have been published.

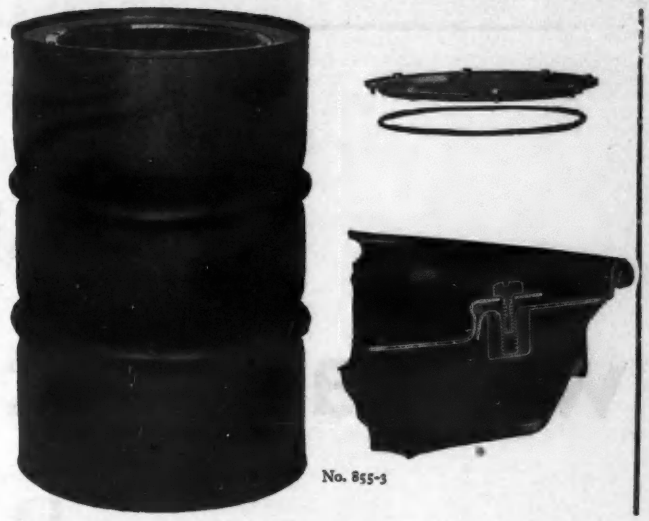
Standard specifications recently added to the series dealing with paints, varnishes and paint ingredients by the British Engineering Standards Association relate to turpentine (type 2), venetian red for paints and ready-mixed linseed oil paint (oil gloss) purple brown oxide of iron.

In the Builders' Bowling League, Denver, November 25, Colorado Paint Company rolled 2,478, against H. W. Moore Equipment Company, 2,428; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company rolled 2,593, against Denver Sewer Pipe & Clay Company, 2,492; Mintra Painters rolled 2,617, against Kirchhoff Construction Company, 2,275; McPhee & McGinnity Company rolled 2,239, against Gardner Sand & Gravel Company, 2,067.

Note the construction of

THE CLEVELAND

SURE SEAL BARREL



No. 855-3

The cover fits snugly in the opening of the barrel. In addition, the solid rubber gasket affords further security. The bottom of the nut being closed, leakage is prevented.

For shipping and storing paints, heavy liquids, greases, etc.

Write for further information and prices.

THE CLEVELAND STEEL BARREL CO.

Factory and Offices:

9612 Meech Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

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Cleveland STEEL BARRELS

SHRIVER FILTER PRESSES

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The real value of the wide experience in filtration work of the Shriver organization has been often demonstrated by the successful solution of many complex filtration problems for Shriver Filter Press owners. We invite those interested in filtration to use Shriver experience as their own. Your inquiries are solicited.

T. SHRIVER & CO.

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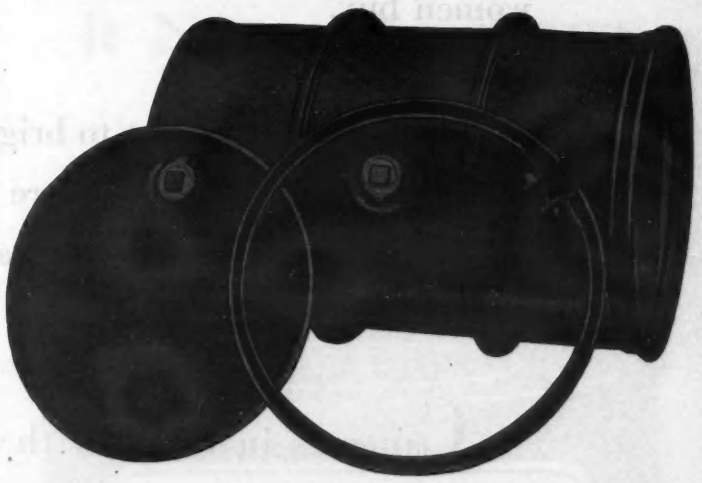

A Removable Head Drum Built on a NEW PRINCIPLE

Note that the lugs and lock bolt are on the inside of the lock ring, eliminating the danger and inconvenience experienced when the lugs are on the outside

This drum is made both in the light shipping type and to meet I. C. C. specifications 20, 20 A and 20 B.

The Republic Removable Head Drum was especially designed for Paint, Varnish and Lacquer; Chemicals, powdered crystalline or semi-liquid; Printers' Inks; Food Products, etc.

They can be furnished with special lining for special uses such as rubber, tin or lead.

Send us your inquiries for drums or any type of container.

THE REPUBLIC STEEL PACKAGE COMPANY

7930 JONES ROAD

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Answer the trend with a paint can that sells!

PAINT, like every other product, must answer the trend toward style—if it's to get the full share of profits the modern market offers. Women today demand modern things—stylish, smart, up-to-the-minute products. Never has appearance figured so prominently—never has it played such an important part in what men and women buy.

If it's paint to brighten up some bit of furniture—to add lustre to some room—that too must be smartly packaged if it's to create a real urge to buy.

Canco is in touch with this modern trend. Our designers can create for you decorated metal containers that attract sales to your brand.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

CONTAINERS OF TIN PLATE - BLACK IRON - GALVANIZED IRON - FIBRE

METAL SIGNS AND DISPLAY FIXTURES

NEW YORK
New York Central Bldg.

CANCO

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104 South Michigan Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO, 111 Sutter Street

Zinc Cartel Collapses

As a result of disagreements, the international zinc cartel, in which American interests recently participated, has collapsed and the agreement, which expires December 31, will not be renewed. A special committee of five appointed at a recent meeting of the cartel in Brussels has decided that the differences dividing the members are so great that it is impossible to draw up a new cartel agreement.

European observers have expressed belief that the underlying cause of the break-up of the cartel is a world-wide tendency toward over-production.

Silicate Paint for Walls

The use of silicate solutions in stereochromic paintings in this country is suggested in an article in "Silicate P's & Q's," for December, published by the Philadelphia Quartz Company, manufacturer of silicates of soda and potash.

A hotel in Switzerland, painted with soluble silicates, is described in the article and the feasibility of inaugurating similar work in this country is pointed out. Outlining the technic of preparing and handling silicate solutions, the article continues:—

Von Fuchs, the first manufacturer of silicate solutions on a commercial scale, proposed the mineral process and called it stereochromic painting. Since then a goodly number of artists have worked in this medium, and colors and technic have been studied and improved. A very important factor is the preparation of the surface. The cement or lime mortar on which the painting is done must have a uniformly porous quality. If it is too dense or irregular both the beauty and the permanence of the work are in danger. It goes without saying that the durability of the stucco or cement must be at least as good as is expected of the decoration. This is not true of all the mixtures used in exterior treatment of houses.

The colors must be selected with reference to their behavior in contact with liquid silicates. In some cases they are applied to the moistened surface after grinding in water only, in others they are ground in a silicate solution. A good range of stable colors is available, among which may be mentioned:—For black, manganese dioxide or carbon blacks; for white, clays, whiting, barytes, and the light-fast type of lithopone; for blue, ultramarine and smalt; for green, chromium oxide or mixtures of ultramarine and cadmium sulfide or zinc chromate; for yellows and browns, ochers and umbers. A range of reds can be obtained from the oxides of iron. The list is not complete, but suffice it to say that enough colors are to be had to give a very pleasing variety of artistic effects.

When the colors are in place they are well dried by natural means, if the weather is fair, or by artificial warm air if necessary. The next process is known as fixing. It consists in applying all over the painted surface a silicate solution at a concentration of about 22 deg. Be. It is important that good penetration be obtained, so the liquid is sometimes heated. For fixing, potassium silicate is preferred because it has less tendency to bloom or effloresce than does sodium silicate, and the sodium salts, even if they do crystallize on the surface, are readily washed away. It is more costly, but the cost of silicate is so small compared with the art work that potassium silicate is almost universally used. The composition, which is standard, is near K_2O, 4 SiO_2.

After the fixing process, which is usually done with the help of a spray, it is well for a second drying to take place. A final treatment with ammonium carbonate or sulfate solution fixes the silica as a hard insoluble gel in the pores of the decorated area. This method of precipitation in place has also been applied to the making of colored incandescent lamps. Their silicate painted surfaces are quite resistant to outride exposure.

St. Louis Production Club Elects Officers

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1, 1929.

The November meeting of the St. Louis Paint and Varnish Production Men's Club was held at the Claridge Hotel, with fifteen members present.

Nominations for officers for the coming year were received and the following were elected:—President, A. Murphy; vice-president and treasurer, M. H. Smith; secretary, H. E. Lauders; trustees, C. Carrier, J. Bell, and Charles McKay.

A short speech of acceptance from the new president preceded the selection of the following standing committees:—Membership, Mr. McKay and Mr. Doyle; program, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Schopp, and Mr. McDaniels; entertainment, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Schopp; research, Mr. Carrier, Mr. McKay, and Mr. Friese; abstracting, Mr. Niedt and Mr. Meyer; panel test; Mr. Zinser, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Friese, Mr. Carrier, and Mr. Bunting; plant managers, Mr. Friese.

The club discussed plans for its Christmas party and the date was set for Tuesday night, December 10. Members of the St. Louis Paint, Oil and Varnish Club and all local raw material men will be invited.

Buffalo Paint Bowlers

Sid Murray was the winner of the first bowling tournament of the Buffalo Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, November 29, on the University Club alleys. His high average of 170 for four games easily topped the paint club members, many of whom were new at this sport. E. D. Horgan had an average of 299¾, with his selected handicap to win the prize for the evening's average nearest 300.

Fourteen men bowled and all favored repeating the event at short intervals during the winter.

Sherwin-Williams Co. Has Expansion Plans

Expansion plans completed by the Sherwin-Williams Company, manufacturers of paints and chemicals, Cleveland, Ohio, provide for the expenditure of $1,500,000. The program includes $450,000 for a linseed oil plant, a printing, advertising and publicity plant and an iron oxide plant in Cleveland; a lithophone plant and other construction at Coffeyville, Kan., to cost $300,000; and a $520,000 expenditure at Chicago for new plants and warehouses.

The company has recently established new agencies in Columbus, Ga., Columbia, S. C., Jackson, Miss., Miami, Fla., and Albany, N. Y.

Australia Raises Duties

Increased import duties on more than 300 articles are provided for in a bill introduced in the Australian parliament, November 21, by the minister for trade and customs, and which became provisionally effective November 22. No exception was made for goods already in transit to Australia. It is believed this tariff revision is designed both for protection and revenue purposes.

Articles or classes of articles on which import duties are increased include glucose, corn flour, rice flour, soap, polishes, varnishes, paints and colors, certain petroleum and shale products, including gasoline; oils, including medicinal oils; glue and other adhesives, antimony and antimonial and lead compounds, certain chemicals, and certain drugs and toilet preparations.

Market Data Compiled

A handbook of market data for the entire United States has been completed by the Department of Commerce and is now available. It contains statistics valuable in a scientific appraisal of markets.

Three general types of market are considered in the new handbook—the general consumer, the farm, and the industrial. In each instance figures on the factors which determine sales potentialities are presented. For the first time county distribution of mineral production is shown, together with the number of employees in the mining industry. The book contains 535 pages of market data.

A report on the administration of Moroccan phosphates, including profits from 1921 to 1926, has been made to the Department of Commerce by D. J. Reagan, assistant commercial attache at Paris. Information concerning the management of the mines is given as well as data on the distribution of profits. A copy of this report is on file in the chemical division.

Alcohol Permit Limits Go Before High Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1929.

The legality of expiration dates on permits for the manufacture of alcoholic medicinal preparations is to be considered by the Supreme Court of the United States. The court today granted writs of certiorari on three appeals of Maurice Campbell, federal prohibition administrator in New York, in cases against the Galeno Chemical Company, the Union Course Pharmacy, Inc., D. P. Paul & Co., the Curatone Company, and W. H. Long & Co., all of that city.

The Long company had a permit to denature alcohol, and the others had permits to use whisky in the manufacture of medicinal preparations, but none of the permits had an expiration date. After the 1927 revision of the regulations of the Bureau of Prohibition these firms were called on to renew their permits and to show cause why their businesses should be continued. They secured injunctions restraining the administrator from cancelling their permits.

According to the petition of the government for review, there are three questions to be decided by the supreme court:—

1. Are denatured alcohol and medicinal preparations containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume at the time of manufacture and before they are prepared for the market "liquor" within the meaning of sections 1 and 6 of title II of the national prohibition act? Section 6 requires that permits for the manufacture of "liquor" shall be issued for not more than one year.
2. Does section 6 of title II, which directs that every permit "shall designate and limit the . . . time when" the authorized acts may be performed, require that every permit have a definite time limitation; or is it satisfactory by a provision in the permit that it shall remain in force until revoked, suspended or renewed as provided by law or regulations, or by a provision that it shall remain in operation until surrendered or cancelled?
3. May a permit, issued under the provisions of section 4 of title II for the use of liquor for the manufacture of denatured alcohol or medicinal preparations, which contains no definite time limitation, be terminated by a general regulation providing that all such permits shall terminate on a date named?

The 1930 edition of the "Wellcome" photographic exposure calculator, handbook and diary, has been issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 9 East Forty-first street, this city. The book provides a guide from the moment of exposure to the finished print.

"GYRO"

LATEST WORD IN DRUM CLEANING MACHINES

Clean Your Drums With a "GYRO"

IT'S QUICKEST AND MORE THOROUGH

Over 100 Machines in Operation

Highest References

F. AUE CO., Inc.
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Finest Quality
ULTRAMARINE
and
COBALT BLUES
for the
Color-Grinding Trades
Paint, Ink, Linoleum, Paper, Rubber, Tile

NATIONAL ULTRAMARINE COMPANY, Inc.
NORWOOD
(Cincinnati)
OHIO

NATIONAL ULTRAMARINE

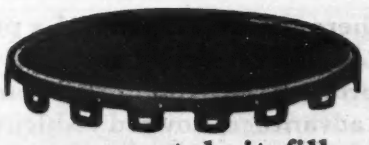
No. 10 Paste Filler

For filling any materials in paste form. Particularly adapted for White Lead.

Write for Quotation

Arthur Colton Co.
2624 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit Michigan

It Never Overflows
because



you watch it fill

No loss of contents from foaming or overflowing with the BENETCO removable cover drum . . . *because the entire filling operation is visible.*

Then the lug cover is sealed on in 30 seconds, producing a sturdy, liquid-tight drum that defies roughest handling.

Paint buyers appreciate receiving paint in this drum because of its convenience and its utility when emptied.

The wise manufacturer recognizes these advantages . . . that's why Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Sherwin-Williams, Certainteed and Devoe & Raynolds use this paint drum.

WILSON & BENNETT MFG. CO.
the Steel Container *Specialists*
6522 S. Menard Avenue CHICAGO
Sales representatives in principal cities
39 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK

Comparison of results led to six additional RAYMOND MILLS being installed

From an initial installation of two Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizers the number has been increased to eight by a prominent manufacturer of organic chemicals.

This is another instance where Raymond Mills met a particularly difficult grinding problem so satisfactorily that repeat order after repeat order has been received.

Such instances prove Raymond Pulverizing equipment is designed and manufactured for exceptional service.

In plants where the pulverizing of a product is of primary or secondary importance in the manufacturing process, Raymond equipment offers exceptional advantages toward reducing pulverizing costs and improving the quality of output.

Forty years of grinding and pulverizing experience is represented in the latest Raymond equipment. Mills that dry and grind simultaneously—combining two operations into one—Mills that produce the finest of powder for insecticides, paint manufacturers, etc. to Mills grinding thirty tons of material per hour are manufactured by this organization.

Let Raymond Engineers look into your grinding problem. There is no obligation involved on your part in asking them to assist you.

Outstanding features of this installation

Small temperature rise during grinding.
Ease of adjustment for fineness.
Simplicity of operation.
Compactness and small floor space requirements.
Losses minimimized through dust-tight duct system.

RAYMOND BROS. IMPACT PULVERIZER CO.
Subsidiary of International Combustion Engineering Corporation
Main Office and Works:
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VINYLITE* RESIN

THE CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION is pleased to announce the availability of Vinylite,* the new synthetic resin.

Many varieties of Vinylite resin are possible, each type having somewhat different characteristics but in general the properties are as follows:

COLOR — Colorless and transparent to white and opaque.

SOLUBILITY — All types of Vinylite are insoluble in water and gasoline. Certain types are insoluble in most liquids. The more common type of Vinylite is soluble in Ethylene Dichloride, Acetone, the usual esters and in the aromatic hydrocarbons.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY — Approximately 1.2.

HEAT RESISTANCE — Most types are thermoplastic at 100-150°C.

LIGHT RESISTANCE — Some types are unaffected by light. Other types when pigmented are light resistant.

WEATHER RESISTANCE — Moderate to excellent, dependent upon type of resin.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE — Certain types are unaffected by 20% caustic or 20% sulphuric or hydrochloric acids. These same types are also unaffected by water or 95% alcohol.

Vinylite resin may be molded with or without filler. As the resin is pure white it makes possible the molding of objects in any color. These colors in either pastel or brilliant shades are as permanent as the particular pigment used.

Vinylite resin solutions may be used in the manufacture of lacquers, varnishes, paints and all types of surface coating materials. When properly formulated, these solutions can be applied with a brush or a spray gun. The film dries quickly and may be sanded or polished to a high gloss.

Other types of Vinylite may be used for the impregnation of wood, fabric, paper or other cellular material resulting in water-proof and vapor-proof surfaces. Paper may be greatly strengthened by Vinylite impregnation.

Three modifications are now available as follows:

VINYLITE 80 SOLUTION — A light yellow liquid, viscosity approximately 2.7 poises, containing 50% Vinylite 80 Resin.
Uses: Impregnating varnishes and paints.

VINYLITE 80C RESIN — A white powder insoluble in water, gasoline and alcohol. Soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, Ethylene Dichloride, Acetone, Cellosolve Acetate and Methyl Cellosolve.
Uses: Molding and manufacture of lacquers. Impregnation.

VINYLITE 80C SOLUTION — A practically colorless solution of Vinylite 80C Resin in a solvent mixture especially designed for it. Solids content 20%, viscosity approximately 3.0 poises.

Our Technical Department has been investigating the properties and uses of Vinylite resins for over five years and will be pleased to confer with you about special applications of the Vinylite resins. For additional technical data please address:

★ TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Carbide and Carbon Building
Thirty East Forty-second Street, New York City
Unit of Union Carbide UCC *and Carbon Corporation*

Naval Stores

Turpentine Moderately Higher in Primary and Local Markets—Rosin Irregular—Shipments Liberal—Trade Fair Here

No broadening of business was noticeable in the market here for naval stores last week. A fairly active inquiry was reported for turpentine and rosin but as usual at this period of the year few consumers were inclined to anticipate and much of the purchasing was limited to small or moderate quantities.

There was nothing very striking in the news from the South concerning turpentine. The tone of primary markets was firmer, the trend of prices being upward at times though changes from day to day were again confined within small limits. Sales at Savannah and Jacksonville as officially reported made a fair showing.

There was no pressure of offerings of turpentine and sentiment in the South appeared to be rather more optimistic, the improvement being attributed to encouraging developments in the financial situation and to more cheerful reports concerning some branches of American trade. The conviction appears to be spreading that there is not likely to be any such decrease in consumption of raw materials, including naval stores, as was recently feared as a result of the fall in security values.

The statistical position of turpentine did not show much change last week. Receipts at Savannah and Jacksonville were moderate while the outward movement from those markets was fairly liberal. Stocks in the three principal markets in the South at the close of November were about 15,000 barrels smaller than a year ago although receipts for the season from April 1 to November 30 were considerably larger than in the same time last season.

Rosin prices moved within smaller limits in Southern markets and although the trend was again downward at times, the undertone at both Savannah and Jacksonville was reported as firm. There was a good demand for all grades from domestic buyers and reports were current of a fairly active exports inquiry. Clearances from Jacksonville were large. Receipts were rather liberal but the proportion of pale grades in the arrivals at both Savannah and Jacksonville continued small.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Wednesday	244	162	28,516
Thursday	201	646	28,071
Friday	230	444	27,865
Saturday	100	...	27,975
Monday	301	...	28,276

Chicago Turpentine Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

Turpentine has been firming up in the last day or two, and the ruling prices at present are above the low of early in the week by a small margin. The buying has not been particularly urgent, but the stronger tone apparently has resulted mainly from the belief that the market has been too low and that the present is an opportune time to place small orders. Ruling prices at the close of business last night, per gallon, were:—Five-drum lots, 56c.; five wood barrels, 61c.; one to four drums, 64c.; one to four wood barrels, 69c.

English Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London and Liverpool during last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— London.		Liverpool.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Saturday	42	0	43	0
Monday	42	6	43	6
Tuesday	42	6	43	6
Wednesday	42	6	43	6
Thursday	43	0	44	0
Friday	43	0	44	0

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Dec. 6.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	25,061	26,681	29,743

French Naval Stores

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1929.

Consul Lucien Memminger, Bordeaux, in a cable dated November 30, forwarded to the Chemical Division, reports that the French naval stores market in the Landes District during November evidenced a quiet tone. Turpentine for export was quoted at 407 francs per 100 kilos ($0.507 per gallon); price of W.W. rosin 205 francs per 100 kilos ($8.49 per 280 pounds), whereas F.G. grades were 182 francs per 100 kilos ($7.54 per 280 pounds). Unofficial preliminary estimates place the production of French turpentine for crop year ending April 30, 1930, 25,500 metric tons and rosin 240,000 barrels (1 barrel equals 370 kilos net). Total exports from May to October inclusive this year were 4,548 metric tons of turpentine and 65,684 barrels of rosin

Current prices on naval stores are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Turpentine

There was little change in the attitude of buyers of turpentine last week so far as the market here was concerned. Orders were received in a fair volume but purchasing continued to be limited in many instances to comparatively small quantities to fill current needs. The market had a steadier tone and the course of prices in the South was reflected here. Southern markets were fairly active with the trend of prices upward at times. Offerings in the South were lighter and some were looking for a decrease in the movement from the woods to the seaboard.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6, 1929.

The market for turpentine was fairly active and the undertone was steadier. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	47½	100	367	50	13,283
Monday	47¾	304	334	850	12,767
Tuesday	48	507	1,017	118	13,716
Wednesday	48½	151	369	22	14,063
Thursday	49¼	298	418	137	14,344
Friday	49¼	183	280	2,713	11,911

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 6, 1929.

Changes in turpentine prices were within moderate limits. Trade was fairly active. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	48¼	214	301	...	27,398
Monday	47¾	337	444	453	27,389
Tuesday	48	300	747	475	27,661
Wednesday	48½	206	364	25	28,000
Thursday	49¼	368	462	121	28,341
Friday	49¼	373	450	150	28,641

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, Dec. 2, 1929.

There was a fairly active demand for turpentine and the market retained a steady tone.

Rosin

Changes in local rosin prices were generally narrow in the absence of wide movements in Southern markets. There was apparently no broadening of business here, but orders for small or moderate lots wre received in some quarters in a fair volume. A good demand was noted in the South from domestic interests, and a fairly active inquiry was also reported for export account. Shipments from Jacksonville for foreign destinations were again large, though the outward movement from Savannah was lighter than in the previous week. Receipts in primary markets were rather liberal.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6, 1929.

The rosin market had a firm undertone and changes in quotations were narrow. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$7.20	$7.10	$7.00	$7.00	$7.20	$7.10
D	7.20	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.20	7.10
E	7.20	7.10	7.05	7.12½	7.20	7.27½
F	7.20	7.10	7.05	7.12½	7.20	7.27½
G	7.20	7.10	7.05	7.12½	7.20	7.27½
H	7.20	7.10	7.05	7.12½	7.20	7.27½
I	7.20	7.10	7.05	7.12½	7.25	7.30
K	7.20	7.10	7.07½	7.15	7.25	7.30
M	7.20	7.15	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30
N	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.55
W.G.	8.00	8.80	7.95	7.95	7.95	8.00
W.W.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
X	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50

	Barrels					
Sales	2,829	1,379	2,675	927	304	1,207
Receipts	1,617	1,527	4,022	1,900	1,961	1,399
Shpmnts.	1,207	3,738	353	550	410	5,210
Stocks—	131,282	129,071	133,340	134,809	136,450	132,639

(Continued from page 37)

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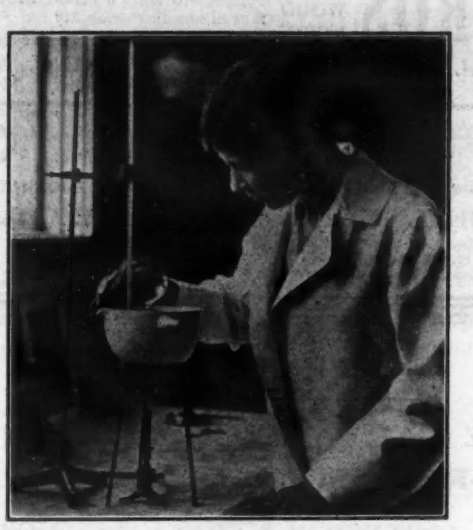

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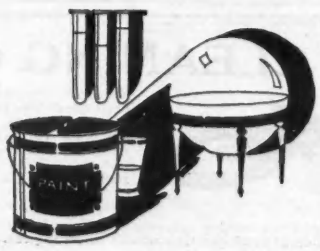

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Flaxseed—Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Domestic and Foreign Markets Irregular—Cash Demand Fairly Active—Argentine Shipments Small—Oil Quiet but Firmer

Flaxseed prices were irregular in domestic and foreign markets last week, changes in quotations being moderate as a rule. At the Northwest demand for cash seed was fairly active and sufficient to absorb the daily arrivals. The country movement was small and advices from the Northwest concerning supplies for the remainder of the season were bullish. At Minneapolis there was buying of December and May futures by crushers and commission houses.

The Buenos Aires market closed at an advance of 2⅝c. per bushel. Shipments from Argentina to the United States were small, amounting to only 47,000 bushels against 230,000 in the previous week and 209,000 last year; since January 1, 20,876,000 bushels against 12,942,000 bushels in the same time last year. Exports to all destinations last week were 361,000 bushels against 302,000 in the previous week and 1,170,000 last year; since January 1, 62,224,000 bushels against 70,269,000 bushels last year.

Linseed oil and cake and meal were firmer. There was a good export demand for cake.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were as follows:—

	Bushels—Domestic.	Foreign.
Tuesday	.....	240,100
Totals	.....	240,100
Since January 1:—		
This year	4,500	17,058,171
Last year	48,000	11,745,710

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Dec. 6, 1929.

During the latter half of last week, just before the navigation season—that is, the normal rates of insurance season—ended, there was considerable demand for flax, and with the end of the month many deliveries were made. Prices were strong. Since then, while some flax has gone East under the increased insurance rates, interest has sagged and so have prices. It is unlikely that there will be a renewal of interest at once, for with the approach of the close of navigation all necessary efforts are intensified toward meeting it, after which usually nothing happens for some time.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	...	$3.22¼	$3.22½
Monday	$3.29	3.26	3.25¾
Tuesday	3.36	3.33	3.29
Wednesday	3.31¾	3.28¾	3.25½
Thursday	3.23½	3.23½	3.20
Friday	3.25¼	3.23¼	3.21

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending December 6, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year were, in bushels:—

	Receipts— 1929.	1928.	Shipments— 1929.	1928.
Saturday	5,291	840,190	4,194	974,438
Monday	14,971	1,341	2,880	.....
Tuesday	7,636	12,755	.....	402,233
Wednesday	106,679	2,069	102,400	.....
Thursday	12,110	5,737	11,975	.....
Friday	21,930	.....	13,495	.....
Totals	168,617	862,092	134,944	1,376,701
Previous	26,144	157,504	329,940	574,212
From Aug. 1	3,313,483	5,628,054	3,531,575	5,358,887
In public warehouses	417,170	170,397	.....	.....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6, 1929.

Cash flax offerings during the past week proved moderate to light daily and while there was no aggressive demand at least the receipts were cleaned up quite readily, with prices holding firm, compared with the futures. Very dry seed of good weight sold at 4c. over December, but there was very little of that type received. Most of the good No. 1 seed sold at 2c. to 3c. over, while some of the poorest brought December price to 1c. under. Crushers bought virtually all of the offerings. Elevator companies were interested on a delivery basis, but were unable to get much of anything. At present shipping prices are light, and there is no suggestion in country advices that farm movement will be important at any time during the balance of the season.

Deliveries on December contracts were much more liberal than expected, but this was due to the fact that a lot of flax in private elevator bins was moved to public elevator positions so that it could be delivered. An elevator company delivered 30,000 bushels the first delivery day, while a crusher added enough to make the total 116,000 bushels. These deliveries were accepted by two cash houses that ordinarily represent an eastern crusher and some of the seed will be moved all-rail to an Eastern point.

Trade in the futures has been very light recently. Crushers bought some December and also some May, but commission houses initiated most of the pit business from day to day. There was some scalping and some spreading trade between markets. If anything, the country is buying more than selling and there is no hedging pressure to keep the market down. Sharp rallies develop profit-taking and dips bring in speculators anew. The market undertone is strong and apparently there is nothing bearish to result in steady depression. There is no doubt of the very bullish domestic position and late reports from Argentina indicate but 45,000,000 bushels surplus for that country.

Domestic crushers are fully aware of the situation but are not inclined to take an aggressive buying attitude, as little could be gained. The market is narrow and sensitive, and even a strong advance would very likely be ineffective in developing any real movement of supplies from the country. Local elevator stocks gained 130,000 bushels in four days, due to the fact that a lot of flax was changed from a private to a public elevator position. Receipts were not large enough at any time to result in any such increase. During the past four days, during which the increase developed, receipts totaled about 62,000 bushels, and shipments totaled 16,000, leaving a net of 46,000 bushels.

The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$3.25½	$3.22½	$3.24½
Monday	3.30	3.27	3.27
Tuesday	3.34½	3.31½	3.30
Wednesday	3.31	3.28	3.26
Thursday	3.23	3.20	3.20
Friday	3.25	3.22	3.22

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the week ending December 6, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts— 1929.	1928.	Shipments— 1929.	1928.
Saturday	13,860	37,180	4,710	15,840
Monday	30,590	53,430	4,390	9,180
Tuesday	13,300	20,350	3,060	9,180
Wed'sday	3,990	15,070	3,590	4,590
Thursday	11,970	27,400	3,060	18,360
Friday	10,640	41,100	4,590	7,650
Total	84,350	194,730	24,400	73,980
Previous	5,562,040	8,502,590	1,536,520	2,333,910
From Sept. 1	5,646,390	8,697,320	1,560,920	2,407,890

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	bushels— Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	3,000	.....
Monday	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....
Wednesday	4,000	.....
Thursday	1,000	.....
Friday	1,000	.....
Totals	9,000	.....
Since January 1:—		
This year	1,442,000	59,000
Last year	2,538,000	109,000

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Dec. 6, 1929.

The market for flaxseed was irregular with the trading quiet. Demand for cash seed was fair. Trade in oil continued slow. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$2.73	$2.73	$2.83
Monday	2.74¼	2.74¼	2.84
Tuesday	2.78	2.78	2.88
Wednesday	2.75	2.75	2.83
Thursday	2.71	2.71	2.80¾
Friday	2.70¼	2.70¼	2.79⅛

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

For the week ended November 29 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	372,344
Interior elevators	133,466
Country elevators	656,443
Vancouver	....
Total	1,162,253

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	92,790
Interior elevators	20,086
Country elevators	35,733
Vancouver	....
Total	148,609

(Continued on page 58A)

Cottonseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Refined Oil Futures Irregular Within Narrow Limits—Government Reports Awaited—Hog Receipts Large—Crude Quiet

The markets here and in the South continued quiet last week, many in the trade being disposed to hold off for the December reports on cotton and cottonseed. In the local market for refined oil futures prices moved within small limits and at the close of the week were not far from where they stood at the previous week end. The same applied in many instances to Southern markets for crude oil and other products. Offerings in the South were light. Private estimates of the cotton crop published during the week were higher than many had expected.

The total transactions in refined oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for five business days of the week were 26,100 barrels. After frequent turns within small limits, prices at the close on Friday were 1 point higher to 4 lower as compared with the final quotations of the previous Saturday.

Cotton was also irregular within a narrow range, with trading quiet. On Friday, December closed at 17.28c., January 17.35c. and March 17.63c., or 6 points higher to 4 lower as compared with the previous Friday.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in most parts of the South last week. There was a fair inquiry for meal from the feed and fertilizer trades but much of the movement was apparently against existing contracts. Export trade was also quiet so far as new business was concerned though occasional clearances were noted from Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The movement of seed to the mills in most sections was reported as moderate with weather conditions in parts of the belt rather unfavorable for operations. Offerings of products were light and were expected to continue so for a time as some of the mills are said to have sold considerable of their output ahead.

Prices as a rule did not undergo much change. In the Southeast seed was quoted at from $34 to $36 per ton and 7 percent meal at from $31 to $33 per ton. In the Valley seed was held at $33 to $34 per ton and 8 percent meal at $39 to $40 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained quiet last week. With the final government report on the cotton crop due, there was not unnaturally a tendency among traders to hold off. The fact that there will be another monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau in the near future also made some disinclined to engage in fresh ventures on either side of the market. Others were watching developments in Southern markets for crude oil, trading in the meantime merely for small turns. In such circumstances the market was a narrow affair, prices being influenced by a small preponderance of orders on either side of the account.

Factors having a tendency to sustain or advance prices slightly were an upward trend at times in the markets for hogs and lard, a sharp decrease in stocks of lard in Chicago and more favorable reports in regard to the condition of business in some branches of American trade and industry. Sentiment concerning the outlook for general business in this country during the remainder of this year and the early months of next year was more optimistic. The belief seems to be spreading that there has been too much pessimistic talk and that there is not likely to be any such widespread curtailment of trade as many had feared as a result of the collapse in the market for securities.

Also offerings of crude oil in the South were generally light despite the quietness of demand recently. This was attributed in some measure at least to a desire on the part of crushers to await the forthcoming cottonseed report from the government. There was an idea in some quarters, too, that the final government estimate of the cotton crop might prove to be a surprise of a bullish kind, although estimates from private sources issued during the week were of a rather bearish nature.

Live hog prices at Chicago showed an advance at one time of 25c. per 100 pounds in the face of large arrivals. The weight of the hogs received there during the week ended November 30 averaged 224 pounds, against 222 pounds in the previous week and 234 pounds last year. The average weight of the arrivals in Chicago during November was 10 pounds less than in October and 8 pounds less than in November last year. The stock of lard in that market at the close of November was 30,072,884 pounds, showing a decrease during the month of 27,800,000 pounds. On November 30 last year the stock was 31,575,338 pounds.

Refiners were supposed to have made purchases in a small way of the near months. There was a certain amount of commission house buying, while local traders also bought.

On the other hand, some of the developments of the week were of a depressing character. The movement of hogs to Western markets continued liberal. On Monday Chicago received 59,000 head and on Tuesday 41,000 head. Later in the week that market had an easier tone. Trade in various oils and fats was quiet. It was expected in some quarters that the cottonseed report from the Census Bureau would indicate a smaller consumption of oil during November than in the same month last year.

Estimates of the cotton crop from unofficial sources published during the week were disappointing to believers in higher prices for cottonseed oil. One estimate put the yield at 15,034,700 bales, as compared with the government estimate of 15,009,000 bales in November and 14,915,000 in October. Last year the production was 14,478,000 bales. The average of seven private estimates recently issued was 14,872,000 bales. In cotton trade circles these guesses apparently created a bearish feeling.

On Friday the market was quiet with small changes in prices, closing quotations being 1 point higher to 4 lower as compared with the final prices of the previous Saturday.

Following is a record of the market for the week:—

Monday, December 2, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
December	8.92	8.92	8.80@ 9.00	100
January	9.02	9.01	9.02@ 9.01	500
February	...	...	9.05@ 9.20	.....
March	9.24	9.22	9.22@ —	600
April	...	...	9.25@ 9.38	.....
May	9.46	9.37	9.38@ 9.37	4,700
June	...	...	9.40@ 9.55	.....
July	9.62	9.51	9.51@ —	2,400
Total sales				8,300

Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.75@9.25.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.37½.
Valley—7.37½ bid.

Tuesday, December 3, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
December	...	...	8.85@ 9.05	.....
January	9.09	9.05	9.09@ —	1,000
February	...	...	9.10@ 9.30	.....
March	9.27	9.27	9.28@ 9.30	100
April	...	...	9.30@ 9.45	.....
May	9.46	9.44	9.45@ —	1,900
June	...	...	9.50@ 9.60	.....
July	...	...	9.59@ 9.61	.....
Total sales				3,000

Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.80@9.25.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.37½ bid.
Valley—7.37½ bid.
Texas—7.12½ bid.

Wednesday, December 4, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
December	8.85	8.85	8.80@ 9.00	200
January	9.09	9.09	9.06@ 9.10	1,200
February	...	...	9.12@ 9.28	.....
March	9.30	9.30	9.29@ 9.29	300
April	...	...	9.32@ 9.45	.....
May	9.47	9.44	9.44@ 9.45	900
June	...	...	9.48@ 9.58	.....
July	9.62	9.59	9.58@ 9.60	1,200
Total sales				3,800

Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.75@9.25.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.37½.
Valley—7.37½.
Texas—7.25.

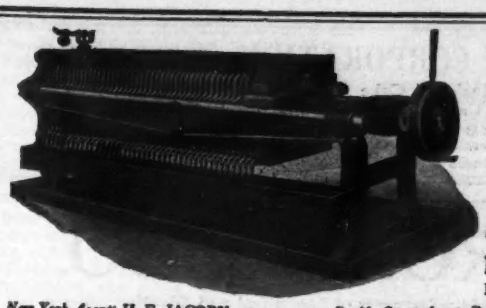
Thursday, December 5, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Barrels.
December	...	...	8.70@ 8.95	.....
January	9.06	9.02	9.03@ 9.06	700
February	9.15	9.15	9.05@ 9.15	100
March	9.23	9.22	9.20@ 9.24	300
April	...	...	9.25@ 9.40	.....
May	9.42	9.38	9.40@ —	2,000
June	...	...	9.44@ 9.53	.....
July	9.58	9.55	9.55@ 9.58	800
Total sales				*7,800

Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.75@9.25.
Crude—Nominal.

* Includes 3,000 switches.

(Continued on page 58A)



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PITTSBURGH STEEL DRUM COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils

Chinawood Oil Quiet Here and on Coast—Copra Firm—Tallow Continues Steady—Crude Menhaden Supplies Small

Quiet conditions prevailed in the market for animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases last week. Consumers were interested merely in small or moderate quantities as a rule and the aggregate movement of such lots in many instances was unimportant. Offerings were generally light, however, and the ruling tone was steady, changes in prices being few and about evenly divided between advances and reductions.

Chinawood oil was quiet, but the markets here and on the coast retained a steady tone and prices were about stationary throughout the week. Reports from China concerning political conditions were considered unfavorable, but consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of requirements and transactions between dealers were generally unimportant. Offerings were light in all positions and supplies of spot oil in some quarters appeared to have diminished.

Coconut oil prices showed little change, but the tons of domestic markets was steadier with some increase noted in the volume of inquiries received, though actual business apparently showed little improvement. Offerings from refiners and importers were light. Coconut oil and copra were reported as firm abroad. Rapeseed oil was steady with demand and offerings light. Shipments of rapeseed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to November 20 were 24,650 tons smaller than in the same time last year.

Among the animal products tallow ruled steady. There was apparently no increase in the inquiry, consumers being inclined to await further developments, but offerings were light and some producers were said to be sold ahead. There was no auction in London last week. Grease met with a fair demand in a jobbing way and the market was steady at recently prevailing prices.

Trade in cash lard showed some improvement, much of the purchasing by domestic consumers, however, apparently being limited to moderate lots. Changes in quotations were narrow. American lard in Liverpool was irregular. There was a sharp decrease in stocks of lard in Chicago during the past month. The movement of live hogs to Western markets continued liberal. Fish oils were generally steady. Offerings of crude menhaden continued light.

improvement in trade last week but reports were current of an increase in the volume of inquiries received and the tone of the markets here and on the Pacific Coast was steadier. The better feeling was attributed by some to recent reports of a firmer copra situation abroad. Early in the week sales of oil were reported on the coast for prompt shipment at 6¾c. per pound in tank cars while later on some sellers demanded 6⅞c. per pound. Here 7⅛c. per pound was demanded for prompt shipment in tank cars and that seemed to be a minimum quotation. The market abroad for oil was firm with offerings light.

Corn.—The market for crude was quieter but the tone continued steady and prices were about stationary during the week. Offerings were light and some producers in the West said to be sold ahead. For prompt shipment from works 8c. per pound was quoted and apparently there was no low acid oil available at less than that figure.

Olive.—Foots remained in a steady position. Demand was rather quiet, few consumers being inclined to purchase in advance of requirements at this period of the year, but offerings were light on spot and for arrival. Denatured was in fair request in a jobbing way and the market was steady.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Lard, Western, 15c. per 100 lbs.	Neatsfoot oil, cold pressed, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, Niger, ¼c. per lb.	Palm kernel oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow oil, acidless, ¼c. per lb.	Soya bean oil, imported, crude, Coast, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.1	129.1	129.8	145.9

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—A steady tone prevailed in domestic markets during the past week and variations in prices were slight throughout the period. There was apparently no improvement in trade so far as the consuming demand was concerned, such sales as were reported being limited to small or moderate quantities. Transactions between dealers were also on a comparatively small scale. On the other hand offerings were light in all positions. Occasional sales were reported at 12½c. per pound, in tank cars, prompt shipment from Pacific Coast, and 12¼c. per pound for futures. Reports from China in regard to political conditions were rather unfavorable but they had little effect in trade circles here.

Coconut.—There was no material improvement in the demand for coconut oil last week but the tone of the market was steadier and prices were fractionally higher. Offerings were light and the volume of business was small. Crude in tanks was quoted at 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, and refined in barrels at 11c. per pound, New York.

Cod.—Trade was quiet and prices were unchanged. Offerings were light and the market was steady.

Cottonseed.—Trade was quiet and prices were unchanged. Offerings were light and the market was steady.

Edible.—Edible oil was maintained at former quotations with trade routine.

Palm.—There was little doing in spot oil and few sales were reported for future delivery, buyers being disposed to hold off for further developments in the situation. There was no pressure of offerings, however, and the market retained a steady tone with prices showing little change. Palm kernel oil was quiet and steady with offerings light.

Rapeseed.—Demand for refined was rather slow, consumers being disposed to purchase as a rule merely for current requirements. But the market abroad was reported as steady and offerings were light on spot and for arrival with quotations maintained. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to November 20 were 57,850 tons against 82,500 tons in the same time last season.

Soya Bean.—The stronger position of competing product was reflected in a somewhat better inquiry though no transactions of importance were reported. Offerings of imported were light with prices fairly steady.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	2,632,200	.....
Saturday	1,255,720	.....
Monday	4,688,640	.....
Tuesday	191,120	.....
Wednesday	3,606,080	.....
Thursday	7,392,000	.....
Totals	19,765,760	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	332,978,422	5,738,080
Last year	330,775,966	3,567,952

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1929.

The vegetable oil market continues quiet, with a few desultory inquiries for nearby positions. Buyers are well stocked and are prepared to accept whatever the new tariff may bring with comparative equanimity.

Shippers in the Orient are marking time at present, but perilla oil offerings are freer. The chinawood oil market is steadier on advices that a new export tax is being assessed in China and dealers are refusing to operate at all, and this may tend towards higher levels.

COCONUT—Unchanged at 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast. Business quiet and more than average stocks on hand.

CHINAWOOD—Wood oil, after selling down, recovered to 12½c. for deliveries this year and early next. Export tax in China affecting situation.

SOYA BEAN—Oil in bulk is nominally 6¾c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast. Small lots of barreled oil nominally 11c. per pound, San Francisco, duty paid, with refined oil ½c. higher.

PERILLA—Offerings from the Orient slightly under 11c. per pound in bulk, with no business reported. Stocks are ample on this side, and Japan is anxious to sell forward commitments, as the seed will not keep in storage. The question of duty is still acting as a deterrent to business.

RAPESEED—Tankcars nominally 8⅝c. per pound. Blown rapeseed oil at 12¾c. per pound, duty paid, in barrels.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

Vegetable oils here spent a quiet week, with very few price changes of importance and with a rather dull and listless market. The buying was mostly small and not of a kind calculated to make a big impression on the market, although it apparently was sufficient to just about sustain it. This applied to coconut, corn, chinawood and soya bean, with peanut material in little demand. Coconut showed virtually no change at any time through the week, although the tone was a shade easy.

Ruling prices, per pound, sellers' tanks, are:—

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is offered at 6¾c., Pacific Coast, for December shipment, and 7c. for January-forward. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted 6¼c. to 6½c. Edible oil, selling in small lots mostly, is quoted 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, car lots; 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Low acid crude is selling at 8c. on basis of last reported transactions for December shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted, barrels, car lots, 10¼c. to 10½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c. to 11c.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is offered on the Pacific Coast at 12½c. for December shipment. Chicago, drums, less than car lots, 14½c.

SOYA BEAN—Domestic, prompt, is offered at 9c. to 9¼c.; refined oil, drums, less than car lots, 11c. to 11¾c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 7½c. to 7¾c.; edible, barrels, car lots, 13½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 14c.

London Oilcake Market

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1929.

Trade in oilcakes in London was slow during the week ended November 30, according to a cable from the American trade commissioner. Quotations were as follows:—Cottonseed cake, English style. Selling price, $30.65 per net ton, free on rail. Tone of market improved.

Supplies of Egyptian cottonseed cake small at $26.83 per net ton, ex ship.

Supplies of American cottonseed meal, 49 percent, small, at $48.18 per net ton, c.i.f. Liverpool, November-December shipment.

American cottonseed meal, 36 percent, $43.79 per net ton.

Peanut cake, 59 percent (decorticated screw-press variety), $47.08 per net ton, ex store.

Peanut cake, 55 percent, $45.98 per net ton, ex ship.

Soya bean cake, Manchurian, in bulk, $37.77 per net ton.

Soya bean meal, English extracted, in bulk, $43.79 per net ton, ex mill, Hull.

Copra cake, November-December shipment, $35.59 per net ton.

Copra meal, December-January shipment, $36.67 per net ton.

Copra

A firm tone continued to prevail in domestic markets last week. On the coast trade was quiet on the absence of any improvement of consequence in demand for oil, but offerings were light, with shippers abroad firm in their views. Quotations were 4⅝c. to 4½c. per pound, coast basis.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1929.

The copra market is dull, with offerings at 4½c. per pound, Pacific Coast, and buyers pegged at 4¼c. per pound for futures. The oil market continues dull and very little business is being done in copra.

Manila Copra

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1929.

The primary copra market was strong, with two mills shut down due to a short supply and another contemplating closing temporarily, according to a cable from the American trade commissioner at Manila. Arrivals are slow, due to rice harvesting. Prices as follows:—At Manila, 11.25 pesos per 100 pounds; Cebu, 11 pesos; Legaspi and Hondagua, 10.87½ pesos. Arrivals at Manila during November were 253,633 sacks, against 441,787 sacks last year.

Animal Oils

Degras.—The prevailing tone was steady, with offerings of both imported and domestic light. There was apparently no broadening of business, but a fair demand was reported for moderate lots.

Lard.—Domestic trade was quieter, consumers in some cases being inclined to curtail purchases as usual at this period of the year. Export trade also continued quiet. The market had a steady tone.

Neatsfoot.—Reports were current of a somewhat better inquiry, but consumers were not inclined to purchase in advance of requirements and the bulk of the movement was apparently made up of comparatively small lots.

Oleo.—Conditions did not undergo much change last week, the market retaining a steady tone. There was a fair inquiry.

Tallow.—The market was steady, with the inquiry apparently limited to moderate quantities.

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Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	50	....
Saturday	197	200
Monday	1,975	190
Tuesday	25	931
Wednesday	240	190
Thursday	461	445
Totals	2,948	1,966
Since January 1—		
This year	135,075	67,382
Last year	198,328	65,431

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

Animal oils are quiet, with buying rather inactive and confined to immediate needs. Some sales of lard material and oleos are reported for the last few days on a price basis which indicates a comparatively unchanged market. Offerings are rather plentiful and the market seems to be leaning to the easy side, without actually being weak. Some tallow material was subject to inquiry.

Ruling prices, barrels, per pound, are:—

DEGRAS—Domestic, 4½c. to 5c.; light English, 5c. to 5½c.; German, 3½c. to 4c.; domestic, 8c. to 9c.

LARD—No. 1, 11¾c.; No. 2, 11½c.; extra, 12½c.; No. 1, 11¾c.; No. 2, 11¼c.

NEATSFOOT — Cold pressed, 18½c.; extra, 12½c.; No. 1, 11¾c.; No. 2, 11½c.

OLEO—No. 1, 11¼c.; No. 2, 10¼c. No. 3, 10c.

TALLOW—10¾c. to 11c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market. Although consumers are supposed to be carrying small supplies, they showed little disposition to provide for future requirements and few inquiries were reported in the market. The tone continued steady, however, and prices were generally maintained.

Menhaden.—With supplies light, the market for crude was quiet. Weather conditions last week were somewhat better, but additions to stocks in the South have been small of late, while production in the Baltimore district ended recently for the season and stocks in that section are reported to have been closely cleaned up. There was a fair inquiry in a jobbing way for refined oil and prices were steady.

Sperm.—The market retained a steady tone and quotations were maintained. Trade was quiet.

Whale.—The refined situation presented few features of interest. Although the movement into consuming channels in the principal industries has apparently been up to normal recently, new business was quiet as usual at this period of the year. Offerings were light and the market remained steady, previous quotations continuing in effect. Crude was quiet and nominal.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, December 5, 1929.

The stocks of menhaden fish oil in the hands of the factories along the lower Chesapeake Bay are reported to have been disposed of, and the market situation is consequently without any feature. Some supplies will pass from second hands to others, to be sure, but so far as the direct business is concerned the finish has been written for the season. Reports from the North Carolina coast are to the effect that the fishing has been not at all satisfactory, with the weather unfavorable for the operations of the vessels, so that the additions to the holdings of oil there have been insignificant.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

Fish oils have been moving a bit irregularly in price, but in narrow ranges here the last few days and at the present time the market is showing no appreciable trend and the action has quieted down to a nearly nominal basis. West Coast material was in somewhat good demand to the extent of a few fairly good sales. Ruling prices are:—Cod, domestic, spot, barrels, 59c. to 61c.; cod, Newfoundland, spot, barrels, 59c. to 60c.; menhaden, spot, barrels, 68c. to 70c.; menhaden, unpressed, spot, 60c. to 61c.; sardine, Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 47c. to 48c.; salmon, Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 44c. to 45c.

London Sperm Oil Prices

Quotations on sperm oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	28	0
Monday	28	0
Tuesday	28	0
Wednesday	28	0
Thursday	28	0
Friday	28	0

Fats and Greases

Grease.—There was a fair inquiry from local and outside consumers, much of the purchasing apparently being limited to comparatively small lots. The market had a steady tone.

Lard.—A somewhat better inquiry was reported for moderate lots of cash product from local and outside buyers. Export trade was quiet. Prices showed irregularity, changes being narrow. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 27,800,000 pounds during November. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets continued liberal.

Stearin.—The market retained a steady tone with offerings light. Trade was quiet.

Tallow.—A steady tone prevailed throughout the week despite the absence of any improvement in demand, consumers in some cases being inclined to hold off for further developments in the situation. Offerings were light, however, and some producers were reported to be sold ahead. There was no auction in London last week.

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

While the business done in the cash lard market has tended light and rather unsatisfactory in volume the past week, the price structure has evidenced a better position and prices for the early days of the week were moving upward fairly actively. With a moderate domestic demand, the export inquiry and demand is only fair. Buyers are making inquiry for material, however. Tallows range from steady to a shade easier on light dealings. Greases also are little changed, but the tendency has been a shade downward. Stearins also are inclined to easiness on small dealings.

The range of quotations from the opening on Saturday, November 30, to the close on Friday, December 6, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$10.35	$10.70	$10.35	$10.55	$10.35
Dec.	10.35	10.65	10.32	10.55	10.35
Jan.	10.90	11.05	10.65	10.85	10.87

TALLOWS (per pound, tierces).—Edible, 8½c.; fancy, 8¼c. to 8⅜c.; prime packers', 8c. to 8¼c.; No. 1 packers' 7¾c. to 7½c.; No. 2 packers', 6½c.; prime renderers', 7⅜c. to 8c.; No. 1 renderers', 7c. to 7¼c.; prime country, 7¾c. to 8c.; No. 1 country, 7½c. to 7¾c.; No. 2 country, 6¼c. to 6⅜c.; B country, 7c.

GREASES (per pound, tierces).—Pigsfoot, 8½c.; choice white, 7⅞c. to 8c.; choice white, export, 8½c.; A white, 7¼c.; B white, 7c.; crackling, 7c.; yellow, 6⅝c. to 6¾c.; brown, 6¼c. to 6½c.; bone naphtha, 5¾c. to 6c.

STEARINS (per pound, barrels).—Prime oleo, 9¼c. to 9½c.; lard, 13c. to 13½c.; A white grease, 8c. to 8¼c.; A white grease, export, 9⅜c.; yellow grease, 7¼c. to 7⅜c.; extra oleo stocks, 11c., car lots; No. 2 oleo stocks, 10c.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week, in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	5,200	....	....
Monday	14,594	....	....
Tuesday	17,445	100	100
Wednesday	21,541	....	....
Thursday	11,446	....	100
Friday	13,434	....	100
Totals	83,670	100	300

Grease Exports

Exports from New York during the week ended December 5 included the following:—

	Pounds Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	547,425	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	1,381,425	.....	.....	.....
Monday	8,964,965	.....	.....	160,000
Tuesday	1,367,650	.....	.....	.....
Wed'sday	571,780	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	3,156,200	.....	.....	.....
Totals	15,989,445	.....	.....	160,000
Prev. w'k	8,140,231	.....	5,600	.....
Last year	6,959,994	13,600	.....	150,000
Since January 1:—				
This ye'r.	404,338,672	142,800	5,600	22,125,800
Last ye'r.	294,461,724	824,800	337,312	28,505,410

Liverpool Lard and Tallow

Quotations per hundredweight on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot. s.	d.	Jan. s.	d.	Mar. s.	d.	May. s.	d.
Saturday	57	0	56	6	.....		58	6
Monday	56	6	56	6	57	6	58	3
Tuesday	56	9	56	9	57	9	58	6
Wednesday	57	0	57	0	58	0	59	3
Thursday	57	0	56	9	57	9	58	9
Friday	56	6	56	6	57	3	58	6

Quotations per hundredweight on Australian tallow in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Choice, s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	39	6	37	9
Monday	39	6	37	9
Tuesday	39	6	37	9
Wednesday	39	6	37	9
Thursday	39	6	37	9
Friday	39	6	37	3

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—Quotations were maintained by producers at previous levels in the absence of any change in the position of basic material. There was a steady inquiry and the movement into consumption apparently held up to normal for this period of the year.

Stearic Acid.—Some slowing down of new business was noted as usual at this period of the year when many consumers are preparing for the work of inventory taking. The movement on contracts held up, however, and the market was steady, former quotations remaining in effect.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

Fatty acids are showing a fairly firm aspect and the buying, while not large, is of good grade and is taking a fairly large amount of material off the market. The raw materials have been showing a good tone the past few days and this has been reflected in a good appearance of firmness in corn, cottonseed and coconut material. Stearic acid, moving in fair quantities, is unchanged and red oil also is quiet and without material change in quotations.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, tankcars, 8¾c.; barrels, car lots, 9c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¼c.; coconut, tankcars, 10½c.; barrels, car lots, 10¾c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11c.; cottonseed, tankcars, 8¾c.; barrels, car lots, 9c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¼c.; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 4½c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4¼c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 2½c.

STEARIC ACID — Saponified, double press, 16¼c. to 17¼c.; triple, 18¼c.; distilled, single press, 15c. to 16c.; double, 15½c. to 16½c.; triple, 17½c. to 18½c.

RED OIL—Saponified, tanks, 9¾c.; returnable drums, 10½c.; distilled, tanks, 9¾c.; drums, 10½c.

Margarin Output, October

Actual margarin production of margarin in October amounted to 36,624,258 pounds, compared to 30,631,217 pounds in October, 1928, according to the Institute of Margarine Manufacturers, Washington. Of this total, 34,751,964 pounds were uncolored margarin and 1,872,294 pounds colored, compared with 29,181,242 pounds and 1,449,975 pounds, respectively, in October, 1928.

Naval Stores

(Continued from page 33)

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 6, 1929.

Demand for rosin was good and the market had a better undertone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$7.25	$7.22½	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.10
D	7.25	7.22½	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.10
E	7.25	7.22½	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.27½
F	7.25	7.22½	7.05	7.10	7.20	7.27½
G	7.25	7.22½	7.05	7.10	7.20	7.27½
H	7.25	7.22½	7.05	7.10	7.20	7.27½
I	7.25	7.22½	7.05	7.12½	7.25	7.30
K	7.30	7.25	7.07½	7.12½	7.25	7.30
M	7.30	7.30	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30
N	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.55	7.55	7.55
W.G.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
W.W.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
X	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
	Barrels—					
Sales	894	98	1,376	1,083	1,040	1,728
Receipts	1,335	2,021	3,394	1,521	1,987	2,236
Shpmnts.	450	12,501	479	200	...	750
Stocks—	112,170	101,690	104,605	105,926	107,913	109,399

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, December 2, 1929.

The rosin market continued steady in tone with trade fairly active. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels— Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.
Receipts	1,140	775	962	453	1,597
Shipments	200	1,200	1,300	1,100	50
Stocks	14,206	13,781	13,443	12,796	14,143

English Rosin Prices

Quotations on rosin in London and Liverpool last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— London. Common. s.	d.	W. W. s.	d.	Liverpool. Common. s.	d.
Saturday	19	3	21	6	19	6
Monday	19	3	21	6	19	6
Tuesday	19	3	21	6	19	6
Wednesday	19	3	21	6	19	3
Thursday	19	3	21	6	19	3
Friday	19	3	21	6	19	3

Chicago Rosin Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

Rosin prices weakened off materially here and at the present time the market seems to be barely holding its own even at the lower quotations. Buying has slowed down to low levels, although this in itself is not considered disturbing, being regarded as seasonal. There are quite large supplies of material available, it is indicated. Ruling prices at the close of business last night, in lots of 280 pounds, were:—B grade, $9.50; G grade, $9.50; M grade, $9.70; W. W. grade, $11.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—The market continued to be characterized by a steady tone. Local and other buyers were in the market for fair lots and the movement into consuming channels was apparently up to normal for this season.

Pitch.—Business lacked snap, but there was a fair demand for moderate lots for prompt shipment. There was no pressure of offerings, and the market had a steady tone.

Rosin Oil.—Purchasing was generally of a conservative character. Although buyers are said to be carrying light supplies, they showed little disposition to purchase in advance of immediate requirements.

Tar.—Quotations on both kiln burned and retort were maintained at previous levels, the tone of the market being steady. Supplies available for prompt shipment appear to be light. There was a fair demand.

Nicholas L. Fry, president of the Fry Brothers Company, manufacturer of soap, has been elected president of the Cincinnati Club.

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Oklahoma Fuel Oil Again Advanced 5c. per Barrel —Distillates Also Move Upward—Corning Crude Reduced

The seeming stability of refined oil prices continued of outstanding interest in the petroleum market last week. Barring a fractional reduction in U. S. motor gasoline at Oklahoma, prices in the light refined oil group were undisturbed, notwithstanding the presence of a weakening factor in the form of very conservative purchasing from the jobbing trade. New developments in the heavy oil group were led by another substantial advance in Oklahoma fuel and furnace oil prices. The cold weather has motivated an improvement in both tone and demand for burning oils and prices have been stiffened correspondingly.

The action inaugurated by operators in Howard and Glasscock fields in reducing posted prices last week was designed as an example for other producers to follow but there were no further moves in that direction to date. The only change in crude position last week was a reduction in Corning crude in pipelines. It was understood that output in Howard and Glasscock would be held to the recently prorated limit of 37,500 barrels daily, despite the reduction in price.

Kerosene, while unchanged in price, remained dull and sluggish at all refining centers. According to an authoritative source it was only the presence of a fairly good export demand that held prices at the posted level in the East. Refiners in Group 3 had more difficulty in maintaining their schedule but previous figures remained as the quoted market. Lube demands for export were also heavy last week but there was no particular life in the domestic market and bright stocks on spot and in Pennsylvania were reduced. Paraffin was steady in both scale and fully refined directions. There were some reports of higher prices in the central states area but the market was unchanged at refining points. Export buyers were not very active but showed a keen interest in the market's progress.

Current prices on crude petroleum and refinery products, including prices at wells, at refineries, and in tankwagon and service station markets, are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Crude Petroleum

Leading purchasers of Corning crude announced a reduction in prices for oil in pipelines effective Friday. The reduction amounted to 10c. per barrel.

Another announcement of import from the Pennsylvania area last week was the news that a premium of 30c. per barrel over the posted price was being paid by one of the independent purchasers, due to the heavy demand for high grade crude at this time and slackening of drilling operations as a result of approaching cold weather.

The reduction in prices announced by operators at Howard and Glasscock Counties, Texas, a week ago was designed to serve as an example to other producers but fell short of accomplishing the desired effect as there were no changes to follow. An interesting feature contained in this announcement was the understanding that production in these two fields would remain under control and would be limited to 37,500 barrels daily or the total pipeline capacity. The progress of the various proration programs in effect continued without visable interruption last week as all fields were held within the prescribed limits. Daily average production, however, showed some gain over the previous week, amounting to 2,638,200 barrels during the week ended November 30, compared with 2,633,250 barrels during the preceding week. An increase in California and one in Oklahoma, which was comprised of varying increases at many fields, were responsible for the gain of 4,950 barrels.

Production

Increased output at Oklahoma and California was responsible for an increase of 4,950 barrels in the daily average production of crude, which amounted to 2,638,200 barrels in the United States for the week ended November 30, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average production east of California was 1,933,700 barrels, compared with 1,933,750 barrels during the previous week. Details of production, together with comparison for the preceding week and the corresponding period last year, follow:—

	Daily average in barrels—For week ended— Nov. 30. 1929.	Nov. 23. 1929.	Dec. 1, 1928.
Oklahoma	648,900	643,050	706,600
Kansas	109,800	110,650	97,250
Panhandle Texas	101,300	102,600	61,600
North Texas	89,550	89,300	89,150
West Central Texas	56,350	56,850	54,850
West Texas	357,050	357,250	327,850
East Central Texas	17,550	17,350	21,250
Southwest Texas	72,950	74,650	28,250
North Louisiana	37,400	36,450	38,200
Arkansas	63,000	63,950	82,100
Coastal Texas	142,400	148,350	109,750
Coastal Louisiana	23,550	23,300	22,400
*Eastern	120,000	118,900	107,400
Michigan	15,500	15,000	2,600
Wyoming	54,750	52,500	56,800
Montana	10,550	10,500	11,550
Colorado	5,650	5,100	7,050
New Mexico	7,450	8,000	2,700
California	704,500	699,500	676,800
Totals	2,638,200	2,633,250	2,506,150

*Exclusive of Michigan.

The estimated daily average gross production for the Midcontinent field, including Oklahoma, Kansas, Panhan-

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude petroleum in pipe-lines at Corning field was reduced 10c. per barrel last week. U. S. Motor gasoline at Oklahoma was lowered ⅛c. per gallon and respective reductions of 1c. and 2c. per gallon were made in tankwagon prices at Annapolis, Md., and Buffalo, N. Y.

	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Last Year.
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel	$1.612	$1.652	$1.692
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.0772	.0775	.095
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten states), per gallon	.1932	.1932	.2027

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields, as estimated by the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, has amounted this year from January 1 to December 7, to 937,164,000 barrels, as compared with 822,510,000 barrels in the corresponding period in 1928. Commercial production is now at the rate of 2,626,000 barrels a day, compared with 2,498,600 daily at this time last year.

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dle, North, West Central, West, East Central and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ended November 30, was 1,553,850 barrels, compared with 1,552,100 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 1,750 barrels. The Midcontinent production, excluding Smackover, Arkansas, heavy oil, was 1,509,500 barrels, compared with 1,507,000 barrels, an increase of 2,500 barrels.

Eastern Pipeline Movements

Field runs and pipeline deliveries in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana of latest record are as follows:—

Runs

	Barrels	
	Day.	Month.
November 27-28	40,503	1,370,976
December 1	143,548	143,548
December 2	83,357	226,905
December 3	44,906	271,811

Deliveries

	Barrels	
	Day.	Month.
November 27-28	57,957	1,682,046
December 1-2	96,155	96,155
December 3	97,442	193,597
December 4	82,220	275,817

Monthly Totals, 1929

	Barrels	
	Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,306,601	1,923,438
February	1,159,762	1,525,762
March	1,168,779	1,571,603
April	1,542,691	1,999,022
May	1,287,173	1,884,369
June	1,561,815	*2,080,447
July	1,334,166	1,811,734
August	1,448,090	1,753,740
September	1,480,764	1,944,819
October	1,398,777	1,850,761

Monthly Totals, 1928

	Barrels	
	Runs.	Deliveries.
January	1,436,163	1,551,512
February	1,248,940	1,672,114
March	1,782,134	1,709,867
April	1,574,186	1,695,911
May	1,493,922	1,977,417
June	1,482,713	1,872,768
July	1,334,834	1,743,949
August	1,858,518	1,284,805
September	1,308,602	1,966,101
October	1,346,396	1,963,350
November	1,158,124	1,788,643
December	1,296,844	1,903,459

Imports

Imports of petroleum, crude and refined oils at the principal United States ports for the week ended November 30 totaled 1,272,000 barrels, a daily average of 181,714 barrels, compared with 1,942,000 barrels, a daily average of 277,428 barrels for the week ended November 23 and a daily average of 274,857 barrels for the four weeks ended November 30. Comparative details follow—

	Barrels received—Week ended—	
At Atlantic Coast ports—	Nov. 30.	Nov. 23.
Baltimore	195,000	....
Boston	....	137,000
New York	488,000	*1,143,000
Philadelphia	218,000	276,000
Others	144,000	*226,000
Totals	1,045,000	1,782,000
Daily averages	149,286	254,571
At Gulf Coast ports—		
Galveston district	67,000	....
New Orleans and Baton Rouge	160,000	105,000
Port Arthur and Sabine district	....	55,000
Tampa	....	....
Totals	227,000	160,000
Daily averages	32,428	22,857
At all United States ports—		
Totals	1,272,000	1,942,000
Daily averages	181,714	277,428
Daily averages four weeks ended	243,714	274,857

* Revised.

Movements of California Oil

Receipts of California crude and refined at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended November 30 totaled 509,000 barrels, a daily average of 72,714 barrels, compared with 553,000 barrels, a daily average of 79,000 barrels for the week ended November 23 and a daily average of 84,143 barrels for the four weeks ended November 30. Comparative details follow:—

	Barrels received—Week ended—	
At Atlantic Coast ports—	Nov. 30.	Nov. 23.
Baltimore	119,000	....
Boston	....	95,000
New York	390,000	325,000
Philadelphia	....	80,000
Others	....	*53,000
Totals	509,000	553,000
Daily averages	72,714	79,000
At Gulf Coast ports—		
Totals	....	....
Daily averages	....	....
At Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports—		
Totals	509,000	553,000
Daily averages	72,714	79,000
Daily averages four weeks ended	84,143	84,250

* Revised.

Oils Received

Gasoline	498,000	*445,000
Gas oil	....	64,000
Fuel oil	....	12,000
Kerosene distillate	....	32,000
Lubricants	11,000	....
Totals	509,000	553,000

* Revised.

Price Changes in the Past Month

November 9—Ventura Avenue crude, all gravities advanced 40c. to 75c. per barrel.

November 12—Somerset crude in Cumberland pipelines reduced 25c. per barrel.

November 28—Howard and Glasscock County crude reduced 2c. to 18c. per barrel.

December 6—Corning crude in Buckeye pipelines reduced 10c. per barrel.

Refinery Products

The continued upward march of fuel oil prices in the Group 3 refinery market was the feature among refined products last week. The recent cold wave motivated a heavy demand for burner use and prices were advanced sharply above the levels established two weeks ago. Otherwise the heavy oil group showed no material change in conditions from the previous week and prices were held steady. Pennsylvania bright lubes proved to be the only exception to this condition and prices were reduced early last week.

The light oil group was unchanged. U. S. motor gasoline was fractionally lower at Oklahoma and naturals from the same source continued to precipitate downward, but otherwise refiners were able to obtain full prices. Demand, however, was none too spirited and the sellers were unable to induce jobbers to take on any more supplies than for their immediate needs. Kerosene dull and slow throughout and a fair amount of export business was the only supporting measure to prices. Reductions in tankwagon gasoline prices were made at Annapolis, Md., and in Buffalo and adjacent distributing points in western New York. Tankwagon kerosene was reduced in Norfolk, Va.

Refinery Operations

Runs of foreign and domestic crude to stills decreased to 17,750,500 barrels during the week ended November 30, for a daily average of 2,535,800 barrels for 95.1 percent of the refinery capacity of the United States, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute. Runs for the preceding week amounted to 18,543,500 barrels for a daily average of 2,649,100 barrels for 95.4 percent of capacity. Details of runs and of stocks of gasoline and gas and fuel oils (including heavy crude petroleum in California) follow:—

	Week ended November 30—Barrels—			
	Percent potential capacity reporting.	Daily ave. crude runs to stills.	Gasoline stocks.	Gas and fuel oil stocks.
East Coast	100.0	484,300	4,641,000	8,537,000
Appalachian	90.7	54,400	997,000	828,000
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	98.6	294,600	4,461,000	3,936,000
Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	88.0	291,300	2,753,000	3,846,000
Texas	90.3	525,500	5,545,000	14,114,000
Louisiana-Arkansas	95.2	173,000	1,694,000	4,885,000
Rocky Mts.	92.9	59,000	1,851,000	1,000,000
California	99.3	623,700	14,196,000	109,311,000
Totals	95.1	2,535,800	36,138,000	146,457,000
Totals wk. Nov. 23	95.4	2,640,100	35,805,000	147,436,000
*Texas (Gulf Coast)	99.4	414,600	4,635,000	10,903,000
*Louisiana (Gulf Coast)	100.0	122,300	1,476,000	4,141,000

* Included in total of respective district.

Tankwagon Price Changes

November 22.—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey reduced tankwagon and service station price of gasoline 1c. per gallon in Annapolis, Md.

November 25.—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey reduced tankwagon price of kerosene 1c. per gallon to 12c. in Norfolk, Va.

December 1.—Standard Oil Company of New York reduced service station price of gasoline 2c. per gallon to 18c. in Buffalo and adjacent retailing points in Western New York State.

December 4.—Standard Oil Company of New York reduced tankwagon price of gasoline 2c. per gallon to 16c. in Buffalo

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Market Conditions

Gasoline.—U. S. motor and high test gasoline sales were again slow at the refineries last week. Eastern refiners were unable to induce jobbers to take out larger quantities than their immediate needs but were still able to obtain 9c. per gallon throughout the territory, with the exception of the Bayonne district, without difficulty. The Midcontinent refinery market was generally steady in price while the sellers found similar unwillingness to buy ahead or in large quantity. A fractional drop in U. S. motor at Oklahoma to the basis of 6⅝c. to 6¾c. per gallon was the only change of importance other than the continued falling position of naturals at the same source. The A and AA grades held firm but other grades were in liberal if not heavy supply and were being offered at 6⅛c. to 6¼c. per gallon at Oklahoma. In the tankwagon markets, a reduction of 1c. per gallon was effected at Annapolis, Md. and a 2c. per gallon reduction in Buffalo and adjacent distributing points in Western New York State.

Kerosene.—Continued sluggish throughout and prices at refinery bases were characterized with weakness. Refiners here stated that prices were generally free from concession at the 7¾c. per gallon basis for water white, having been supported from further easiness by recent export demands. Midcontinent prices were barely holding at established levels. Only one tankwagon change was reported during the period under review, occurring at Norfolk, Va., and amounting to a reduction of 1c. per gallon to the basis of 12c. per gallon.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Additional advances in prices of fuel oil at Oklahoma followed heavy demands due to cold weather and proved to be the feature of this group last week. Posted prices were advanced 5c. per barrel for all grades and the current schedule was as follows:—14-16 grade, 65c. to 75c. per barrel; 18-22, 70c. to 80c.; 22-26, 85c. to 90c.; 24-26, 90c. to $1; 26-30, 95c. to $1.05 and 28-30, $1.20 to $1.25 per barrel. Furnace oil was also advanced ⅛c. per gallon at Oklahoma refineries. The cold wave over the past two weeks has generated a lively demand for burning oils and strong prices ruled everywhere. Eastern refiners were particularly busy in meeting consuming demands last week.

Petrolatum.—Carlot buying was of the usual character for the season and quoted prices were quite free from disturbing elements. The basic improvement in the general petroleum field has been a strong constructive force in maintaining the stability of price over the season to date.

Medicinal Oil.—There were no new developments to report last week. Both domestic and foreign suppliers were firm in their price views and withdrawals against contracts comprised the bulk of current business. New business was not very brisk.

Paraffin Wax.—Sellers were quoting unchanged prices for both scale and fully refined wax last week. There were some reports of higher prices in the middle states area but the local market tended toward the weaker side due to the absence of consuming interest. There was no improvement to export buying although factors in this division of the market were showing an active interest in market events.

Lubricating Oils.—A reduction of 1c. per gallon in Pennsylvania bright stocks was the only development of the week. The move was effected at the week's opening. The Midcontinent market was unchanged from the previous week, although there was a weakening tendency noted in steamed refined and bright stocks. Export shipments were heavy last week. The movement of lubricating oils through this market last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Receipts. Barrels.	Exports. Gallons.
Friday	....	50,200
Saturday	....	168,900
Monday	....	139,250
Tuesday	....	34,200
Wednesday	....	278,550
Thursday	....	70,150
Totals	....	741,250

Tulsa Petroleum Market

TULSA, Dec. 4, 1929.

Trading in the Midcontinent refinery market was featured by a broad demand for better grades of distillates, zero gas oils and fuel oils for over the month shipment, at strong to higher prices, especially on the latter product.

U. S. Motor and lower gravity refinery gasolines were especially difficult to move, with jobbers and car lot marketers continuing to purchase sparingly for immediate movement only. The number of smaller units offering the navy product at 6½c. to 6⅝c. per gallon increased over the previous week with many refiners advising that the material is difficult to move at the lower quotations. Higher gravities, especially the 64-66 375 e.p. and 68-70 360 e.p., held steady at the previous week's range, with only a limited quantity of either product being available on the spot market.

Natural gasoline was generally unchanged from the previous week, with grades A and AA holding steady in price and only limited supply available on the spot. Price concessions were reported as being made on grades B and BB and C in some parts of the field on sizeable orders for immediate shipment.

Kerosene demand continued light and prices barely held steady at the previous week's range. The demand for this material has been comparatively light during the past six months, due to farmers and stockmen connecting up with the so-called "Electric-high-lines."

The distillate market was moderately active at slightly higher prices, especially on the better grades of zeroes having a flash of 175 or lower.

Better grades of zero gas oils were more active and higher in price in sympathy with distillates, due to colder weather conditions throughout the northern district.

Heavy buying of Oklahoma fuel oils followed the severe cold snap which developed throughout the upper Mississippi valley during the latter part of last week. The grades suitable for heating purposes were especially in demand for immediate and over the month shipment, with prices advancing 5c. to 10c. a barrel over the previous week's range.

The lubricating oil situation was generally unchanged from the previous week, with a tendency toward weakness in steam refined and bright stocks, but price schedules were unchanged. The demand for winter neutrals was fair, with prices holding steady. Paraffins were steady in price on a light demand from consumers.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area today, basis group 3 Oklahoma, were as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES.—The average range on the U. S. Motor product was 6⅝c. to 6¾c. a gallon spot, but numerous sales at a price of 6½c. a gallon for immediate shipment were reported; 60-62, 400 e.p., 7¼c. to 7½c. a gallon, off ⅛c. from the previous week's range; 64-66, 390 e.p., 7⅝c. to 7¾c.; 64-66, 375 e.p., 7⅞c. to 8⅛c.; 68-70, 360 e.p., 8⅛c. to 8¼c. a gallon.

NATURAL GASOLINES.—Grade A, 6⅞c. to 7c. a gallon; grade AA, 6⅝c. to 6¾c. a gallon; grades B, BB, and C, 6⅛c. to 6¼c. a gallon.

KEROSENES.—The 41-43 water white, 4⅝c. to 4⅝c.; 42-44 water white, 4¾c. to 5c. a gallon.

DISTILLATES.—Prime white, 38-40, 4c. to 4⅛c.; 38-40, light straw, 3⅞c. to 4c.; 36-38, light straw, 3⅝c. to 3¾c. a gallon.

GAS OILS.—Ordinary 32-36 high cold test, 2⅞c. to 3c.; 32-36 dark zero, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; 32-36, light straw zero, 3¼c. to 3½c. a gallon.

FUEL OILS.—Southwest Texas high sulfur, 18-22 gravity zero, 72½c. to 77½c. a barrel; Oklahoma, 18-22 average cold test, 70c. to 80c.; 22-26, 85c. to 90½c.; 24-26, 90c. to $1; 26-30, $1 to $1.05; 28-30, high cold test, $1.15 to $1.20; 28-30, zero cold test, $1.20 to $1.25 a barrel.

Chicago Petroleum Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1929.

Intervention of the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute and frigid weather simultaneously has slowed down the gasoline business in the spot refinery market. However, burner oils have improved and were currently on a stronger basis, especially those used for house heating. Some of the high test gasolines have sprung up into good demand from Northern jobbers particularly.

The price tendency of gasoline on the spot has again been an easy and hesitant one, with the price again at the lowest in the last 18 or 19 months, save in the case of one brief period early in the year. While the larger refiners have been selling at 7c. or 7¼c., other sellers are quoting down to 6⅝c. for U. S. Motor gasoline of first class.

Much attention is being devoted in the trade to the tankwagon gasoline market. In the Central States belief is increasing that the market may hold around present levels for still some time to come, despite the wide margin remaining between tankcar and tankwagon prices. Consumption of gasoline in the last part of November and in early December has not been as large as in early November.

Kerosene is dull and weak. Distillates have improved a shade in tone since the coming of cold weather but are not much better than they were in price. It was indicated in November that the stocks of these oils were perhaps more ample than generally believed.

Gas oils are firm and strong, both industrial and domestic material. Prices held firmly on these products for the most part last month and are still strong. Industrial fuel oils have been contracted on a reasonably good basis for December at firm prices, indicating a fairly good fuel market for some weeks to come. The spot business, aside from contracts, is merely fair at this time. Domestic fuels for home use are marking time, but have not been weak at any time. Tanktruck distributors of these oils in the last ten days have done a much brisker business. The reports from the Southwest of railroads taking a more active interest in fuel oils for 1930 delivery have stimulated the market here to some extent.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots were:—

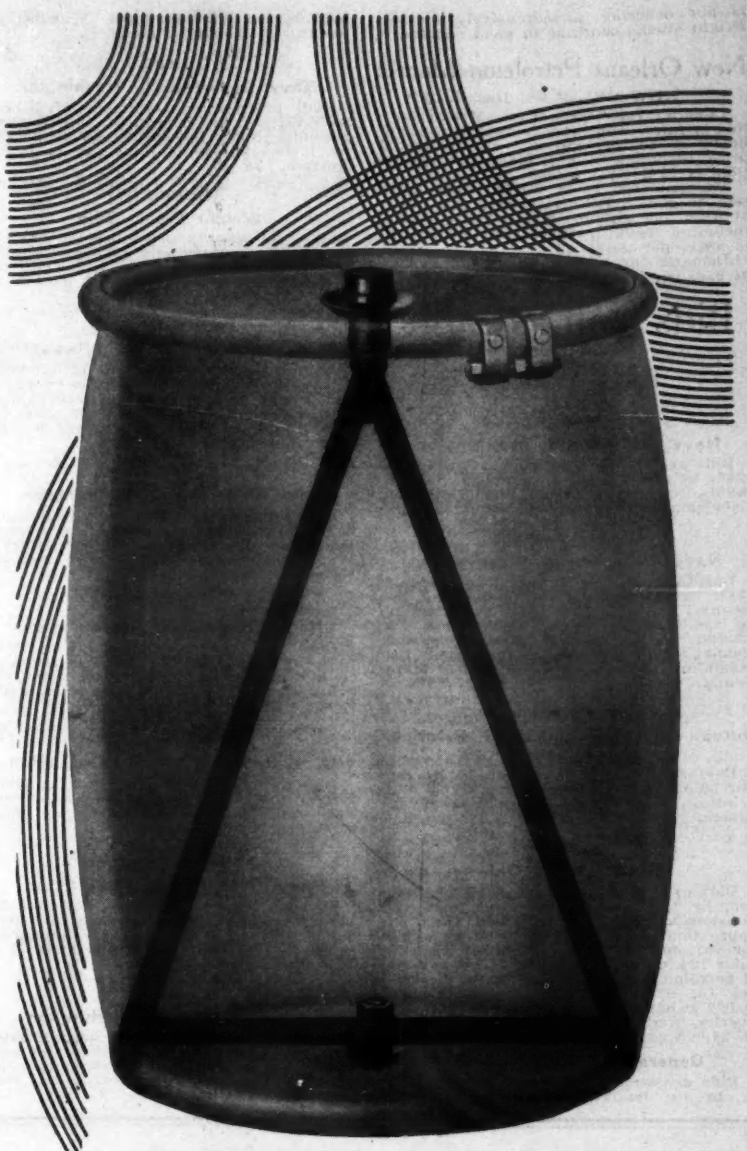
GASOLINE (per gallon)—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 6⅞c. to 7c.; 56-58, 450, 6⅜c. to 6⅝c.; 58-60, 437 (U. S. Motor), 6⅝c. to 7¼c.; 60-62, 400, 7¼c. to 7⅜c.; 64-66, 390, 7½c. to 7¾c.; 64-66, 375, 7⅝c. to 8c.; 68-70, 360, 8⅛c. to 8¼c.

KEROSENE (per gallon)—41-43, water white, 4⅝c. to 4⅝c.; 42-44, water white, 5c. to 5¼c.

FURNACE OILS (per gallon)—38-40, straw distillate, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; 36-38, straw, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; 32-34, straw, zero, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, dark, zero, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2¾c. to 3c.

FUEL OILS (per barrel)—28-30, zero, $1.17½ to $1.20; 26-28, 90c. to 95c.; 24-26, 85c. to 90c.; 18-22, zero, high sulphur, 70c. to 72½c.; 18-22, low sulphur, 67½c. to 72½c.; Smackover, treated, 87½c., nominal.

LUBRICATING OILS—Demand is good generally. The trade is fairly well supplied with winter lubes on contracts and



EASY TO STIR— EASY TO CLEAN

Agitator Barrel —Efficient Mixing Tank

If the products you ship have a tendency to settle—if they need to be thoroughly stirred before using—you can give your salesmen a big, new sales point by shipping in Hackney Removable Head Steel Agitator Barrels.

For all the customer has to do to completely stir the contents of the barrel—right to the bottom of the chime—is to remove the screw cap from the exposed end of the agitator and turn the crank.

When the head is removed, the barrel becomes an exceedingly efficient mixing tank for thinning paste products, for the permanent type agitator is securely welded into place independent of the head.

The removable type agitator is available to manufacturers shipping products that are hard to clean from the inside of the barrel. This agitator depends on the head for bearing, and is easily removed after the head is taken off. The inside of the barrel is then entirely free of all obstructions and is easy to clean.

PRESSED STEEL TANK COMPANY

1143 Continental Bank Bldg. - - Chicago
1319 Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg., New York City
5721 Greenfield Avenue - Milwaukee, Wis.

Hackney
MILWAUKEE

is not ordering so extensively outside. Bright stocks continue in good demand.

New Orleans Petroleum Market

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1929.

Demand for 58-60 U. S. Motor gasoline is fair. The price in tankcars at refinery is 8c. per gallon. The delivered price, including freight, taxes, and inspection, is 13¼c. per gallon.

The call for 41-43 water white kerosene is good. Refineries offer this grade at 6½c. per gallon. The delivered price, including freight, taxes and inspection, is 8½c. per gallon.

Demand for bunker C fuel oil is firm at 95c. per barrel, at terminal.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Aluminum Powder

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 17, schedule 2366, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 5,000 pounds of powdered aluminum.

Baking Powder

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 7, schedule 2381, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 2,000 pounds of baking powder, for Boston; 2,000 pounds, for Brooklyn; 4,000 pounds, for Philadelphia; 7,000 pounds, for Hampton Roads; 26,000 pounds, for Mare Island.

Caustic Soda

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington

Bids are wanted December 10 by the purchasing clerk, bureau of engraving and printing, Washington, on 20,000 pounds of caustic soda.

Gasoline

Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted December 17, circular 193, by the contracting officer, material division, air corps, Wright field, Ohio, on approximately 41,000 gallons of gasoline, for various deliveries; December 17, circular 194, on approximately 84,000 gallons of gasoline, for various deliveries; December 18, circular 196, on approximately 20,000 gallons of gasoline, for various deliveries, and December 16, circular 192, on 24,000 gallons of motor gasoline.

General Depot, Washington

Bids are wanted December 27, circular 72, by the quartermaster supply officer, Washington general depot, Washington, on 28,022 gallons of gasoline.

Lead

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 17, schedule 2392, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 1,000,000 pounds of white lead, for Norfolk.

Monomethyl

Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted December 19, circular 198, by the contracting officer, material division, air corps, Wright field, Ohio, on 1,510 pounds of monomethyl, paramidophenol sulphate.

Paints

U. S. Engineer Office, Milwaukee

Bids are wanted December 12, circular 99, by the United States engineer office, Milwaukee, on inside and outside paints, bronzing liquid, bronzing powder, varnish, paint and varnish brushes, turpentine, linseed oil, etc.

Rosin

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 17, schedule 2371, December 17, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 50,000 pounds of lump rosin, for Norfolk.

Salt

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 14, schedule 2404, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on approximately 550,000 pounds of salt, for Eastern and Western yards.

Sulphuric Acid

U. S. Engineer Office, Washington

Bids are wanted December 11, circular 156, by the United States engineer officer, Navy building, Washington, on 400 tons of sulphuric acid.

Titanium Oxide

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 17, schedule 2391, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 500,000 pounds of titanium oxide, for Norfolk.

Wax

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 20, schedule 2398, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, on 15,000 pounds of carnauba wax and 15,000 pounds of ceresin wax, for Norfolk.

Contracts Awarded

Asphalt Emulsion

Quartermaster, Washington

Flintkote Company, New York, November 11, circular 131, 7,000 gallons of asphalt emulsion, 30.5 cents f. o. b. Raritan, N. J., and 17,000 gallons, 25 4 cents f. o. b. Raritan, N. J., drums refilled.

Benzene

Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

Barrett Company, New York, November 15, procurement 372, 5,915 gallons of benzene, 24 cents, tankcars.

Gasoline

Quartermaster, Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Grayburg Oil Company, San Antonio, October 22, circular 89, 42,000 gallons of gasoline, 8.375 cents.

Rio Grande Oil Company, Los Angeles, October 22, circular 89, 35,000 gallons of gasoline, 9.875 cents.

Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, October 22, circular 89, 7,000 gallons of gasoline, 10.145 cents.

Turpentine

Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

Apex Color Works, Inc., November 18, procurement 73, 5,000 pints of turpentine, 14 cents; and 5,000 quarts of turpentine, 24 cents.

W. H. Keffer has been elected a director of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company. Other officers and directors of the company have been re-elected.

The Maljamar Oil & Gas Company has opened a new oil area in the western part of Lea county, New Mexico, with a well which is making 160 barrels daily, from 4,100 feet.

John D. Rockefeller left December 2 to spend the winter at Ormond Beach, Fla. On the same day, his grandson, John D. Rockefeller, 3d, started to work in the Standard Oil offices, 26 Broadway, this city.

The Susquehanna Pipe Line Company, whose incorporators include officials of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphio, has applied to the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission for permission to construct a pipeline system crossing the State from the western and northwestern borders to points in the southeastern section near Philadelphia.

The United Gas Company's international gas pipeline between Zapata county, Texas, and Monterey, Mexico, has been officially opened. It is 143 miles long and has a capacity of 21,000,000 cubic feet daily.

The Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company has purchased the gas franchises of Hawkesville, Ky., and plans construction of a main, from a gas reserve near Deanefield, to supply natural gas to the town of Hawkesville.

Fire November 27 destroyed the power house of the Bothwell Oil & Gas Company, Bothwell, Ont., with a loss of more than $.0,000. The power house was being utilized for the extensive drilling operations which the Bothwell company had in progress.

The district court of Hennepin county, Minnesota, has set December 13 as the date for a hearing on the petition of O. E. Laird, receiver for the United Co-operative Oil Company, seeking authority to levy a 100 percent assessment on the company's stockholders.

The Indian Petroleum Company has purchased the Signal Hill and Huntington Beach properties of the Wellington Oil Company in California. The Duncan lease on Atlantic avenue, Signal Hill, and two and a half acres adjoining it are the properties involved in the transaction.

On November 29, major producers in the Pampa Texas area agreed that, for sixty days, only wells necessary to save leases or to prevent drainage by other wells will be drilled. Storage and pipelines continue to capacity. The shut-down agreement has been in effect three months.

The Georgia Oil Company, Douglas, Ga., has filed a complaint with the Interestate Commerce Commission seeking freight rates on carload shipments of gasoline and lubricating oils from South Atlantic ports to Douglas which shall not exceed 26 percent of the contemporaneous first-class rate.

The motor tanker "Pacific Sun," built for the Motor Tankership Company, was launched from the yards of the Sun Shipbuilding Company in Chester, Pa., December 2. The tanker, which weighs 13,450 deadweight tons, will carry petroleum products along the Pacific coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and to Eastern refineries.

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One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Copper Cyanide

(Cyankupfer, Cyanure de Cuivre, Cyanure Cuivrique, Cyanwasserstoff saeureskupfer, Kupfercyanid, Kupferzyanid, Zyankupfer, Zyanwasserstoffsaeureskupfer)

Chemical

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—
- Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (B295270)
- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (B295270)
- Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (B295270)
- Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (B281307)
- Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthochlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluene, chloronitrotoluene, bromonitrotoluene (B295270)
- Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (B295270)
- Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (B281307)
- Anthraquinone from anthracene (B295270)
- Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (B281307)
- Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (B281307)
- Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (B295270)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (B281307)
- Fluorenone from fluorene (B295270)
- Formaldehyde by methanol or methane (B295270)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (B295270)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (B281307)
- Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (B295270)
- Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (B295270)
- Primary alcohols from aldehydes by reduction (B306471)
- Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide by reduction (B306471)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde by reduction of cresol (B306471)
- Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (B306471)
- Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (B306471)
- Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (B295270)

Ingredient (B306471) of catalytic preparations used in the reduction of—
- Acetaldehyde to ethyl alcohol
- Acetone to isopropyl alcohol
- Anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to the corresponding hydroxyl compounds
- Benzaldehyde to benzoic acid
- Camphoric acid to alphacampholide
- Carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide to formaldehyde, methane, methanol, and other products
- Crotonaldehyde to butyl alcohol
- Ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen
- Phthalic anhydride to benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde or phthalide

Isoprene

(Isopren)

Chemical

Starting point in making—

Intermediates	Pharmaceuticals

Starting point (B309311) in making synthetic aromatics with—

Acrolein	Crotonic acid
Acrylic acid	2:2-Dimethylacrolein
Alphamethylbetaethylacrolein	2-Ethylacrolein
Crotonaldehyde	Tetrolicaldehyde

Rubber

Starting point in making—
- Synthetic rubber

Manganese Albuminate

(Albuminate de Manganese, Albuminate Manganesique, Albuminsaeuresmangan, Manganalbuminat)

Rubber

Reagent (US1640817) in—
- Reclaiming rubber

Methylenethiourea

((Methylenesulphourea, Methylenesulphouree, Methylenethiouree, Methylensulphoharnstoff, Methylenthioharnstoff, Sulphouree de Methylene, Sulphouree Methylenique, Thiouree de Methylene, Thiouree Methylenique)

Chemical

Starting point (B310534) in making vulcanization accelerators with—

Alphanaphthylamine	Orthocresidin
Anilin	Orthonaphthylenediamine
Benzylamine	Orthophenylamine
Betanaphthylamine	Orthotoluidin
Cyclohexylanilin	Orthotolylenediamine
Meta-anisidin	Orthoxylenediamine
Metacresidin	Orthoxylidin
Metanaphthylenediamine	Para-anisidin
Metaphenylamine	Paracresidin
Metaphenylenediamine	Paranaphthylenediamine
Metatoluidin	Paraphenylamine
Metatolylenediamine	Paraphenylenediamine
Metaxylenediamine	Paratoluidin
Metaxylidin	Paratolylenediamine
Monoethylanilin	Paraxylenediamine
Monomethylanilin	Paraxylidin
Orthoanisidin	

Starting point in making—
- Synthetic pharmaceuticals

2-Nitro-9-chloroacridin

Chemical

Starting point in making—

Intermediates	Pharmaceuticals

Dye

Starting point (B305487) in making azo dyestuffs with—
- 2-Aminonaphthalene-4:8-disulphonic acid

2-Nitro-4-bromo-4'-methyoxydiphenylamine

(2-Nitro-5-brom-4'-methoxydiphenylamin, 2-Nitro-4-bromo-4'-methoxyediphenylamine)

Chemical

Starting point in making various derivatives

Dye

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs

Textile

Solubilizing agent (B305560) in—
- Dye baths, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions for use on mixed textiles containing cellulose acetate rayon

2-Nitrodiphenylamine

(2-Nitrodiphenyleamine, 2-Nitrodiphenylamin)

Chemical

Starting point in making—

Aromatics	Pharmaceuticals
Intermediates	

Dye

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs

Textile

Dyeing and Printing

Solubilizing agent (B305560) in—
- Dye baths, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions for use on mixtures containing cellulose acetate rayon

2:3-Oxynaphthoylamide

2:3-Oxynaphthoyleamide, 2:3-Oxynaphtoylamid)

Chemical

Starting point in making—

Intermediates	Pharmaceuticals

Dye

Starting point (B304441) in making azo dyestuffs with—
- Dimethyl sulphate
- Monochloroacetic acid

Soap Works Grease

(Graisse de Usines a Savon, Seifenfabrikfett)

Chemical

Ingredient (B305742) of—
- Emulsions of coaltar derivatives, oils, and bituminous substances

Insecticide

Ingredient of—
- Sheep dips

Miscellaneous

Ingredient of—
- Compositions used for road building purposes

Soap

Ingredient of—
- Detergents

Zinc Cyanide

(Cyanure de Zinc, Cyanure Zincique, Cyanwasserstoffsaeureszink, Cyanzink, Zinkcyanid, Zinkzyanid, Zyanzink)

Chemical

General chemical reagent

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—
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- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (B295270)
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- Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (B295270)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (281307)
- Fluorenone from fluorene (B295270)
- Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (B295270)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (B295270)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (B281307)
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- Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (B306471)
- Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide by reduction (B306471)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde by the reduction of cresol (B306471)
- Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (B306471)
- Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (B306471)
- Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (B295270)

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- Acetaldehyde to ethyl alcohol
- Acetone to isopropyl alcohol
- Anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to the corresponding hydroxyl compounds
- Benzaldehyde to benzoic acid
- Camphoric acid to alphacampholide
- Carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide to formaldehyde, methane, methanol, and other products
- Crotonaldehyde to butyl alcohol
- Ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen
- Phthalic anhydride to benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde or phthalide

Gas

Reagent in treating—
- Coal gas and the like to remove the ammonia content

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Magnesium Chloride and Magnesite

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Beekman 6161—6162—6163

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WYANDOTTE AND MENOMINEE, MICH.
TACOMA, WASH.

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Mallinckrodt
Service
Ordinarily, the word "Service" implies the execution of orders, but with us it means more than that. It means that you may have at your disposal the advantages of our Research Department and staff of trained chemists in helping you, so far as possible, solve your problems.
Inquiries and correspondence solicited
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ST. LOUIS MONTREAL PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

AERO BRAND AQUA AMMONIA

The industrial user of 26° Be. Aqua Ammonia requires a standardized product—a full strength product—and prompt delivery service.

Our specifications for Aero Brand 26° Be. Aqua Ammonia are standardized. They have remained unchanged over a period of years.

We make certain that our customers will receive full strength Aqua Ammonia by consistently shipping a product testing 26° Be. plus.

The location of our plant at Warners, New Jersey, on New York Harbor, enables prompt delivery service by rail, water or truck to meet normal or emergency delivery requirements.

Further information on this or any other Aero Brand Industrial Chemical will gladly be furnished upon request.

Aqua Ammonia
Ammonium Chloride
Carbonate of Potash
Case Hardening Compounds
Chromic Acid
Copper Cyanide
Copper Sulphate
Cresylic Acid
Diorthotolylguanidine
Diphenylguandine
Ethyl Lactate
Ethyl Oxybutyrate
Formic Acid
Hydrocyanic Acid (Liquid)
Red Prussiate of Potash
Rezyls
Rezyl Balsams
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Phosphates (Di and Tri)
Sulphocyanides (Thyocyanates)
Sulphur
Sulphuric Acid
Teglac
Thiourea
Urea
Yellow Prussiate of Potash
Yellow Prussiate of Soda
Zinc Cyanide

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY — AERO BRAND — INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Industrial Chemicals Division
American Cyanamid Company
535 Fifth Avenue New York

Heavy Chemicals

Red Prussiate Potash Sharply Higher—Big Call For Calcium Chloride—Large Contract Renewals in Alkalies and Acids

With the exception that red prussiate of potash underwent a sharp advance in the amount of 1c. to 3c. per pound depending on quantities as a result of a similar uplift in foreign markets there were prices changes of more than passing interest in the market for industrial chemicals during the course of last week's trading. The tone throughout the market was quite well maintained, although it was quite clear that the volume of sales was tapering off somewhat which was a natural enough condition preceding the annual inventory taking period. Expressions of opinion as to the immediate course of the market seemed to incline in the direction of sustained stability, although not a few concerns felt that a reaction from the activity of the last few months of this year would be witnessed early in 1930. Brisk demand was noted in not a few specialties following the appearance of seasonal cold weather. One interesting development was the increasing demand for calcium chloride to be utilized for snow removal purposes.

Demand for blue vitriol underwent a pronounced revival in the early days of this month following the dullest November ever witnessed. Last week's feature in this chemical were the enormous shipments which were being arranged for Latin American account particularly to the West Coast and Argentina. As the latter country is now suffering from a draught, there may be some falling off in the volume of shipments. Export statistics for the first three quarters of this year revealed some decidedly large shipments in various chemicals to a number of destinations. Contracting for numerous chemicals for 1930 requirements had been going along in steady fashion for the past six weeks. In not a few instances producers were able to point to closings for larger quantities than was the case a year ago. Some of the big producers had already closed on the bulk of the alkali contracts for this year. Consumers of industrial acids were renewing contracts in a satisfactory volume.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Potash, prussiate, red. 2c. to 3c. per lb.	Antimony metallic, ⅛c. per lb.
	Tin metallic, 2⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
161.2	161.2	161.2	155.2

Price changes made on Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Alum.—Not more than a normal amount of business was uncovered during the course of last week's trading. The market generally was on a steady basis, although all hands had not yet agreed on the price basis for the lump descriptions.

Alumina Chloride.—It could not be ascertained that any change had taken place in the scheduled prices for the anhydrous commercial grade, although as high as 10c. to 20c. per pounds, drums included, was quoted in one direction for high test stock.

Ammonia Anhydrous. — Producers were in the midst of their campaign for contracts for 1930 deliveries which were being written at an advance of 1½c. per pound as compared with the ruling contract quotation. Close to 2,000,000 pounds of this gas were exported in the first nine months of this year as against but 1,500,000 pounds in the same time a year ago.

Ammoniac, Sal.—A fair amount of contract business was being accepted by the producers on the basis of the ruling prices. The exports of ammonium compounds in the first nine months of this year with the exception of sulphate and anhydrous footed up to 1,169,257 pounds, as against 2,145,697 pounds in the same time a year ago.

Antimony Salts.—The metal remained quiet and steady and was available on the basis of 8½c. per pound both in the case of spot and December shipment from China, duty paid f.o.b. this city. In the first nine months of this year some 22,256,974 pounds of needle, liquated, regulus or metal antimony were brought into this country in contrast with 15,877,987 pounds in the same time a year ago. Fair buying continued to feature the oxide and the needle.

Argols.—The imports of wine-lees or crude bitartrate of potash during the first nine months of this year footed up to 10,751,956 pounds, in contrast with 8,165,131 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago. Prices had undergone no important alteration last week.

Arsenic. — Over 20,000,000 pounds were imported to supplement domestic production during the first nine months of this year, comparing with some 16,718,750 pounds in the corresponding period of the year before. A livelier demand has recently been a feature of the market, this having originated from the insecticide manufacturers.

Barium Salts.—An exceptionally active demand was being experienced for the chloride, according to domestic producers. Last prices for the corbonate were being maintained. During the first nine months of this year barium compounds in the amount of 6,617,865 pounds were imported, as against 12,566,243 pounds in the same time a year ago.

Bleaching Powder.—The market was a quiet affair at the best, although some additional contracts were being lined up by the producers. Imports during the first nine months of this year were a little over 2,000,000 pounds, contrasting with a similar quantity in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Blue Vitriol.—In contrast with the unusually quiet conditions which were ruling in this product during the month of November there has been a rather satisfactory pick-up in the sales volume, especially for Latin-American account. One tremendous shipment went to South American points last week and another large one is scheduled to go to the West Coast of South America this week. A report was circulating that the Argentine was suffering from drought and starvation, so the prospect of large shipments continuing to this country was regarded as rather remote. New business from industrial sources last week was being received in about normal volume. Meanwhile, the producers were meeting some competition as a certain amount of foreign material was being received both here and on the West Coast. The copper metal market continued to pursue the even tenor of its way last week. A fair amount of foreign buying was being done on the basis of 18.30c. per pound c.i.f. European ports. Not a few domestic consumers were protracting their purchases on the theory that lower prices might be named after the first of the year. The expansion program of American utility companies calls for the expenditure of some $2,000,000,000 during 1930 and the hope has been expressed in metal circles that a considerable portion of these funds will be expended for copper. The imports of blue vitriol during the first nine months of this year footed up to 1,845,601 pounds, as against 2,555,046 pounds in the same time a year ago. Exports, on the other hand, amounted to about 4,700,000 pounds, as against 6,500,000 pounds in the same time in the year before.

Calcium Carbide.—The exports of this product in the first nine months of this year amounted to 3,400,000 pounds, whereas a year ago in the same time they were about 2,800,000 pounds.

Calcium Chloride.—Snow removal by chemical process which embraces the use of calcium chloride was given a test in Queens, Long Island, last week. It was said that the new process had been highly successful. It was estimated that the cost for utilizing the new method of snow removal was from $4 to $5 per city block. As a result of this and other uses which have been developed for the chemical shipments were showing a steady increase. Moreover, the export outlet has proved to be quite a remunerative one as in the first nine months of this year some 28,000,000 pounds of the chemical were shipped out of the country.

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Chlorine. — The market remained quite steady at the lower basis named a week ago. Contracts were being received in satisfactory volume for 1930 deliveries and the attractiveness of the ruling price basis was expected would stimulate an even larger consumption than was the case a year ago. During the first nine months of this year some 5,300,000 pounds of this chemical were exported in contrast with 3,638,031 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Glauber's Salt.—Competition continued between the foreign and the domestic. A normal volume of contract shipments was continuing, although not a few divisions of the textile industry were operating along more restricted lines.

Lead Salts.—Upwards of 201,013,252 pounds of the metal were imported during the first nine months of this year as against 214,601,902 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago. Maintenance of the metal on the basis of 6¼c. per pound was referred to in the trade last week. The chemical salts of the metal were being quite firmly held in all trade quarters.

Magnesium Compounds.—The imports during the first nine months of this year ran into a total of 12,859,000 pounds in contrast with 13,450,036 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Nickel Salts.—Producers continued to accept contracts for 1930 deliveries on the basis of the ruling quotations. About 40,000 pounds of nickel salts were exported during the first nine months of this year.

Phosphorus.—Demand was continuing along fairly normal lines for this season of the year. Manufacturing consumers were going ahead and a fair amount of business appeared to be passing.

Potash Carbonate. — Demand was proceeding along normal lines for this season of the year. In the first nine months of this year some 16,835,805 pounds were brought into the country in contrast with about 12,000,000 pounds the same time a year ago.

Potash Caustic.—There was no sign of any change in the status of this product last week. The inquiry was good and has been quite satisfactory ever since the recent price concession.

Potash Chlorate.—The imports of chlorate and perchlorate of potash during the first nine months of this year footed up to 10,271,730 pounds in contrast with 10,086,199 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Potash Cyanide.—Imports during the first nine months of this year were a little less than 83,000 pounds in contrast with about 80,000 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Potash Prussiate.—An advance of 1c. to 3c. per pound according to quantity was named in red prussiate of potash as a result the higher valuations which had been placed on it by foreign producers. The revised schedule included 40c. per pound for five cases or more and from 41c. to 45c. per pound for smaller quantities. Considerable quantities of the chemical were being taken for blue printing. The yellow descriptions were being maintained at their previous price basis.

Salt Cake.—The pulp and kraft mills continued to buy this product in a large way. The December shipment quotation for chrome cake stood at $20 per ton. The white cake was in extremely limited supply.

Soda Ash.—The contract renewals were coming in in such a volume as to soon insure the disposition of the bulk of the 1930 output. The height of the contracting season was at hand and it was quite generally felt that the total volume of business booked was satisfactory in comparison with the records of a year ago. Export shipments during the first three quarters of this year reached the record totals of 55,500,000 pounds.

Soda Caustic.—Producers had sold a considerable part of their production for next year. Underlying conditions were described as quite firm in the main. The volume of spot trading has been rather light of late, which is not unusual at a time when inventories approach. Exports of caustic soda in the first nine months of this year were 92,895,209 pounds, whereas in the same time a year ago exports of caustic soda and lye combined were 87,873,677 pounds.

Soda Chlorate.—The same strong conditions which have featured the market over a period of weeks persisted. There was no suggestion of any change in the ruling contract price levels, although it was quite generally known that supplies for next season would hardly be adequate to go round.

Soda Cyanide. — Contract renewals were coming along in satisfactory volume for next season. It was interesting to observe that importations for the nine months ending with September last had totaled in the vicinity of 30,500,000 pounds, in comparison with some 26,764,000 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Soda Silicate.—This item has been one of the remunerative ones in the export field. The exports in the first nine months of this year, for example, reached a total of 51,301,265 pounds, in contrast with 42,393,105 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Tin Salts.—Although the metal had sagged to 38⅝c. per pound, the lowest level which had been seen since August, 1923, no further price revision was contemplated for the salts until the middle of this week. The various influences which have been put to work in London to stabilize the price have apparently failed. In other words, it was doubtful if there would be any restriction of production, and it was felt that the curtailment scheme might finally boil down to the holding up of supplies by smelters. The world's visible tin supply is now about 30,000 tons. Supplies coming into sight in the ten months of 1929 were 119,704, as against 109,659 tons in the same period of 1928, while deliveries of these periods were respectively 118,687, against 104,485. Of the increase in 1929 deliveries, which amounted in the ten months to 14,202 tons, 12,410 tons are to be found in those of the United States, 3,489 tons in those of Europe, the decline in the United Kingdom of 307 and 1,190 tons in the outports, producing the net result.

Acids

There was not much to add to or subtract from the previous comments which have appeared under this heading. As pointed out for weeks past, the movement in the mineral acids has been along broad lines, and with the rank and file of consumers covered on their requirements for next year there is nothing on the horizon which would indicate any material shrinkage in the volume of shipments. Demand for chromic acid was active enough to keep the market in a state of stability. It was an off season as regards a few of the other acids the like of citric and tartaric, but it was noteworthy that none of the producers had taken any definite action in the matter of placing lower prices into effect.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
106.8	106.8	106.3	106.9

Acetic.—The imports of pyroligneous acid during the first nine months of this year amounted to 23,455,341 pounds, whereas for the corresponding period of a year ago the Department of Commerce mentioned no statistics.

Boric.—Exports of this acid in the first nine months of this year were 3,852,538 pounds as against 2,595,163 pounds in the same time a year ago.

Chromic.—Demand was not as lively as it had been, but prices were being satisfactorily maintained.

Formic. — During the first nine months of this year some 1,185,733 pounds of this acid were imported into the country whereas a year ago in the same time these imports footed up to 1,502,759 pounds.

Lactic.—There was a continuously good demand against the contracts which were outstanding.

Muriatic.—The trades and industries continued to take a full quota of deliveries. A tone of steadiness continued to feature the markets.

Nitric.—There was no change from the previous condition of steadiness revealed in this acid.

Oxalic.—The imports in the first nine months of this year footed up to 616,664 pounds, compared with 745,648 pounds in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Phosphoric.—Producers of pharmaceuticals were able to point to a sustained demand for the U.S.P. and 89 percent grades.

Sulphuric. — The producers were quite optimistic on the outlook and maintained their price levels.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Reports about the state of the sulphuric acid trade were generally encouraging, even though they showed some variation. According to one authority the slowing up in the demand which had been looked for has not yet set in, though it was expected to come later. According to another, there has been a positive expansion in the movement. The requirements in the way of acid are connected with the automobile business, in which latter an easing off at the end of the year is always anticipated. The outlook after the turn of the year is uniformly hopeful. Quotations remain at $10 per ton for 60-degree Beaume, and at $16 for 66-degree Beaume for brimstone acid, with pyrites acid at $9.50 and $15 per ton, respectively.

Tartaric.—While demand was not as active as it had been in the recent past there was no suggestion of any change from the ruling firm tone of the market. Imports in the first nine months of this year footed up to 1,633,036 pounds, whereas in the corresponding period of a year ago they had amounted to 1,331,288 pounds.

Insecticides

It was generally a waiting situation on all of these products. The producers had not yet gone out after bulk business and were not expected to do so until after the first of the year. In

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the meanwhile price schedules all stood unchanged, and the only price development which seemed to be impending was in the case of paris green. No definite price announcement was expected until after the first of the year, however. Exports of agricultural insecticides, fungicides and similar preparations during the first nine months of this year footed up to 4,380,214 pounds, as against 1,067,234 a year ago, while exports of household insecticides, exterminators, etc., amounted to 511,715 pounds for powdered and paste, and 8,539,940 pounds for liquid. The exports of disinfectants, deodorants, germicides, etc., antiseptics and similar preparations during this period were 1,678,578 pounds.

Bordeaux Mixture.—The producers were showing a little more interest in arsenic.

Calcium Arsenate.—Exports in the first nine months of this year footed up to 1,862,682 pounds, whereas a year ago in the corresponding period they were 949,165 pounds.

Lead Arsenate.—Exports in the first nine months of this year were 1,431,320 pounds, whereas in the same time a year ago they were 1,022,085 pounds.

Paris Green.—Producers were not expected to name a definite contract basis until after the first of year.

Insecticides for Household Use Popular in Germany

A good demand for insecticides is found in Germany, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul in Berlin. The high season for flies, mosquitoes and moths is usually between May and August, although during very warm summers it often extends until late September. Roaches and bedbugs are also found, especially in the congested sections of the larger cities.

The Prussian bureau for water, air, and land hygiene annually conducts a vigorous campaign against flies, fleas, mosquitoes, and moths, which reaches a climax during Germany's "Fly Week," usually in June.

The success attained by two American companies in marketing their spray insecticides in Germany has inspired domestic manufacture. There are about fifty manufacturers of insecticides in Germany, of whom about twenty produce spray insecticides. Competition is keen among them.

No statistics are available to show Germany's imports or exports of such insecticides. However, shipments from the United States to Germany have steadily increased and during the first ten months of 1929 the sales of these products amounted to $318,000, as compared with $125,000 during the corresponding 1928 period.

Liquid Carbonic Corp. Promotes Six Officers

The Liquid Carbonic Corporation promoted its six major officers at the annual meeting, December 5, as part of its expansion program and to enlarge the scope of the activity of each officer.

W. J. McIntosh, formerly president, was made chairman of the corporation and will continue as its active chief executive; C. R. Bull, vice-president, becomes chairman of the executive committee; and W. A. Brown, vice-president, succeeds Mr. McIntosh as president. Other promotions were C. J. Palmer to vice-president and general salesmanager; C. G. Carter to vice-president and treasurer; and C. W. Dempsey to secretary and comptroller.

Acetic Acid Synthesis To Be Pushed in Japan

A study has been made of the manufacture of synthetic acetic acid in Japan, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul at Nagoya, but so far the output is small. Large quantities of acetic acid have been imported from Germany and the United States, and it is the intention of Mitsui & Co., which recently took over the Japan Synthetic Chemical Company at Ogaki, Gifu Prefecture, the largest producer of acetic acid in Japan, to increase the production of synthetic acetic acid.

Mitsui & Co. heretofore supplied 80 percent of the demand for domestic acetic acid and now controls the entire demand. The Japan Synthetic Chemical Company's new factory at Ogaki was completed in September. The Mitsui interests estimate that 90 percent of the domestic demand for acetic acid will be supplied by the new company, which is the only company in Japan using the synthetic process of manufacture. It is reported the government has decided to grant 30,000 yen this year toward the encouragement of the industry.

Capitalization of the new company has been raised to 1,000,000 yen, from 200,000 yen.

Chemical Conference in New York December 11

The second chemical conference, held under the auspices of the United States Department of Commerce, has been set for December 11 in the New York office of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Customs House. Appointments are now being arranged and the individual conferences will be held with Charles C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division.

Mr. Concannon will be a guest at a luncheon given by Frank J. McDonough, president of New York Quinine & Chemical Works, at the Drug and Chemical Club on the day of the conference.

Grasser-Monsanto Buys Brotherton Tar Works

The Sunderland tar distilling works of Brotherton & Co., County of Durham, England, has been purchased by the Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, London, the European subsidiary of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis. The plant is understood to have distilling capacity of 60,000 tons of tar per year.

Acquisition of the Sunderland works will greatly help to supply the Graesser-Monsanto plant in North Wales with its requirements of crude tar according to Edgar M. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works. It also gives the purchaser a footing in the production of creosote oil, pitch, naphthalene and pyridin, which are the other products of the Sunderland works.

Growth of the Monsanto Chemical Works has been one of the prominent features in chemical circles during the past year. In October, the company purchased the Merrimac Chemical Company, which brought its assets up to $24,000,000. Earlier in that month it reported acquisition of the Commonwealth Chemical Division of the Mathieson Alkali Works. The Rubber Service Laboratories and its subsidiary, the Elko Chemical Company, were acquired in May. The Graesser-Monsanto Chemical works bought the British Saccharin Manufacturing Company at about the same time.

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Cadmium Sulphide
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Soldering Flux Solution
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Soda Ash Subsidy Given Two Companies in Japan

The Asaki Glass Company and the Japan Soda Company are expected to be subsidized by the Japanese government to the extent of 22 sen (approximately 10 cents) for each 132 pounds of salt used in making soda ash, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the commercial attache in Tokio. This subsidy granted to the industry is expected to result in the eventual output of two-thirds of the total Japanese requirements of soda ash before the expiration, in four years, of the subsidy.

A. E. Cleghorn, formerly with Long Island University, has taken a position with Foster Dee Snell, consulting chemist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Corning Glass Company has entered into a contract with the H. K. Ferguson Company to erect a $600,000 addition to its plant in Corning N. Y.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Corporation has ordered two 16,000-ampere, 340 volt direct current synchronous converters from the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Otto Sussman was elected president of the American Metal Company at the monthly meeting. Dr. Sussman was formerly vice-president of the company and has been associated with it for twenty-five years.

J. A. Samuel, formerly treasurer and manager of the New York office of Hugo Falck & Co, importer of chemicals and metals, has formed a new organization, J. A. Samuels & Co., with offices at 220 Broadway, this city.

Norwegian seaweed burners produced 7,260,000 pounds of kelp in the past season, compared with 9,130,000 pounds in 1928. Exports of kelp in the first ten months of this year were 5,217,744 pounds, about 10 percent less than in the previous year.

The Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, will move its offices January 16 from the Garrett building to the new First National Bank building at Light and Baltimore streets. The new location will enable the company to have all of its quarters on one floor.

The quantity of decolorizing carbon shipped from the Netherlands to the United States during the first six months of 1929 aggregated 747,672 pounds, valued at $48,410, as compared with 394,352 pounds, valued at $30,440, during the corresponding period of 1928.

E. E. Fisher, formerly chemist and technologist with the Owens Bottle Company, has become associated with the National Pigments & Chemical Company, St. Louis, to develop the application of his method of using barium sulphate and barium sulphide in glass-making.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., is attempting to find a market for its ammonia sulphate in New Zealand and is conducting a propaganda and advertising campaign for the use of nitrogenous fertilizers in that country. The product costs $58.40 per long ton landed ex-ship Wellington.

Dr. Frederick C. Blanck, of the United States Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration, will give an address on "Food Research and Food Improvement," at the meeting of the North Jersey section of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Simonson's restaurant, Newark, December 9, at 7:45 p. m.

Nitrate of Soda Bureau Assured Chilean Support

Optimism in the outlook for the coming season was the keynote at the fourth annual business meeting of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau held December 2 to 4, in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city. About twenty-five district managers attended the sessions and presented a comprehensive outline of fertilizer conditions throughout the country, as well as an encouraging prospect for record consumption during the coming season. Herbert G. Brewer, managing director, presided at the meetings.

In celebration of the centenary anniversary of the first use of Chilean nitrate in this country, Carlos G. Davila, Chilean Ambassador at Washington, delivered an address at the opening session and said in part as follows:—

One hundred years ago the first shipment of Chilean nitrate was brought to the United States. Agriculture during this period advanced rapidly and experienced many changes and improvements. Although there have been attempts to produce a better nitrogen fertilizer, Chilean nitrate is still the standard nitrogen fertilizer.

The United States consumes annually better than $40,000,000 worth of Chilean nitrate. One-half the capital invested in its mining operations in America, and more than three-quarters of a billion dollars of American capital is invested in various Chilean enterprises.

Chile's imports from the United States are in excess of $40,000,000 annually. There is, therefore, a real mutuality of interest between these two American republics.

The Chilean, in his struggle for existence and independence, earned for himself the name of a scrapper, performing best when confronted with competition. In these hundred years the nitrate industry has encountered many difficulties, all of which, seemingly unsurmountable, were met and overcome. Its position was never stronger than it is today. There will appear on the horizon from time to time minor difficulties, but they will quickly disappear so long as men and women of your calibre are its representatives on the firing line.

I assure you my government expects to exercise its influence to support your efforts in seeing that the position of Chilean nitrate is maintained in the market of vast potentialities, in preference to other forms of nitrogen.

George M. Bahrt, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, has begun work at the Florida experiment station on experiments with various forms of ammonia for truck crops, according to Dr. R. W. Ruprecht, chemist at the station. Mr. Bahrt will work in co-operation with Dr. Ruprecht, who states the project was made possible by a grant of $3,000 from the National Fertilizer Association.

Pharmaceutical Control In Norway and Colombia

The sale of proprietary medicines and other pharmaceutical supplies in Norway is forbidden except under government permit, as the result of a royal decree declaring the apothecary law, effective January 1. Samples must be submitted for analysis before a permit will be granted, but articles now being lawfully sold in Norway are allowed until July 1, 1930, to comply with this provision. The apothecary law was passed by the Norwegian parliament June 22, 1928.

Foreign manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties must show on consular invoices covering shipments to Colombia the number of the sales license granted by the Colombia health authorities to manufacturers of approved preparations, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the commercial attache in Bogota. When shipment is made by parcel post, indication of the license number should be made on the commercial invoice covering the goods. This requirement become effective January 25, 1930.

C. O. Miniger, president of the Electric Auto Lite Company, has been elected a director of the Libbey-Owens Glass Company.

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Gibson-Howell Company Alcohol Permits Revoked

Two alcohol permits held by the Gibson-Howell Company, manufacturer of toilet preparations, 142 Cator avenue, Jersey City, have been revoked by William J. Calhoun, prohibition administrator, fourth district, confirming recommendations made to him by Samuel Cohen, lawyer, official hearer of the case. Revocation was effective September 27, 1929, following hearings begun July 29. The permits originally allowed withdrawal of 7,000 gallons per month and were subsequently revised to permit withdrawal of 13,000 gallons per month.

The company was tried on eight charges. Subsequently, the administrator charged that the company had obtained a withdrawal increase of 7,000 gallons per month of specially denatured alcohol, formula 39b, by means of false and misleading statements; that a quantity of lilac water had been prepared not according to formula and had been diverted to illegal purposes; that no proper accounting had been made of the disposal of 400,000 gallons of aromatic deodorizer and "sweet air" theatre spray, and that false returns had been rendered; that the company failed to account for the disposition of certain products, namely, 1,462 gallons of rubbing alcohol, 106 gallons of bay rum, and 118 gallons of hair dressing.

The order to show cause was entered and a hearing set for July 22 by L. J. Costers, assistant prohibiton administrator. Following postponement, the hearing got under way July 29 before Samuel Cohen, official hearer. Testimony was taken for four days. After a study of the record, Mr. Cohen recommended revocation of permits N. J. SDA-4-591 and N. J. H932, and this was done. The first permit covered specially denatured alcohol; the second, ethyl alcohol.

A rehearing was asked and obtained, not on the broad aspects, but on questions of law and interpretation of evidence. This hearing is in the hands of a board of review and a decision is expected in the near future. December 6, the company requested permission to withdraw alcohol for manufacturing purposes, pending the result of the rehearing.

Legal counsel for the government was of the opinion that the evidence indicating diversion was very strong, and that on the existing facts the revocation of the permit would probably stand. It was added, however, that the standing of the company and the possibility that diversion took place without the knowledge of all company officials might temper the final action of the government.

The Public Gas & Fuel Company, Pueblo, Colo., will spend about $104,000 during 1930 for the extension of its natural gas service.

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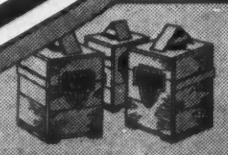

Fertilizer Materials

Sulphate of Ammonia for Export Offered at $2 —Blood and Tankage Lower Here —Domestic Bone Off

The usual December quiet prevailed in the fertilizer market last week. Quoted prices lacked support from the buying trade, were generally easy and past weakness penetrated the surface, causing lower prices in many items. Among these were sulphate of ammonia for export, dried blood, tankage, imported hoof meal and domestic raw bone. Other ammoniates were quoted at closer ranges, and included in this group were domestic hoofmeal and sulphate of ammonia. Nitrate of soda and the entire line of potash salts, which were quoted at the prescribed schedule, were held free from elements of a disturbing nature.

Many manufacturers of mixed fertilizers commenced mixing operations during the past week, and interest in the progress of the market yielded to that for this task. Local factors did not anticipate anything beyond routine and scattered buying from now until the end of the year. An encouraging outlook for the opening quarter of 1930 was the sentiment expressed by the trade, and this view received tangible support at a meeting of national scope held by Chilean nitrate of soda sellers in New York last week.

The reduction in the price of sulphate of ammonia for export was believed to have been caused by unstabilized conditions in foreign consuming markets—particularly Japan—and followed reduced quotations from London. Stocks of dried blood in the local market were ample, but not superfluous, and the reduction in prices that occurred last week was one from a desire for immediate liquidation on the part of some holders, rather than an indication of statistical weakness. Conditions in the tankage market were of a converse nature and excessive supply led to last week's declines.

Nitrogenous material broke away from its former strong position, and, although prices were unchanged, supplies were of better volume and the buyers were not responding favorably to the prices asked. Phosphates retained their past quiet character, and a lively outward movement of phosphate rock to superphosphate manufacturers was the only sign of activity.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None.	Blood, dried, domestic, spot, 5c. per unit. imported, prompt shipment, 5c. per unit.
	Bone, raw, Chicago, $3 per ton.
	Hoof meal, imported, 5c. per unit-ton.
	Tankage, domestic, all grades, spot, 10c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
91.7	91.7	92.8	98.3

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—While there were occasional sales of fair-sized lots, trading was generally held within routine confines last week. The monthly advance in the price schedule which was affected a week ago fell short of accomplishing the desired stimulation of additional interest. Reports of resale lots being offered in the South were again heard in the local market, but these offerings lacked sufficient force to create any weakening impression upon prices, which were firm and unchanged throughout. Sellers of both Chilean and domestic synthetic material did not anticipate anything beyond a small and scattered desire to buy from now until the close of the year, but from reports given at a meeting of Chilean sellers in New York last week, the outlook for the opening of the year was encouraging.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The feature of the week was in quotations for export material at the basis of $2 per 100 pounds, f.a.s. vessel. While this figure was reported as the inside of the market in last week's Reporter, it represented the universal figure last week from previous asking and sale prices and generally ruled as the market figure at the close of the week. Stocks were not so liberal as to cause technical weakness, but some holders were anxious to liquidate. This move did not reach the Chicago market, where $4.50 per unit was still being asked. Following the recent declines in the domestic product importers reduced their quotations for foreign material for prompt shipment and named $4.25 per unit as the market figure, a reduction of 5c. per unit from previous prices. At some Southern ports, however, $4.35 was asked.

Fish Scrap.—Prices for unground scrap remained at their previous asking figure, but again last week there were no sales reported in the local market. The available supply was limited and sellers were disposed toward firmer views should a particular buying movemena appear. There were no new developments in the ground variety since the advance a week ago, although some sellers were quoting at $60 per ton, f.o.b. Baltimore. Asking prices for wet acidulated stocks remained at their recently advanced position, although it was indicated in one quarter that the former price of $3.50 and 50c. per unit-ton was available on a firm bid.

Hoofmeal.—The range quoted as the market level in Chicago was shortened last week as holders were naming prices of $3 to $3.15 per unit-ton. The general off-season easiness in ammoniate prices was the reason for the removal of the former outside price of $3.25. As far as could be learned there were no sales registered below the $3 mark. Importers' views were somewhat easier in reflection of softer conditions in the domestic market and a reduction of 5c. per unit-ton to the basis of $3.60 to arrive was effected.

Nitrogenous Material.—This commodity began to share general price easiness with other organic ammoniates last week. While the primary market was reported to be quite firm, mixers displayed an attitude of disinterest to the prices quoted. Supply conditions abroad were tight, although there was a sufficient quantity of free material to cope with the demand from domestic sources.

Tankage.—The apparent weakness in the underlying position of the market noted a week ago became material here last week and lower quotations for ground and unground stocks followed. Latest offers of ground were named at $4.25 and 10c. per unit ton, and unground quotations were based at $4.15 and 10c. per unit ton, both representing declines of 10c. from the preceding week's closing. The recession of prices failed to create any notable stimulation of interest among the consuming trade, which was mainly comprised of stock and poultry feeders at this time. The Chicago market remained steady and further underlying strength was reported as the feature. Importers retained their previous views for stocks to arrive. Interest for both spot and forward po-

(Continued on page 54)

Current prices on fertilizer materials are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

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Coaltar Products

Benzene and Toluene Develop Greater Stability as Output of Steel Mills Drops—Acids and Intermediates Holding Steady

The period of unsettlement through which most of the basic hydrocarbons had been passing was gradually giving way to one of greater stability. At least 21c. per gallon, f.o.b. the mills, appeared to be about the lowest level at which producers were entertaining bids for benzene in tankcars. The reduced rate of operations in the iron and steel mills insured a much smaller benzene recovery, and since a considerable portion of this was being diverted towards the production of motor benzol, it was generally felt that the market had more stability than surface conditions would indicate. Price cutting in toluene was largely conspicuous by its absence last week. In fact, a majority of those consumers who had switched to petroleum hydrocarbons because of their lower price had gone back to toluene, and some of the producers were able to point to a real revival of buying interest from the automotive industry.

There was not much to be said regarding the course of other coaltar crudes. The usual consumer interest was manifested in creosote oil and pale grades of cresylic acid. The latter was being taken in fair quantities as a substitute for phenol, supplies of the latter being still rather scant because of the uninterrupted demand from the bakelite industry. In another fortnight producers of coaltar acids and intermediates will make definite announcement of 1930 price levels, but at this writing there seems to be little to disturb the present equilibrium of these products. Reports from textile centers were that production at woolen and cotton mills was on the downward trend. This had not, however, interrupted the movement of coaltar dyes or colors.

Current prices on coaltar products are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
None	None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—The underlying conditions in this market were still unsettled, but there was somewhat more stability disclosed than had been evident a week ago. It will be recalled that as low as 20c. to 21c. per gallon, f.o.b. the mills, had been quoted a week ago, but it was doubtful if better than 21c. f.o.b. the mill in tankcars could be done last week. The market was admittedly in a quiet period, with very little new business being uncovered from any quarter. However, the fact seems to be that production of benzene has declined sharply within the past 60 days until today it is not much better than 40 percent of normal. A considerable portion of the industrial output of benzene has been diverted to motor benzene and while sales of the latter product are less remunerative to producers than those of industrial benzene, still the outlet is an extensive one. During the first nine months of this year, for example, some 23,287,909 gallons of benzene were shipped out of the country in contrast with 18,279,891 gallons in the corresponding period of a year ago. There was another drastic reduction in the rate of operations for iron and steel mills last week, 28 active blast furnaces having been banked during the month of November, which was the most drastic retrenchment in a period of five years. The steel ingot production declined some 2 percent to 67 percent of rated capacity, against 69 percent last week, and 71 percent two weeks ago. Production in the Chicago district was down to 75 percent, as against 70 percent a week ago, while Pittsburgh was at 65 to 70 percent. Youngstown at 55 to 60 percent, and Buffalo at 50 percent, as against 60 percent in the preceding week. As a result of the vast construction enterprises which have been planned for early next year it was felt that a pronounced upward turn in steel operations might be witnessed early in 1930.

Creosote Oil.—The demand for this oil was temporarily on the quiet side due to approaching inventories. In the first nine months of this year some 58,866,926 gallons of this oil were imported in contrast with 66,289,178 gallons in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Cresylic Acid.—A fair amount of business was reported under negotiation. It could not be ascertained that any of the producers had further changed their price views. A good business was said to be moving in the British markets, where the pale 97 to 99 percent was being quoted at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d., refined at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 11d., and dark 95 percent at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon naked ex-works.

Naphthalene.—Activity was not pronounced last week. In fact, the present dull state of the market was expected would persist until early in 1930, when some action in the matter of next year's contracts was looked forward to. The flakes and balls were being quoted in the British markets at £15 15s. to £16 per ton in cases ex-wharf.

Solvent Naphtha.—The unsettlement which has been remarked in benzene and toluene has also been evident in this hydrocarbon. Recently there had been quite a demand for this solvent to take the place of toluene, but this was not so marked last week.

Tar Acid Oil.—Marketers continued to adhere to their previous price basis for this product. It could not be ascertained that any actual price change had occurred.

Toluene (Toluol).—Some of the radical assertions of low-priced offers of this hydrocarbon were found to be misleading. In fact, last week witnessed a rather pronounced pick-up in the volume of inquiry from the automobile and radio manufacturers. It will be recalled that the tremendous shortage of the not recent past, has led to widespread substitution of the lower-priced petroleum hydrocarbons. More recently there has been a tendency in the automotive industry to get away from the use of petroleum substitutes and go back to toluene. This has produced a steadier undertone all round. Some of the producers reported they had sold 100 percent of their 1930 production at the prevailing price basis of 40c. per gallon, tanks.

Xylene (Xylol).—The condition was a generally steady one all round. None of the producers had further changed their prices. Recently xylene had replaced toluene to some extent, but this movement was not so pronounced last week.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

A good demand is still making itself felt for the coaltar bases here and has been doing so for the past week, right in line with experience in this market for some time past. Prices are holding up. Benzene shipments are running good and the inquiry for toluene and xylene also indicates much interest. Ruling prices per gallon are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 23c. to 25c.; xylene, 31c. to 33c.; toluene, 40c. to 45c.; solvent naphtha, 90c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—In the absence of definite word as to 1930 prices, the market was without special feature.

Benzoic.—Steady underlying conditions obtained in this acid last week.

Broenner's.—Change from the previous price basis was lacking.

Cleve's.—This acid maintained a steady tone last week. Fair deliveries were in progress.

H.—The position of this acid remained quite steady. There was a tendency in consuming quarters to restrict purchases for the time being.

Neville and Winther's.—A fair amount of business was under negotiation. Prices remained quite steady.

Picric.—Sales were being arranged in fair volume. The underlying condition of the market was a steady one.

Salicylic.—The position remained quite steady on the whole. Sales were in fair volume as a rule.

Tobias.—Conditions remained steady last week.

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Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Steady underlying conditions continued to feature the market for this intermediate.

Anilin Oil.—With no change impending in the position of this intermediate, it was felt that buyers were free to go ahead with purchases along rather liberal lines. The British markets have held steady over a period on the basis of 8½d. both for the oil and the salt.

Benzaldehyde. — Conditions were on the steady side last week. No change worthy of mention was noted. The trade was awaiting the definite naming of 1930 quotations.

Betanaphthol.—There was no change from the previous price basis. Deliveries were fair and a rather satisfactory condition of affairs was looked for next year.

Dimethylanilin. — This product revealed no change. It was regarded as likely that conditions would be firm during 1930.

Hexalin. — Contract deliveries were going ahead in about normal volume. There was no suggestion of any change from the ruling level.

Mixed Toluidin. — This intermediate has held to a steady course over a period of months. Underlying conditions in it were described as steady.

Nitrobenzene.—Now that it has been announced there will be no change in the contract price basis for next season, the producers have been able to go ahead and arrange contract renewals in about normal volume.

Orthochlorphenol.—This product had revealed nothing in the way of a change. Conditions in it were described as quite firm.

Paraaminophenol.—Steady conditions ruled the market for this product last week. It was regarded as likely that 1930 would prove a satisfactory year from the standpoint of sales.

Paranitroanilin. — No change in the fundamental conditions in this product could be pointed to by the producers last week. For the time being deliveries have fallen off to some extent.

Phthalic Anhydride. — The principal makers were all maintaining their previous contract schedules. There was no suggestion of any deviation from the ruling range in any quarter.

Tetralin.—The condition was a steady one all round. A fair amount of general business was moving.

Tolidin.—Both the base and the distilled product were in steady shape last week.

Coaltar Colors

The curtailed rate of operations at various textile mills both in New England and the South has undoubtedly had an influence on the volume of daily shipments of colors. New England woolen mills were reported to be in the dullest state they had been in in a number of years past, while proposals to curtail fine cotton goods production at some New England plants to the extent of about 50 percent also had an unsettling influence on the market. So far there has been no serious falling off in the volume of dye shipments, although, with the consuming trades in their present apathetic state, some curtailment would be quite natural. Some of the slack in domestic buying has been taken up by greater sales to foreign buyers. Exports of colors, dyes and stains during the first nine months of this year reached a total of 28,147,133 pounds, in contrast with 18,010,294 pounds in the same time a year ago. During the same period the exports of packaged dyes for household use footed up to 255,924 pounds, as against 214,759 pounds in the same time a year ago.

Chemical Salesmen Will Exhibit Broadway Beauty

The earlier the reservation, the closer the seat for the display of "the cream of Broadway's female talent" to be offered at the Christmas revue of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry. This is the declaration of the committee in charge of the event, which is scheduled for December 27. W. H. Adkins, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., 101 Fifth avenue, this city, is taking care of the reservations at $5 each for members and $7 each for guests.

Other members of the committee on arrangements, all of whom give assurance that this year's revue will be wholly up to expectations, are Grant A. Dorland, of the MacNair-Dorland Company, chairman; R. J. Grant, of the Noil Chemical & Color Works; R. J. Quinn, of the Mathieson Alkali Works; R. L. Wilson, of the Dow Chemical Company, and H. B. Prior, of the H. B. Prior Company.

Fertilizer Market

Ammoniates

(Continued from page 51)

sition was not very active in this division of the market.

Potashes

There was no apparent change in the nature of trading last week. Bookings for the month to date have been of satisfactory character and prices which were quoted at the schedule were free from any disturbing elements. The condition of the primary market as reported in advices received by the Department of Commerce showed that the production of crude potash in France continued upward, and the total mined during the first nine months of the year was almost 2,270,000 metric tons. Accepting this as a basis for estimate, the quantity mined for the current year should reach 3,000,000 tons, compared with 2,580,196 tons during 1928, 2,321,775 tons in 1927, and 2,317,000 metric tons in 1926. Sales of pure potash by the German syndicate have aggregated 1,217,182 metric tons during the first ten months of the year, compared with 1,231,607 during the corresponding period last year, and 1,070,823 tons during a like period of 1927.

Phosphates

Past weakness in prices broke through the surface last week and substantially lower quotations for domestic raw bone resulted. This action at the selling bases in Chicago was the only change in quotations for the entire phosphate group and former surrounding conditions remained in all products. Shippers of phosphate rock reported a steady call from superphosphate manufacturers, but otherwise this field did not show anything beyond normal interest of the season. It was still possible to buy superphosphate below the quoted market, according to reports received from Baltimore, but quotations from the sellers here remained nominally at their previous position.

Superphosphate.—The call from the consuming trade was scattered and did not aggregate to an impressive total. In fact, there was virtually no call from the North. According to advices from Baltimore, it was still possible to buy below the nominally quoted market level of $9.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $10 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent stocks. Producers continued to concentrate their effort upon production, and the usual seasonal buying drive should appear after the turn of the month.

Bone Materials.—A reduction of $3 per ton in the price of domestic raw bone was the only change last week. Previous quotations of $42 per ton, f.o.b. Chicago, were withdrawn after early sale at $39 per ton. Importers continued to quote at $37.50 per ton to arrive. Steamed bone, as well as steamed meal, was quiet and without change in former quotations for either domestic or foreign supplies.

Phosphate Rock. — The outward movement of supplies to superphosphate manufacturers continued at a good pace and furnished the only sign of activity in phosphate materials. Prices were held unchanged at the distributing quarters and producers were unable to stimulate any interest in new business.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Shipments of sulphur were being made in the usual fashion to the regular consuming trade. Leading sellers in this area stated that operations in the chemical process industries were being maintained as formerly and reflected an atmosphere of steadiness in the sulphur market. Pyrites was not a prolific source for new developments and prices remained without change. Demand was regular.

Chicago Fertilizer Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1929.

An easier tone came into the fertilizer market last week, making prices at this writing somewhat lower than they have been for some time. Dealings have been on a limited scale and the market generally has been dull and easy. Buyers have been able to fill their requirements on various grades of blood considerably below prices a few weeks ago and some grades of tankage also are affected. Bone materials are unchanged on certain grades to plainly easier on others. Sellers report some little inquiry. Cracklings were easy.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD (per unit of ammonia)—High grade, ground and unground, $4.50 asked, nominal; unground, suitable for feeding, extra good, 10 to 12 percent, $4.75 asked; plain to good, $4.50 to $4.60.

TANKAGE (per unit of ammonia)—High grade, ground, $3.50; unground, $3 to $3.25; hoof meal, $3.25; unground bone tankage, per ton, $24 to $25; liquid stick, $3.75, nominal, tankcar.

BONE MATERIALS (per ton)—Ground, steamed bone, $26.50 to $30; unground, steamed bone, $25 to $27; raw bone meal, $35 to $50; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $44.50 to $45.50; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $45; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $30; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $70; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $50 to $55; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 90c. to 95c.

Atlanta Fertilizer Market

ATLANTA, Dec. 5, 1929.

Market conditions remained quiet with very little change in the fertilizer material situation. A few sales mainly to dealers and consumers continued with smaller manufacturers still holding back. Previously it appeared that early buying of scarce materials was to some extent speculative in nature, with fair opportunity for resale later. This sort of buying was not in evidence, perhaps, because of greater supplies and more materials that can be used as substitutes.

Collections of fertilizer manufacturers' dealer accounts are reported satisfactory in the Southeast, where crops have quite generally been good. Farmers are considered in position to buy more fertilizer in 1930 than in 1929.

The quotations of the Atlanta market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE—$11.86 per ton, Atlanta.

NITRATE OF SODA—December, $2.13 per hundred, ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—December, $45 per ton, Southeast.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE-NITRATE—December, $56.50 per ton, Southern ports.

CALCIUM NITRATE — December, $48.20 per ton, Southern ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL—7 percent meal, $31 to $32 per ton.

NITROGENOUS—$3.50 per unit ammonia at ports.

FISH—Herring guano, $4.50 per unit ammonia and 10c. BPL, at ports.

TANKAGE—South American, $4.50 and 10c. at ports.

BLOOD — South American, $4.50 per unit ammonia, ports.

SULPHUR—$22 per ton, South Atlantic ports.

POTASH—At importers' schedule.

Baltimore Fertilizer Market

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5, 1929.

The market for crude fertilizer materials here was quiet, with quotations virtually unchanged and nominal. It may be possible here and there to obtain concessions if a disposition is shown to take up a considerable quantity of one material or another, but such allowance as could be secured will hardly be considered important enough to augment holdings at a time when they are not actually needed. The prevailing quotations on crudes were as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—There are only a few small lots of this ammoniate left at the factories along the lower Chesapeake Bay, and these are being held at $4.25 and 10 at factory. Counterbids of $4.15 have been made, but were not accepted. Operations along the North Carolina coast, according to information received here, are almost at a standstill on account of the weather, and the market there is quiet.

TANKAGE. — Nominal quotations on this ammoniate continue around $4.50 and 10 for 11 and 15 high-grade ground stocks per unit, c.af. basis Baltimore, with the demand held in abeyance.

BLOOD.—The situation is characterized by quiet and manufacturers have no need of consequence to provide for. The offerings, however, are not so free as to exert pressure, and the prevailing figures are still around $4.50 to $4.75 per unit, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

SUPERPHOSPHATES — Developments last week were not of a sort to modify conditions. Producers are not rushed at this time, but they manifest no disposition to revise their ideas of values downward, with the quotations still at $9.50 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened stocks and at $9 for run of pile.

NITRATE OF SODA.—This material was marked up to $2.13 per 100 pounds with the opening of December, with the trade characterized by quiet.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL. — While the nominal level of this product remains at $3.50 per unit, there are intimations that this price might be shaded if an inquirer really showed a disposition to buy.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Nothing has occurred to bring about a decided revision of ideas. Prices show considerable steadiness around $3.65, 10 and 70 per unit.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Little interest is being manifested just now, with the bulk of the movement limited to deliveries under contract, but there seems to be no weakness in the market, with the figures mentioned still around $44 per ton.

POTASH.—The calls for this material in a general way reflect the situation in other portions of the crude material list, with requirements about what could be expected at this time, and figures unchanged.

BONE.—In the absence of impressive needs among manufacturers of mixtures, the market was rather featureless, but the offerings were not on a scale to indicate congestion, and the prices mentioned were fairly steady at $27 to $32 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and from $35 to $38 for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks, according to quality. Some supplies can be obtained under the levels, but they are of lower grades.

A.A.C.C. Insures Workers

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has arranged a group insurance plan by which each of its permanent employees may be insured for $1,000 without medical examination. This insurance is open to all who have been with the company for one year or longer, whether employed in the plants, in the offices, or on the road as salesmen. Already 91 percent of the eligible employees have taken advantage of the plan and are now paying 60 cents a month for the insurance. This is less than half the premium, the rest being paid by the company. In commenting on the plan, Horace Bowker, president, said the plan made insurance possible for many who could not pass medical examination as an individual risk. The benefits of the plan are believed by the company, he said, to have an economic as well as humanitarian side, since it induces a sense of security and ease of mind in him which develops confidence and results in better work.

Financial Notes

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS CORPORATION reports for the ten months ended October 31 gross earnings of $8,653,907, compared with $7,995,364 in the corresponding 1928 period.

ZONITE PRODUCTS CORPORATION reports for the nine months ended September 30 earnings equivalent to $1.31 a share on 683,300 shares of stock outstanding, compared with 51 cents a share in the corresponding 1928 period. Figures do not include the earnings of the A. C. Barnes Company or the Forhan Company.

KREUGER & TOLL American certificates totaling 1,022,304 and representing participating debentures had been sold December 3, when the rights expired, according to Lee, Higginson & Co., head of the syndicate which offered them. The certificates sold are 97½ percent of the 1,049,493 certificates offered October 23.

RIO GRANDE OIL COMPANY reports for the nine months ended September 30 a net income of $4,253,906 after depreciation, depletion, and Federal taxes, equivalent to $3.49 a share on the outstanding stock.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY reports for the nine months ended September 30 net profits equal to $4.41 a share on 598,000 no-par common shares, a gain of 15 percent over the corresponding 1928 period.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY SECURITIES CORPORATION, AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY, and AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY EXPORT COMPANY report net earnings of $2,488,652 after all charges, including Federal taxes.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY reports for the fiscal year ended September 30 net profits of $2,073,977 available for dividends, equivalent to $1.90 a share on the combined A and B stocks. This compares with a high record of $3,136,680, or $2.89 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

GOLD DUST CORPORATION has filed notice with the New York Stock Exchange of a proposal to eliminate 7,045 shares of 6 percent non-cumulative preferred stock and to increase the authorized preferred stock to 500,000 shares from 492,955.

STANDARDS BRANDS, INC., additional common stock totaling 119,096 shares without par value has been approved for listing by the New York Stock Exchange. The stock is issued in payment for the assets and business of the Widlar Food Products Company.

WHITE EAGLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY additional stock totaling 15,000 shares, no-par value, has been approved for listing by the New York Stock Exchange. Of the additional listing, 13,762 shares have been issued for cash at $28.30 a share and 1,238 shares will be exchanged for 412⅝ shares of the Nicholas Oil Corporation.

INTERSTATE EQUITIES COMPANY has offered to exchange three shares of its common stock, with warrants entitling purchase of two additional shares at $20 a share up to December 31, 1931, for every two shares of Petroleum Corporation of America stock. The offer is limited to 100,000 shares of the Petroleum Corporation stock.

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United Gas Expands

The United Gas Company has acquired approximately 51 percent of the common stock of the Consolidated Gas Utilities Company. The United Gas Company owns 44 percent, while 7 percent is owned by the American Utilities & General Corporation, an affiliated holding company.

About fifty-one towns and cities in Kansas and Oklahoma are served by the Consolidated Gas Utilities Company through the following subsidiaries:—The Midwest Gas Company, the Northern Counties Gas Company, the Oklahoma Northern Utilities Company, the Deer Creek Pipe Line Corporation, the Blackwell Pipe Line Company, the Larutan Gas Corporation, the Wichison Industrial Gas Company, the Washington Development Company, and the Rice County Natural Gas Company.

The Cities Service Petroleum Company, subsidiary of the Cities Service Company, has opened an office in Los Angeles, purchased a block of 160 acres in the new Coalings area, and development work will be done.

On complaint of members of the city council, a committee has been appointed by the mayor of Atlanta to contest the new rates set up by the Southern Natural Gas Company, before the State utility commissioners, the claim being that the rates are not so low as was expected. The hearing date has not yet been set.

While no formal negotiations have been entered into as yet, there is a possibility that another oil company may undertake drilling operations at Betteravia, Cal., on the Union Sugar Company's property recently abandoned by Shell interests.

Mark W. Daw, of the Shell Oil Company, San Francisco, and J. E. Biggins, of the Gulf Refining Company, Port Arthur, Texas, have been appointed members of the general committee on corrosion of the American Petroleum Institute. Mr. Daw's appointment fills the vacancy left by the resignation of E. O. Bennett, of the Continental Oil Company, while Mr. Biggins succeeds Dr. H. F. Perkins, of the Gulf Refining Company, who also resigned.

The Sunray Oil Corporation has purchased control of the Operators Oil Company, Tulsa, an independent producing organization with about 4,400 barrels daily output in Gray county, Texas, and leases of about 10,000 acres in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. The transaction involved approximately $2,000,000.

The American Barge Line Company, Canal Bank building, New Orleans, has put in operation the first of a fleet of four specially constructed heated tank barges to be used for carrying asphalt. The company operates between New Orleans and Pittsburgh. Its first load of asphalt has been sent from Destrehan, La., to Joppa, Ill., by barge, to be transferred there to tankcars and taken to Chicago.

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Dyestuffs—Tanstuffs

Producers Lower Corn Starches and Dextrins —Reaction in Shipment Quotations for Valonia and Myrobalans

Approaching inventories influencing the rank and file of consumers to curtail purchases to absolute necessities no doubt exerted their influence in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs last week, for a weaker undertone was displayed throughout the market for natural tanning products. There were declines of $4 and $2 per ton, respectively, in myrobalans, J1's and J2's, while all of the various descriptions of valonia, including beards, cups and mixtures, could be had at a concession of $1 per ton over the prices which had ruled in the preceding week. There was an upward readjustment of the price for myrobalans, J2's, amounting to $1 per ton. All of these fluctuations were without influence on the index number for nineteen typical products coming under this heading.

Another reaction in the amount of 10c. per 100 pounds in corn starches and dextrins, the second since the middle of September, did, however, have the effect of depressing this index to 148.9, compared with 148.4 a month ago, and 155.0 a year ago at this time. This was largely the result of previous weakness in the primary grain markets. It failed to act as a stimulus to trade, perhaps, because of the well-known psychological aversion of buyers to operate extensively on a declining market. The list of chemical mordants utilized by the dye and tanning industries held steady as a general rule. Shipments of bichromates were not as full as they had been, although the trade appeared to be well covered on contracts. It was interesting to note the return of confidence in the market outlook shown by so many tanning interests at the close of last week. Shoe production appeared to have dropped off slightly, but an improvement was shown in sole leather, as well as in hides. The demand for natural dye products held well up to recent totals.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page. 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Myrobalans, J2's, $1 per ton.	Dextrin, British gum, 10c. per 100 lbs.
	corn, canary, 10c. per 100 lbs.
	corn, white, 10c. per 100 lbs.
	Myrobalans, J1's, $4 per ton.
	J2's, $2 per ton.
	Starches, corn, pearl, 10c. per 100 lbs.
	corn, powdered, 10c. per 100 lbs.
	Valonia, beards, $1 per ton.
	cups, $1 per ton.
	mixtures, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs and tanstuffs on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
148.9	149.0	148.4	155.0

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—As usual at this season the volume of shipments showed a tendency to taper off. The producers had not changed their previous views of contract prices.

Antimony Salts.—The metal remaining in steady shape, both spot and November-December shipment from China being quoted on the basis of 8½c. per pound, duty paid, f.o.b. this city, there was no suggestion of any change in the 66 percent salt in which shipments were running along in about normal fashion for this season of the year.

Potash, Bichromate. — The market appeared to be a little quieter, but no more than normal at this season of the year when the tendency is to restrict raw material purchases pending the completion of inventories. Producers had already booked from 90 to 100 percent of consumers' requirements for 1930. The few remaining contracts from small users were expected would be placed between now and the end of the year.

Soda, Bichromate.—The same slight falling off which had been noticeable in shipments of the potash varieties was also evident in the soda. This was natural enough with inventories only a month away. Practically all the large users had covered their 1930 requirements on contract and the few smaller users who remained to be heard from were expected to close contracts before the end of the year.

Turkey Red Oil.—In the absence of more than a routine consumer interest the tone of this market was little better than steady during the course of last week's trading.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Recently the tone of this item stiffened somewhat because of the paucity of desirable quality South American stock.

Archil.—A fair contract business was done in the concentrated extract. Shipments of the double also appeared to be going ahead in about normal volume for this season of the year.

Cochineal. — There was only a restricted outlet for this product at the best. Underlying conditions were steady enough, all three varieties being maintained at their former price levels.

Fustic. — The volume of shipments appeared to be holding well up to producer's anticipations. Not much in the way of a change was looked forward to for a while.

Hypernic.—The condition appeared to be a generally steady one last week. Manufacturing consumers were going ahead and taking substantial sized qualities on the basis of the ruling prices.

Indigo.—The synthetic varieties met a fair volume of consumer buying on the basis of contract prices. Shipments to the textile trade had not fallen off much.

Logwood. — Producers were making shipments in about normal fashion last week. An undertone of steadiness continued to characterize practically all branches of the market.

Osage Orange.—The call for this coloring agent continued along fairly liberal lines. There was nothing in the underlying conditions suggestive of any impending change.

Quercitron.—Both the liquid and the solid extract were meeting a fair amount of consumer buying on the basis of the ruling prices.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Chinese political disturbances were reported to have unsettled the market position to some extent, although it could not be ascertained that any actual change had been seen in the underlying conditions of the market. The tendency of consumers was to restrict purchases for the purpose of keeping inventories at a low point prior to the annual stock taking period.

Dextrin.—The producers announced another decline last week in the amount of 10 points. This established the British gum on the basis of $4.87 to $5.07 per 100 pounds in bags, canary corn dextrin at $4.62 to $4.82, and white dextrin at $4.57 to $4.77 per 100 pounds in bags, depending on quantity, the inside quotations representing car lots. The easier tendency of the market caused buyers to go slow in the matter of entering new commitments, which was a natural enough condition on the approach of inventories. The previous breaks in the market for corn options had won new friends for the cereal and there was a bulge of 2½c. to 3c. per bushel last week, the strength being in sympathy with that of other cereals.

Egg Yolk.—Change from the previous price basis was lacking last week. Political unrest in China was focusing more attention on these products, although manufacturing consumers as a rule were going quite slow owing to approaching inventories.

Starches.—For the second time since the middle of September producers have granted a 10 point concession to buyers. This concession reflects the previous weakness in the corn option market and establishes pearl corn starches at $3.72 to $3.92 per 100 pounds in bags and the powdered grades at $3.82 to $4.02 per 100 pounds, also in bags. Decidedly firm conditions were ruling in the corn option market last week in reflection of the strength which had been so noticeable in other cereals. Sentiment in corn generally was quite bullish and gains of 2½c.

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to 3c. per bushel were shown, although this bulge brought out a large increase in offerings from the country.

Tapioca Flour.—The previous condition of shortage referred to in this item continued. There were substantial receipts from Java, recent importations having embraced more than 20,000 bags.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut.—A steady tone has persisted in this product notwithstanding that raw materials have been in short supply over a lengthy period. The general condition of the market was described as being quite firm.

Cutch.—Maintenance of quotations both for the Borneo and Philippine Islands extracts was remarked in trade circles. The volume of shipments was continuing well up to previous totals, notwithstanding a desire to keep inventories low prior to the coming stock taking period.

Divi-Divi.—Producers of the extract had been successful in signing up contracts for this product in fully as large a volume as in the preceding year. General conditions of the market were described as quite firm despite the recent concessions which had been named in the raw material until it could be had at as low as $46 per ton for shipment.

Gambier.—Both the common grades and the Singapore cubes were showing signs of firmness. The extract manufacturers had signed contracts for substantial quantities to be delivered during the first six months of next year.

Mangrove Bark.—Holders were not willing to entertain offers below a basis of $32 per ton for future shipment. The offerings were quite free, indicating there was no particular shortage at the primary market points.

Myrobalans.—One feature of last week's market situation was the large increase in offerings for future delivery. These goods were not expected to get here until as far ahead as next May-June, however. In the case of such offers the J.-I.'s could be had for $37 to $39 per ton for shipment, while the R.-2's could be had for $23.75 to $24 per ton for shipment. The trend of the J.-2's has been upward and the best price heard was $26 to $27 per ton, an advance of $1.

Quebracho.—The market was quite steady at the lower price basis named a week ago. Producers had been successful in writing contracts for periods stretching from six months to a year into 1930 and they were generally looking forward to an active shipping period next year.

Sumac.—A fair amount of business was uncovered both in the case of the 42 degree and the stainless extracts. The natural product was being steadily maintained at its former price level.

Valonia.—A decline of $1 per ton in all varieties was uncovered during the course of last week's trading. This established the 42 percent beards at $42 per ton for shipment; the cups at $30 per ton for shipment, and the mixtures at $33 to $34 per ton for shipment. Evidently no shortage could be reported from points in Asia Minor.

Wattle.—Offers of the chopped bark continued rather free at as low as $45.50 per ton.

The Argentine export duty on quebracho is unchanged for December, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The November rates were 2.04 gold pesos per metric ton on quebracho extract and 0.90 peso on quebracho logs.

American Petroleum Inst.

(Continued from page 22C)

Most of the subjects with respect to which the institute functions continuously were discussed in separate group meetings. These covered a variety of topics ranging from the corrosion of pipelines to the taxing of gasoline

Problems of Corrosion

An economic comparison of measures to counteract corrison was made in the report of the committee on refinery and marine corrosion, presented by Walter Samans, of the Atlantic Refining Company. This report covered crude distillation and fractioning equipment, pressure still major equipment, condensers, coolers, exchangers, tanks, and pipelines. Numerous tests were roprted to be under way, but it was pointed out that from six months to two years would be required to reach solutions of the various problems. The committee asked for the full co-operation of manufacturers in the extension of its work.

In discussing corrosion of pressure stills, Walter G. Whitman and J. K. Roberts, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, said that the most promising protective measures appear to be the rise of lime, liners of cement, refactories, or metal, and the use of resistant alloys, 18-to-8 chrome-nickel and 4-6 percent chrome alloys being mentioned.

Corrosion in cracking plants using a sulphur-bearing charging stock is mainly due to the action of elementary sulphur, said E. Retailliau and F. R. Lang, of the Shell Petroleum Corporation. This occurs during the period of cracking, and there is additional corrosion by hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide during the steaming process when the plant is shut down.

R. L. Duff, of the Standard Oil Development Company, said that the combating of corrosion in refining equipment demands, under present-day conditions, the use of materials possessing higher physical properties as well as corrosion resistance. Alloys and coatings were discussed. The speaker's conclusion was that each problem must be solved individually and that no single application of material or method can be universally adopted.

The use of aluminum and aluminum alloys as corrosion-resistant materials was discussed by Stanley Gill, of the Gulf Pipe Line Company. These materials are particularly useful for large tanks handling high sulphide crude oils. They are also applicable to refinery use where not exposed to high temperatures. The use of aluminum foil as a protective coating was described in detail, and the belief was expressed that this practice was of great value.

An economic formula, equating the life of bare line, increased life of line, and the cost of protection was presented by Charles Fitzgerald, of the Pure Oil Pipe Line Company, in discussing corrosion and pipeline coverings. It was suggested that a wide variety of factors existed to distinguish conditions in non-corrosive soil and those through soils of increasing corrosiveness. Care in recognizing these factors was held to be necessary to the successful application of the suggested economic formula.

Gordon N. Scott, A. P. I. research associate at the Bureau of Standards, discussing field inspections of protective coatings applied to pipelines, summarized the data shown by 449 such inspections. The influential factors were said to be the corrosive character of the soil, the type of coating, and the time the coating had been in service. Felt-reinforced treatment, it appeared, protect longer than other types of coatings. An ideal, simple coating is not at present available. Mastics, or highly filled bituminous materials, which offer the greatest possibilities, present drawbacks in high cost and difficulty of application.

Refining Developments

A cracking plant which will operate successfully on heavy gas oil or topped crude, with practically no formation of coke, was described by A. L .Strout, of the Standard Oil Company of California. He also described a desulphurizing process that is practicable and efficacious. This plant, Mr. Strout said, gives a rectified naphtha practically free from hydrogen sulphide and reduces to a minimum the caustic required for preliminary treatment.

Results of vapor phase cracking research were reported in detail by R. C. Osterstrom and C. R. Wagner, of the Pure Oil Company. It was shown that gas and fuel oil are wholly the results of secondary reactions and that when the time of reaction exceeds one second at temperatures above 1,000° F., secondary reaction products, almost exclusively, are found in the distillate produced. The belief was expressed that quality of product is affected more by temperature than by variation in time or pressure of the reaction, pressure up to two atmospheres having little or no effect other than to change the time of reaction.

In a paper on "Stabilization of Knock Rating, Gums, and Color of Gasoline by Chemical Inhibitors," Gustav Egloff, W. F. Faracher, and J. C. Morrell, of the Universal Oil Products Company, presented the following conclusions:—

1. Although most cracked gasolines are satisfactorily stable during storage, with respect to color, gum and knock rating, there are some that deteriorate.
2. There is no regularity in the formation of gum and lowering of knock rating.
3. The accelerated oxidation test for gums is applicable as an accelerated test for depreciation of knock rating of a gasoline.
4. Chemical inhibitors have been found which prevent loss of knock rating during accelerated oxidation.
5. New chemical inhibitors have been found which prevent gum formation during the accelerated oxidation of gasoline. It is expected that they will be effective in stored gasoline.
6. New chemical stabilizers of color for stored gasoline have been found.
7. Processes for the restoration of cracked gasoline which had depreciated in knock rating have beeen developed.

In the manufacture of bright stock lubricating oil, according to R. D. Evans, of the Independent Oil & Gas Company, there is a direct relationship between the acidity of the acid-treated steam refined stock and the color of the finished product. The selective absorption of acid by clay is limited; hence to produce a neutral bright stock from a steam-refined stock of high acidity it is necessary to make a much lighter color than may be desired.

Centrifugal and filter-cake methods of dewaxing lubricating oils were described and compared by E. R. Lederer and R. Beattie, of the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company, experiments with the usual solvent (naphtha) and with other solvents were discussed. The use of the latter agents has not been far developed.

In a report on the rectification of heavy naphtha, W. K. Lewis and E. R. Smoley, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that the computation method devised by Wilde had been found thoroughly dependable, but that the development of a satisfactory technic for the analysis of petroleum mixtures, more adequate than the true boiling point still in its present stage, is an unsolved problem. They agreed in the conclusion that the complexity of the mixture and the magnitude of deviations from Raoult's law both tend to increase plate efficiency.

C. C. Moore, jr., and M. S. Reynolds, of the United Oil Company of California, presented data to show that there is, in general, a definite relationship between the vapor locking tendencies of normal aviation gasolines and their 10-percent points in the A.S.T.M. distillation test; that the average boiling point of a gasoline is only roughly indicative of its tendency to vapor-lock; and that the initial boiling point is a less satisfactory indication of this tendency than is the 10-percent point.

Work discussed by E. C. Herthel and F. A. Apgar, of the Sinclair Refining Company, in a report of gum determinations in motor fuel, indicated that determinations by the copper dish, steam oven, or oxygen absorption method cannot be correlated with each other or with storage performance where acceleration of gum formation by light or by metal catolysis is possible. C. R. Wagner and Julius Hyman, of the Pure Oil Company, reported that they had found the copper dish test for gum in gasoline to be wholly unreliable. They use a boiling-water bath modification of the Smith-Cooke steam oven method. In their opinion no satisfactory stability test has been developed.

The Gasoline Tax

The growth of the gasoline tax was characterized by H. B. Fuller, of the Ohio Petroleum Marketers' Association, as the "most amazing phenomenon in the whole history of taxation." Mr. Fuller foresaw a necessity for motorists to rise in vigorous opposition to the tendency in gasoline taxation to increase the levy and to apply the revenue to purposes far removed from the original idea of improvement and maintenance of highways.

A similar view was taken by Frank E. Packard, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in a paper on "The Increasing Cost of Government." The socialistic state, he declared, would be inevitable under the mounting burden of taxes, and he declared that business has no more pressing obligation than that of interesting itself in securing efficiency and reasonableness in local government.

Motor transportation was discussed by one of the groups meetings. J. G. Moxley, of the Atlantic Refining Company, urged the necessity of getting and applying data relative to the performance of a motor fleet.

In a paper on "A Basis for Retiring Automotive Equipment," J. C. Bennett, of the Associated Oil Company, said that the potential life of a truck varied from 40,000 miles for a vehicle with a maximum permissible chassis load of 500 to 1,000 pounds to 125,000 miles for one of 22,000 pounds load. He also gave figures for passenger cars and explained the application of these expectancy data in the replacement of motor cars.

Petroleum Freights in N. Y.

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced carload freight rates on petroleum and petroleum products for the New York Central (East) as follows:—

From Schenectady to these stations on the New York, Ontario & Western:—Delhi, Ellenville, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Middletown, Port Jervis, and Walton, 25.5 cents a hundredweight; Monticello, 33.5 cents a hundredweight; Hamilton, Minetto, New Berlin, Norwich, and Solsville, 22.5 cents a hundredweight. They became effective November 24.

From Schenectady to these stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad:—Elmira, 23.5 cents a hundredweight; Arcade, East Aurora, Franklinville and Machias, 24 cents a hundredweight; Belfast, Cuba, and Nunda, 24 cents a hundredweight. They became effective November 23.

From Schenectady to these stations on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh:—East Concord, Ellicottville, Lackawanna (South Park), Machias, Salamanca, and Springville, 24 cents a hundredweight. They became effective November 24.

Petroleum Industry Study Proposed in Gulf Region

A study of the petroleum industry in the Gulf Southwest region is being made by the Domestic Commerce Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with particular reference to its place in the economic structure, its effect in building up the region, and the marketing of petroleum and its major products in that section of the country.

Data to be assembled include a brief historic survey of the industry's origin, growth, and present status; economic development directly or indirectly traceable to it; production statistics and methods for petroleum, natural gas, and gasoline refining; carbon black manufacture; and transportation facilities affecting and affected by the industry.

An important part of the study, and one from which an original contribution is expected, is a survey of the market for gasoline, fuel oils, and lubricating oils, distribution methods, and a detailed market study of a sample district. Under the methods of distribution will be studied bulk stations, retail outlets of various types, investment in various types of outlets, the gallonage sold by each, and the trend toward concentration and better stations.

The Keystone Petroleum Corporation has brough in a wildcat well in the Belridge territory, 50 miles West of Bakersfield, Cal., with a wet gas flow of more than 50,000,000 cubic feet daily. This strike indicates a new field for California.

The Public Service Company of Colorado has been given permission to serve Edgewater, Arvada, Berthoud, and Mountain View with natural gas. This is in connection with the extension of the Amarillo pipeline from Denver to Fort Collins.

The Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation and the Okhlmulgee Gas Company, as a result of the recent court opinion holding the revocable permit measure, have filed a petition for rehearing and oral arguments with the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

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Cottonseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Cottonseed Oil

(Continued from page 35)

Friday, December 6, 1929

	Cents per lb. in bbls. High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, Barrels.
December	...	...	8.75@8.90	.....
January	9.04	9.04	9.04@9.07	100
February	...	...	9.10@9.20	.....
March	...	...	9.23@9.25	.....
April	...	...	9.25@9.40	.....
May	9.41	9.40	9.41@—	2,000
June	...	...	9.45@9.55	.....
July	9.56	9.56	9.56@9.57	1,100
Total sales				3,200

Spot (prime summer yellow)—8.75@9.25.
Crude (immediate Southeast)—7.37½ bid.
Valley—7.37½ bid.

Saturday cottonseed oil prices will be found on page 2.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, Dec. 5, 1929.

Cottonseed products continue sluggish. The meal market, which a week ago showed signs of recovery, failed to regain and hold lost ground. The market awaits the monthly report of the Federal crop reporting bureau with hesitation.

Harvesting of cotton has been almost impossible for the past week on account of adverse weather.

The quotations of the Atlanta market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 7.37c. per pound.

MEAL—7 percent meal, $31 to $32 per ton, mill points.

HULLS—$9 to $9.50 per ton, loose.

SEED—$35 per ton, car lots.

LINTERS—First cut, 5c. to 6½c. per pound; clean mill run, 3¼c. to 4c.; second cut, 2½c. to 3c.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week was as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton—Opening November 30.	Closing December 6.
December	$35.75@36.25	$37.75@39.25
January	36.75@37.30	38.65@39.25
February	37.80@38.25	39.15@40.00
March	38.60@39.20	39.85@40.70
April	39.30@39.95	40.00@41.00
May	39.90@40.75	40.00@41.00
June	40.60@41.20	40.25@41.10
July	41.00@41.65	40.35@41.10

Total sales—1,400 tons.

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton—Opening November 30.	Closing December 6.
December	$36.90@37.25	$36.85@—
January	36.95@37.10	36.80@36.90
February	36.95@37.30	36.90@37.40
March	37.00@37.50	37.00@37.15
April	37.25@37.50	37.10@37.25
May	37.35@37.65	37.20@37.40
June	37.50@38.25	37.25@37.60
July	37.75@38.50	37.50@37.75

Total sales—16,300 tons.

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4, 1929.

A steady tone prevailed in the market for cottonseed products and prices showed little change during the week. There was a fair call for crude and refined oil. Other products were quiet. Prime seed, $32 per ton; prime crude oil, 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 8⅞c. per pound; soap stock, 50 percent, loose, 2¼c. per pound; meal, 8 percent ammonia, $39.50 to $40 per ton; cake, 8.36 percent ammonia, $38 to $38.50 per ton.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined, per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude, per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	32	0	28	3
Monday	31	6	27	9
Tuesday	31	6	28	0
Wednesday	31	9	28	3
Thursday	31	6	28	6
Friday	31	6	28	6

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

Crude cottonseed oil in this market is virtually unchanged from a week ago, despite the fact that there have been some minor price movements and modifications in tone from time to time the past week. The volume has been moderate on most of the days of the past week. Buyers are studying the market but are withholding some of their orders. Refined oil is steady. Crude oil, Texas and Oklahoma, is quoted 7½c. bid, 7¾c. asked, while Valley and Southeast material is ruling 7⅞c. to 7½c. Good off-summer, yellow fig oil, is quoted 8¼c. Refined, edible oil is quoted 11¼c. to 11½c., barrels, car lots, and 11¾c. to 12c., barrels, less than car lots.

Cottonseed Oil Committee Sought for Investigation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1929.

A special committee of the house of representatives to investigate alleged illegal combinations in the cottonseed products industry is provided in a resolution introduced in the house today by Representative Wright Patman, of Texas.

The committee would be instructed to report specifically on the following nine charges against the industry:—Agreements as to prices to be paid for cottonseed; purchase by cottonseed oil mills of cotton gins for the purpose of destroying competition; destroying the benefits of co-operative marketing by farmers; not permitting storage of cottonseed at oil mills in order to force immediate selling; purchase and junking of oil mills to lessen competition; division of territory for purchasing seed; preventing the publicity of prices of cottonseed; establishment of set fees for handling and processing cottonseed products; and whether the Federal Trade Commission has aided any illegal or detrimental practices in the cottonseed industry.

The Federal Trade Commission some three years ago made a study of somewhat similar charges against the cottonseed oil industry, and last year entertained the industry at a trade practice conference, which has since been attacked by some cotton growers. The commission has now begun another investigation of the industry under a resolution put through the senate by Senator J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama.

Flaxseed—Linseed Oil, Cake, Meal

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

(Continued from page 34)

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	....
Interior elevators	20,187
Country elevators, rail	37,218
Vancouver	....
Total	57,405
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1—	
Receipts	543,704
Shipments	516,126

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

Flaxseed was irregular, closing moderately higher. Opening prices per bushel on December contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$2.25⅞	$1.61
Monday	2.22⅝	1.60⅝
Tuesday	2.22⅝	1.59½
Wednesday	2.24⅜	1.60⅝
Thursday	2.16⅞	1.65⅝
Friday	2.16⅞	1.60⅛

Exports

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	47,000	230,000	209,000
United Kingdom	31,000	7,000	4,000
Continent	173,000	25,000	673,000
Orders	110,000	40,000	276,000
Others	....	....	8,000
Totals	361,000	302,000	1,170,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United States	20,876,000	12,942,000
United Kingdom	2,311,000	3,490,000
Continent	21,537,000	25,963,000
Orders	17,500,000	27,874,000
Totals	62,224,000	70,269,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	787,000
Previous week	735,000
Last year	1,772,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	....	32,000	....
Continent	100,000	112,000	60,000
Totals	100,000	144,000	60,000

Since April 1—	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	3,012,000	620,000
Continent	5,796,000	3,284,000
Totals	8,808,000	3,904,000

European Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull, London and Antwerp during the past week were as follows:—

	Per ton—Hull. La Plata.	Hull. Calcutta.	London. Calcutta. £	s.	d.	Antwerp. Shillings.
Saturday	£19⅝	£23	23	0	0	430
Monday	19⅝	23	23	0	0	418
Tuesday	19½	23	23	2	6	418
Wednesday	20	23¼	23	5	0	422
Thursday	19⅝	23½	23	5	0	417
Friday	19⅝	23½	23	5	0	411

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market here for cake and meal had a firmer tone owing to strengthening developments in the seed situation as well as an increase in the demand for cake. Producers in some cases are sold ahead and offerings were light for prompt and nearby shipment. Domestic trade in meal was quiet.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6, 1929.

Meal demand is fair to good and offerings are smaller than expected. Chicago mills are not trying to sell very freely as a cargo of flax destined for that market sank on the lakes. Locally there seems to be a demand for the current offerings and there is plenty of old business maturing. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are not really good, but this week are better than they have been. So far the mills have been able to get along without accumulating supplies, and although brokers are complaining of the fact that their instructions are not good, there seems to be outlet for all the meal becoming available from day to day.

Most of the prospective output for December is due on old or maturing contracts and there is little pressure on the market.

Quotations ranged from $55 to $57 per ton, crushers asking the top of the range for fresh lots.

Daily shipments of linseed oil, meal and cake during the week ending December 6, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1929.	1928.
Saturday	681,165	773,315
Monday	363,805	916,710
Tuesday	570,005	835,800
Wednesday	877,190	1,082,853
Thursday	589,525	1,446,320
Friday	1,023,925	921,745
Totals	4,105,615	5,976,743
Previous totals	75,646,018	88,553,262
Totals to date	79,751,633	94,530,005

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

The meal market here is looking up slightly. Leading crushers are trying to get more money for the product and are succeeding in perhaps a majority of the cases where sales are made, although the market is still pretty slow and the activity is limited. Resale material is still not much of a factor. Prices quoted are higher, with some car lot offerings below round lot prices. Ruling prices per ton for December shipment are:—Round lots, $58; car lots, $57.50; less than car lots, $60.

Linseed Oil

Linseed oil was firmer last week, although there was apparently no improvement in trade. The trend of seed was upward in domestic and foreign markets at times, however, and oil prices were raised by crushers. At the close of the week oil in cooperage was quoted at 15.1c. per pound, car lot basis, with the usual differential prevailing for oil in tank cars.

The market did not display much life as far as new business was concerned, consumers in the paint and linoleum industries apparently being disposed to do little more than look on, though occasional sales of a car or two were reported. Shipments on contracts held up well and the movement into consuming channels was steady.

Seed prices in domestic and foreign markets were irregular, net changes for the week being moderate. There was a fairly active demand for cash seed at the Northwest. Receipts there were light and the country movement also continued small. Exports from Argentina to the United States last week decreased sharply.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6, 1929.

The demand for linseed oil is a little better than it has been. As long as the market displayed an easy undertone it was hard to interest the buyers, but a sign of strength brought quite a few of them in. Sentiment is inclined to be bullish, but the ability of the flax market to dip sharply on occasion does not go without notice, and oil buyers are a hopeful tribe.

There is no evidence on crushers' books that the trade has overbought for any particular period and steady trade is expected during the balance of the season. Shipping instructions were rather slow for a time but now are picking up again. Ordinarily, the buyers begin to shade their stocks a little at this time of the year in order to take cut-offs for the season, but so far have not shown seasonal disposition, which is quite encouraging, as it indicates a moderate supply on hand.

Quotations on carload lots, cooperage, 15.6c. per pound; tankcar lots, 14.8c. per pound, and warehouse lots 16c. per pound. Trade in screenings oil is steady in a small volume and prices are relatively unchanged, compared with linseed. There may be a slight variation at times, but there is no important volume of trade ordinarily and prices are usually quoted at 2c. discount under raw linseed.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ending December 6, 1929, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1929.	1928.
Saturday	102,120	390,375
Monday	119,180	468,994
Tuesday	96,917	389,020
Wednesday	346,049	.....
Thursday	203,190	327,840
Friday	214,680	457,343
Totals	1,172,136	2,034,472
Previous totals	36,686,182	33,946,867
Totals to date	37,858,318	35,961,339

Antwerp and London Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in Antwerp and London last week were:—

	Antwerp. per 100 kilos. francs.	London. per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	710	43	0
Monday	710	43	3
Tuesday	710	43	6
Wednesday	730	43	3
Thursday	725	42	9
Friday	720	42	10½

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1929.

The linseed oil market here, after quite an extended period of backwardness, is now improved and is featured by better prices, with sales picking up a little. Volume is still not what sellers would like, and they have plenty of material to offer. Buyers are proceeding with caution and are not overloading, especially on the deferred delivery material. However, there is inquiry for shipment after the first of the year. Ruling prices per pound are:—Tankcar, December-April, 14.8c.; car lots, 15.6c.; warehouse delivery, 16.1c.

Johansen Succeeds Nolan With National Lead Co.

J. A. Johansen has been appointed manager of the flaxseed department of the National Lead Company, succeeding C. T. Nolan, deceased. This department also has charge of the sales of linseed cake and the purchase of linseed oil.

Mr. Johansen joined the National Lead Company in November, 1923. Prior to that he was associated in the flaxseed and grain business with Le Gue & Bolle, Rotterdam and New York. In this city, Mr. Johansen represented the Argentine subsidiary of Le Gue & Bolle in connection with its exports to this country and Canada. This branch later was liquidated.

J. A. Johansen

Mr. Johansen was born in Rotterdam in 1896. He lives in Maplewood, N. J., and is a member of the Wyoming Country Club.

The flaxseed department of the National Lead Company has been moved from the nineteenth to the eighteenth floor at 111 Broadway.

Argentine Flaxseed Duty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1929.

The Argentine export duty on flaxseed for December is 3.44 gold pesos per metric ton, a decrease from the November rate, which was 4.46 pesos, according to a report to the Department of Commerce.

Thomas Daniels, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, linseed crusher, Minneapolis, was in this city during the week of December 2.

At the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Stearic Acid Manufacturers, held in Pittsburgh, the retiring officers and directors were re-elected for another year.

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Imports of Chemicals and Allied Products

Detailed List of Articles Entered for Consumption During the Month of August

(Compiled by the Department of Commerce)

Animal Products, Inedible (Free List)

	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Codliver oil	gals.	177,067	$125,207
Bones, crude, steamed, or ground	lbs.	8,681,662	129,224
Hoofs, horns, horn strips and tips	lbs.	116,522	9,022
Glue stock, hide cuttings, raw, ossein, and glue stock, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	4,634,158	233,711
Beeswax and other animal wax	lbs.	419,780	131,189
Rennets	lbs.	19,519	2,106

Animal Products, Inedible (Dutiable)

Gelatin, inedible, and manufactures of:—			
Valued at less than 40c. per lb.	lbs.	57,287	10,841
Valued at 40c. or more per lb.	lbs.	140,557	104,392
Manufactures of gelatin, n.e.s.	lbs.	....	6,939
Glue, glue size, and fish glue valued at less than 40c. per lb.	lbs.	1,227,275	114,458
Valued at 40c. or more per lb.	lbs.	12,402	10,391
Casein glue, isinglass, and other fish sounds, cleaned, split, or prepared	lbs.	4,315	1,084
Manufactures of glue or glue size	lbs.	164	13
Casein or lacterene	lbs.	1,267,298	151,644
Beeswax, white bleached	lbs.	4,410	1,604
Bone black, bone char, and blood char	lbs.	127,865	4,665
Decolorizing or deodorizing chars or carbons, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	189,906	10,065

Varnish Gums and Resins (Free List)

Dammar	lbs.	1,390,400	188,526
Kauri	lbs.	597,475	66,443
Shellac	lbs.	3,562,108	1,386,908
Other varnish gums (include Kongo Manila, East India, Anime, Accroides, Yacca, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	2,728,238	191,811

Turpentine, Tar, and Pitch

Turpentine, spirits of	gals.	49,559	25,783
Turpentine gum, including Venice	lbs.	62,168	3,695
Tar and pitch of wood	*bbls.	1,706	12,877
Burgundy pitch	lbs.	98,500	6,702

* 280 pounds.

Gums and Resins (Free List)

Tragacanth	lbs.	53,642	23,309
Rosin	lbs.	55,820	2,738
Benzoin	lbs.	1,404	1,322
Myrrh	lbs.	7,520	936
Tragasol	lbs.	143,231	10,742
Gums and resins, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	197,659	43,676

Crude Drugs (Free List)

Pyrethrum, or insecticide flowers	lbs.	625,232	134,297
Senna	lbs.	124,391	6,971
Aloes	lbs.	164,542	32,028
Althea or marshmallow flowers and leaves	lbs.	4,434	319
Althea or marshmallow root	lbs.	1,058	228
Arnica	lbs.	4,312	1,552
Betel or areca nuts	lbs.	28,109	1,079
Blessed thistle	lbs.	11,500	715
Buckthorn	lbs.	32,472	762
Burdock	lbs.	2,204	152
Calamus	lbs.	2,403	148
Chamomile flowers	lbs.	23,226	2,908
Clover flowers	lbs.	3,537	232
Colchicum, seeds and root	lbs.	336	135
Columbo root	lbs.	2,370	177
Cubebs	lbs.	7,168	1,774
Fenugreek seed	lbs.	61,483	1,969
Ginseng	lbs.	125	2,257
Hellebore	lbs.	5,500	273
Hoarhound	lbs.	4,454	198
Ipecac	lbs.	3,143	6,788
Jalap	lbs.	2,346	760
Lavender flowers	lbs.	6,521	1,580
Lycopodium	lbs.	283	211
Manna	lbs.	2,000	1,010
Nux vomica	lbs.	157,932	3,840
Orris or iris	lbs.	28,187	4,947
Papaw juice or crude papain	lbs.	41,432	100,168
Quassia	lbs.	11,129	461
Rhubarb	lbs.	14,937	2,184
Rose leaves	lbs.	9,882	3,135
Roots in a crude state, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	127,927	71,443
Barks not edible, crude	lbs.	23,235	3,079
Drugs, of vegetable or animal origin not edible, crude, not containing alcohol, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	837,506	124,352

Vegetable Oils (Free List)

Chinawood oil, nut or tung oil, or oil of nuts	lbs.	9,608,508	1,167,088
Vegetable wax, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	310,752	51,970

Essential and Distilled Oils (Free List)

Cassia and cinnamon	lbs.	23,081	30,651
Geranium	lbs.	5,578	26,677
Rose	oz.	28,991	131,310
Bergamot	lbs.	6,580	26,982
Citronella and lemongrass	lbs.	117,826	51,320
Lavender	lbs.	3,788	11,580
Spike lavender	lbs.	10,882	6,278
Almond, bitter	lbs.	1,209	2,504
Anise	lbs.	6,517	3,348
Camphor	lbs.	88,850	10,601
Cananga or ylang-ylang	lbs.	2,889	14,794
Lime	lbs.	8,551	66,647
Lignaloe or bois de rose	lbs.	25,530	42,719
Orange flower or neroli	lbs.	10	1,342
Palmarosa	lbs.	761	2,179
Pettigrain	lbs.	3,036	5,630
Rosemary	lbs.	5,441	2,078
Thyme oil	lbs.	511	412

Dyeing and Tanning Materials Not Containing Alcohol N.S.P.F. (Free List)

Logwood	tons	6,879	93,036
Nutgalls and gall nuts	lbs.	248,603	25,521
Crude articles, n.s.p.f. for dyeing, coloring or staining	lbs.	1,081,425	5,982

Camphor (Dutiable)

Camphor, natural, crude	lbs.	341,006	125,584
Refined	lbs.	68,952	34,891
Synthetic	lbs.	3,000	1,095

Balsams, Crude, Not Containing Alcohol (Dutiable)

	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Copaiba	lbs.	3,487	732
Fir, or Canada	lbs.	650	372
Peru	lbs.	4,846	6,813
Tolu	lbs.	3,377	2,331
Crude balsams, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	478	661

Gums and Resins (Dutiable)

Arabic or Senegal	lbs.	569,305	74,470
Amber and amberoid, unmanufactured	lbs.	397	2,435
Rosin for violins	lbs.	....	3,167

Crude Drugs (Dutiable)

Licorice root	lbs.	5,992,794	167,439
Licorice extract in paste, rolls, or any other form	lbs.	175,529	30,791
Opium, containing 8.5 percent and over of anhydrous, morphine, crude	lbs.	1,600	13,141
Belladonna	lbs.	12,024	1,284
Buchu leaves	lbs.	13,601	2,919
Digitalis	lbs.	11,478	2,093
Ergot	lbs.	7,674	3,339
Gentian	lbs.	9,281	653
Henbane	lbs.	2,243	203
Lupulin	lbs.	1,558	886
Sarsaparilla root	lbs.	3,930	1,055
Drugs, advanced, n.s.p.f.,	lbs.	51,625	16,417

Vegetable Oils (Dutiable)

Linseed oil, raw, boiled or oxidized	lbs.	6,382	574

Essential and Distilled Oils (Dutiable)

Lemon (including terpenless)	lbs.	20,060	65,745
Orange (including terpenless)	lbs.	9,350	43,960
Sandalwood	lbs.	1,025	4,016
Cajeput	lbs.	4,276	2,165
Eucalyptus	lbs.	6,204	3,462
Juniper	lbs.	300	525
Orris	lbs.	11	823
Patchouli	lbs.	1,303	5,030
Pine needle	lbs.	4,478	2,733
Vetivert oil	lbs.	573	2,279
Oils, n.s.p.f., not containing alcohol	lbs.	13,791	30,699

Extracts for Dyeing, Coloring or Staining (Dutiable)

Chlorophyll	lbs.	653	863
Logwood	lbs.	6,123	1,149

Miscellaneous Vegetable Products (Dutiable)

Agar-agar	lbs.	46,134	36,927

Non-metallic Minerals (Free List)

Chalk, unmanufactured	tons	9,219	10,240
Pyrites or sulphuret of iron in natural state and spent oxide of iron, containing more than 25 percent of sulphur	tons	28,899	88,095
Sulphur in other forms	lbs.	1,298	72

Non-metallic Minerals (Dutiable)

Fuller's earth, unwrought and unmanufactured	ton	1	5
wrought or manufactured	tons	763	19,991

Metals (Dutiable)

Arsenic, metallic	lbs.	11,251	1,628

Crude Coaltar Products (Free List)

Dead or creosote oil	gals.	7,523,812	975,599
Pyridin	lbs.	804	487
Anthracene oil	gals.	1,400	280
Benzene	lbs.	1,684,258	39,845
Naphthalene solidifying at less than 79° C.	lbs.	1,134,546	18,896
Cresylic acid	lbs.	1,281,641	68,143
Coaltar, crude, blast furnace, oil, gas and water gas tar	bbls.	850	1,726
Pitch of coal, blast furnace, oil gas and water gas tar	bbl.	1	4
All other distillates, n.s.p.f., which yield in distilling below 190° C. a quantity of tar acids less than 5 percent of the original distillate	lbs.	44,335	1,240

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations (Free List)

Quinine sulphate	oz.	83,032	28,009
Other salts and derivatives of quinine	oz.	56,700	24,088
Cinchonine and its salts	oz.	3,000	619
Quinidine and its salts	oz.	2,000	825
Salts or alkaloids derived from cinchona bark, n.s.p.f.	oz.	94,000	3,870
Cantharides, and other blistering beetles	lbs.	218	70

Acids and Anhydrides (Free List)

Arsenious or white arsenic	lbs.	1,577,070	64,331
Sulphuric	lbs.	2,550,750	13,143
Muriatic	lbs.	80	25
Nitric	lbs.	25	7

Other Chemicals (Free List)

Blue vitriol	lbs.	228,312	11,444
Iodine, crude	lbs.	8,521	28,480
Potassium cyanide	lbs.	50	144
Nitrate, crude, saltpeter, tons		500	12,790
Sodium cyanide	lbs.	3,794,876	305,887
Sulphate, crude (salt cake)	lbs.	16,639,883	81,204
Radium salts	grs.	12	40,584
Annatto, and all extracts of	lbs.	134,800	9,384
Arsenic sulphide, realgar, and orpiment	lbs.	28,054	2,136
Calcium acetate, crude (brown and gray)	lbs.	2,051,669	84,981
Chloride	lbs.	777,992	5,956
Copper, acetate and subacetate (verdigris)	lbs.	1,257	213
Cyanide salts, mixtures and compounds, n.s.p.f.,	lbs.	53,270	14,660
Copperas	lbs.	22,408	450
Mineral oil, medicinal	lbs.	175,366	11,600
Mineral salts obtained by evaporation from mineral water	lbs.	1,244	125
Sheep dip	lbs.	14,525	1,337
Uranium oxide, and salts of	lbs.	45,485	66,298

Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials (Free List)

	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Calcium cyanamide or lime nitrogen	tons	11,419	370,744
Calcium nitrate	tons	52	1,941
Nitrate of soda	tons	51,684	2,077,100
Ammonium sulphate-nitrate (leuna saltpeter),	tons	177	9,212
Guano	tons	2,318	114,013
Dried blood	tons	486	32,373
Tankage	tons	1,366	49,812
Nitrogenous material n. s. p. f. (including fish scrap, hoof meal, castor-bean pomace)	tons	6,297	199,576
Bone ash, bone dust, bone meal and animal carbon for fertilizer	tons	4,005	109,344
Phosphate rock, crude	tons	8,688	108,115
Basic slag	tons	350	4,459
Potash, muriate	tons	30,597	1,060,062
Sulphate, crude	tons	11,843	568,231
Kainite	tons	3,925	32,568
Manure salts, double manure salts, and hard salts	tons	55,420	741,501
Ashes, wood and beet root,	tons	88	2,979
Prepared fertilizer mixtures	tons	7	761
Limestone ground and pulverized for agricultural purposes	tons	1,397	4,341
Substances used only for manure, n.s.p.f.	tons	10,192	163,154

Perfume Materials (Free List)

Floral essences and concretes	lbs.	1,888	225,626

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations (Dutiable)

Strychnine alkaloid	oz.	5,500	1,919
Salts and derivatives of caffeine, other than coaltar	lbs.	224	232
All alkaloids, salts, and derivatives, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	722	14,831
Menthol	lbs.	23,080	96,482
Suprarenal preparations, and thyroid and other gland extracts	lbs.	212	119
Diethylbarbituric acid and derivatives	lbs.	2,087	16,303
Ichthyol	lbs.	4,455	6,120
Plasters, healing or curative, and court-plaster	lbs.	278	404
Thymol	lbs.	4,000	6,451
Medicinal chemicals of vegetable origin, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	292	1,237
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in capsules, pills, powders, tablets, lozengers, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, when less than 25 percent	....	....	65,721
Preparations, n.s.p.f., not containing alcohol	....	....	72,192
Preparations containing alcohol, 20 per cent or less	lbs.	1,558	7,654
Over 20 and not over 50 percent	lbs.	65,694	49,023
Over 50 percent	lbs.	1,799	2,437

Acids and Anhydrides (Dutiable)

Formic	lbs.	73,911	5,823
Oxalic	lbs.	84,475	4,430
Tartaric	lbs.	193,088	58,619
Acetic, not more than 65 percent	lbs.	1,707,884	103,849
More than 65 percent	lbs.	651,605	58,645
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	5,401	930
Boric	lbs.	252	14
Glycerophosphoric, and salts and compounds	lbs.	1,360	2,225
30 percent to 55 percent	lbs.	2,355	245
55 percent or more	lbs.	17,957	4,902
Phosphoric	lbs.	34,714	3,695
Pyrogallic	lbs.	10	26
Less than 50 percent	lbs.	2,804	585
Not medicinal	lbs.	1,596	258
Acids, and acid anhydrides, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	16,461	9,667

Alcohols (Dutiable)

Butyl	lbs.	100	31
Methanol	gals.	41,357	16,065

Other Chemicals (Dutiable)

Salammoniac, white	lbs.	277,275	15,815
gray	lbs.	162,362	5,683
Ammonia nitrate	lbs.	618,057	23,774
Carbonate and bicarbonate	lbs.	46,675	2,633
Perchlorate	lbs.	4,480	253
Phosphate of	lbs.	5,719	436
Barium carbonate, precipitated	lbs.	221,190	3,505
Hydroxide	lbs.	33,876	1,025
Nitrate	lbs.	68,408	2,897
Calcium carbide	lbs.	160,000	6,200
Cobalt oxide	lbs.	52,655	99,375
Lime—			
Bleaching powder	lbs.	158,280	7,667
Glycerin, crude	lbs.	1,082,811	60,049
Refined	lbs.	119,734	11,001
Magnesium carbonate, precipitated	lbs.	15,850	810
Chloride, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	220,768	1,630
Oxide or calcined magnesia	lbs.	42,063	7,167
Sulphate (Epsom salt)	lbs.	860,645	7,059
Silicofluoride	lbs.	24,250	1,518
Potassium carbonate	lbs.	1,518,950	69,185
Hydroxide (caustic potash) containing not more than 90 percent of potassium bitartrate	lbs.	1,126,848	68,192
	lbs.	1,567,090	179,234
Cream of tartar	lbs.	4,816	1,457
Chlorate	lbs.	1,098,608	86,220
Bicarbonate	lbs.	33,075	1,983
Chromate and bichromate	lbs.	220	27
Ferricyanide (red prussiate)	lbs.	11,024	2,694
Nitrate, or saltpeter, refined	lbs.	1,560,839	59,399
Permanganate	lbs.	22,046	1,983
All potash salts, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	8,413	1,379
Sodium ferrocyanide (yellow prussiate)	lbs.	183,650	15,941
Acetate	lbs.	100,088	4,856
Bicarbonate, or baking soda	lbs.	86	4
Bisulphite, metabisulphite	lbs.	110,308	2,480
Borate, refined (borax)	lbs.	202	60
Carbonate, calcined (soda ash)	lbs.	1,520,995	18,677
Chlorate	lbs.	768,018	60,124
Fluoride	lbs.	131,864	8,519
Hydroxide (caustic soda)	lbs.	25,064	2,858
Hydrosulphite and compounds	lbs.	35,500	6,181
Phosphate	lbs.	826,905	24,099
Silicofluoride	lbs.	331,631	17,420
Soda and potassium tartrate (Rochelle salt)	lbs.	8,870	689

Other Chemicals (Dutiable)—Continued

	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Soda sulphate, anhydrous	tons.	473	11,398
crystallized (Glauber's salt)	tons.	118	1,219
Sulphide, containing not more than 35 percent	lbs.	99,554	2,127
more than 35 percent	lbs.	538,255	9,377
Sulphite	lbs.	37,474	833
Hyposulphite	lbs.	55	11
Sodium compounds, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	54,024	6,590
Acetaldehyde	lbs.	438	66
Paracetaldehyde or paraldehyde	lbs.	7,760	1,576
Aluminum hydroxide (refined bauxite)	lbs.	30,585	2,905
Potassium-aluminum sulphate or potash alum	lbs.	675	17
Aluminum sulphate, alum cake, or aluminous cake, containing over 15 percent of alumina or not more iron than 1/10 percent of ferric oxide	lbs.	346,203	3,298
Ammonium aluminum sulphate, or ammonia alum	lbs.	40,864	780
Aluminum salts and compounds, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	16,862	2,600
Antimony, oxide	lbs.	324,800	31,536
Sulphides, red and golden	lbs.	24,592	2,279
Salts and compounds, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	2,216	363
Bromine compounds, n.s. p.f.	lbs.	50,001	11,677
Calcium acetate, crude, from countries imposing duty	lbs.	542,494	24,657
Tartrate, crude	lbs.	390,252	40,091
Cerium nitrate	lbs.	7	7
Cerium salts, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	21,166	1,509
Chloroform	lbs.	9	18
Chromium sulphate	lbs.	25	8
Cobalt sulphate	lbs.	18,041	10,246
Salts and compounds, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	1,746	986
Dextrin made from potato starch or potato flour,	lbs.	197,523	7,822
n.s.p.f., dextrin substitutes, burnt starch, or British gum and soluble or chemically treated starch	lbs.	180,293	7,896
Amyl nitrite	lbs.	120	105
Butyl acetate	lbs.	433,245	55,157
Diethyl sulphate	lbs.	2,203	473
Ethers and esters, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	.....	.....
Flavoring extracts, fruit flavors, esters, oils and essences, containing no alcohol	lbs.	4,315	4,983
Containing 20 percent or less of alcohol	lbs.	1,627	3,178
Containing more than 20, not more than 50 percent of alcohol	lbs.	159	603
Containing more than 50 percent of alcohol	lbs.	71	90
Iron perchloride	lbs.	42,485	1,275
Lead acetate, white	lbs.	50,872	3,874
Nitrate	lbs.	5,313	351
Compounds, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	7,115	1,058
Manganese compounds and salts, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	24,863	979
Mercury chloride, mercurous (calomel)	lbs.	750	1,225
Preparations, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	14	33
Pyroxylin, liquid solutions of, collodion, and other cellulose esters or ethers.	lbs.	13,756	15,469
Phosphorus	lbs.	2,205	551
Saccharides:—Adonite arabinose, dulcite, galactose, inosite, inulin, levulose, mannite, d-talose, d-tagatose, ribose, melibiose, dextrose testing above 99.7 percent, mannose, melezitose, raffinose, rhamnose, sorbite, xylose, and saccharides, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	893	1,163
Strontium carbonate, precipitated	lbs.	2,900	304
Nitrate	lbs.	120,645	6,826
Terpinhydrate	lbs.	4,480	991
Tetrachlorethane	lbs.	4,211	147
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	64,713	3,130
Thorium nitrate	lbs.	660	689
Oxide (thoria) and other salts, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	2	16
Titanium potassium oxalate and compounds and mixtures containinug titanium	lbs.	5,585	975
Urea	lbs.	155,289	8,365
Zinc chloride	lbs.	105,662	4,232
Sulphate (white vitriol)	lbs.	129,401	2,355
Sulphide	lbs.	34,914	6,584
Chemical elements, compounds, mixtures, and salts, n.s.p.f., not containing alcohol	lbs.	599,041	68,048
Compounds, mixtures, and salts of bismuth	lbs.	340	1,675
Compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver are chief value	lbs.	741	2,228

Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes (Dutiable)

Iron oxide and iron hydroxide pigments	lbs.	2,243,388	48,179
Ochers, crude, not ground	lbs.	73,525	518
Siennas, crude, not ground	lbs.	181,965	7,131
Ocher and sienna, washed or ground	lbs.	1,785,686	32,428
Brown, Vandyke, Cassel earth, or Cassel brown	lbs.	193,010	3,382
Barytes ore, ground or manufactured	tons	260	3,054
Umbers, crude, not ground	lbs.	1,076,824	7,836
Washed or ground	lbs.	98,983	2,192
Whiting, or paris white, dry, ground, bolted	tons	2,066	12,941
Whiting, ground in oil (putty)	lbs.	2,600	53
Mineral earth pigments, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	35	18
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25 percent lead, dry powder	lbs.	105,249	9,028
Ground in or mixed with oil or water	lbs.	15,267	1,806
Lithopone and other combinations of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate	lbs.	430,439	21,130
Black pigments, dry or ground in oil or water, n.s.p.f.—			
Lamp black	lbs.	24,998	1,746
Black pigments, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	56,357	2,071

(Continued on page 66)

Hoover Confers with Nation's Business Leaders

(Continued from page 21)

rels, which gasoline must be liquidated in 1930. It is, therefore, obvious that the current level of refinery demand for crude oil can be maintained only by virtue of further overproduction of gasoline.

Trade Balance Sought

"In the petroleum industry a condition of gasoline overproduction is recognized as existing and is promising to grow more serious and acute if the supply of this commodity is not promptly and substantially curtailed, and the first quarter of 1930 is recognized as a particularly critical period during which gasoline stocks threaten to mount to uneconomic and unsound levels.

"Unless the refiners, through education and knowledge of the situation, restrict their production of gasoline to market requirements, the continued conversion of crude oil into gasoline at too rapid a rate would nullify the effects of the curtailment, already accomplished, in the supply of crude oil."

That is the official resolution passed by the directors of the American Petroleum Institute. I might comment upon that personally, but my comments would not be my own views but would reflect the views of producers, whether small independent producers or representatives of the major companies. And I might answer a few of the questions that were asked.

You asked for the strong and the weak spots.

We consider the strong position that we have been able by voluntary agreement to bring about a balance of production with market requirements in the production of crude oil. That has been the task that we have been working on for a great many years, and we feel very much gratified that we have now been able to bring about that condition.

You ask how the condition of our business is as compared with a year ago.

The oil industry today is in better condition than it was a year ago, in better condition than it was three years ago, in better condition than it was six months ago, and better than it was ninety days ago.

The weak point is, as I said before, the overproduction of gasoline.

In the October report of the United States Bureau of Mines they call attention to this fact. And if that condition were permitted to continue it would threaten the stability and the prosperity of the industry. And the industry is now in a very prosperous condition.

That is the problem we are now facing, and we are yet undetermined as to how we are going to solve it.

Extensive Research Program

Several of the gentlemen here today have made reference to research and refinement in manufacture, and so forth. We have been carrying out in the oil industry a very extensive program along that line. In the research field alone—fundamental research, which is entirely separate from that of practical research—we are working on a million-dollar appropriation.

This may be a good time for us to finally include out standardization program which we have been working on for many years. And by virtue of those standard products of oil equipment and oil company goods generally we have established a standard for the entire world.

I am authorized by the directors of the American Petroleum Institute to say to the chairman of this Board and to the administration generally that we have absolute confidence in their leadership and that the industry is prepared to carry out any program of co-operation that is decided upon at this meeting.

Constructive Plans

I shall recommend tonight, and I am sure the institute will carry it forward, that we make an immediate survey of plant construction improvements.

I might add that the industry expects to spend this year just as much money as it has every other year. But there is no occasion for our drilling more wells than we did, for instance, in 1928 and 1929. In 1928 we drilled in the United States over 22,000 wells. Many of them were not productive. Those will cost all the way from $4,000 per well in Pennsylvania to $90,000 in the California field. A fair average would be from $20,000 to $25,000 per well, or a total in excess of over $500,000,000.

That is only the beginning. That has nothing to do with our pipelines, our field gathering lines, our erection of new tanks, improvements in refineries and general distribution.

Nor could we add to refineries. We have too many already, but we can improve those refineries. This will be a good year to install new plants, new stills. And we can improve along many other lines. And I am sure that the institute will be glad to co-operate with this organization in carrying out that kind of a program.

Nonferrous Metals

A general survey of conditions in the lead, zinc, and copper divisions of the metals industry was given by F. H. Brownell, vice-president of the American Smelting & Refining Company and president of the Copper Institute. He said, in part:—

For the last three years we have had an exceptional and a growing increase in the use of these three metals, and copper particularly. They are all alike in this respect, that resulting from the experience of 1920-21, all three metals have new trade associations gathering together those figures allowed under the decisions of the court and under the instructions of the Federal Trade Commission of production sales and stocks on hand and unfilled orders. This has been very helpful to all three industries, and today the three metals follow more closely in balance with ultimate consumption than they did before the adoption of this wise plan.

Of the three metals, lead is in a very normal condition. Lead is used chiefly in covering cables that are laid under ground, telegraph, telephone and electric light and power cables. The next use is for paint and in plumbing and building materials, and another important use is that in electric storage batteries.

The lead business is fairly satisfactory. I wish I could say as much for the zinc business. This is not due to any conditions in the United States at all. It is rather due to a world condition. During the last year many new zinc mines of sizable proportions have been brought into production. Older mines have increased their output.

While to some extent the zinc industry of the United States is protected by a tariff, obviously the prices in the United States cannot exceed London prices plus freight and duty, and the result has been that the higher cost zinc mines in the United States have been forced to curtail and many of them have shut down. But that prospect is only temporary. Zinc is increasing in its uses almost from month to month in a most startling manner. The excess production will begin to rectify itself about the middle of the coming year, when the Australian bonus runs out, and from that we may expect a gradual resumption of normal conditions in the zinc business.

The copper industry has closed the most prosperous year, outside of the war years, in its history. Consumption in the United States has increased over 22 percent. Consumption abroad has increased over 10 percent.

Neither lead, nor zinc, nor copper has any excess stock. But, as a matter of fact, there is now sold, on the figures available to the Copper Institute, on the first of the month practically 40,000 tons more of copper than is in existence for delivery.

One peculiarity of the copper business is that for some years the wage scale has depended upon the price of copper above a certain base. Neither in copper, lead, nor zinc are there at the present time any indications of any reductions in the wage scales, and only a slight reduction probable in the zinc business in the number of men employed.

A detailed statistical record of conditions in the lead industry was filed by Clinton H. Crane, of the St. Joseph Lead Company, president of the Lead Industries Association.

Paint and Varnish Materials

The situation in the various related industries which supply materials used in the production of paints, varnishes, and lacquers was portrayed by H. S. Chatfield, of the MacLac-Kasebier-Chatfield Corporation, president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, in the following report:—

The present situation in the general group of paint and varnish materials, naval stores, flaxseed products, gums and waxes, compared with a year ago, taking 100 as a base, indicates production to be 104.2; sales, 105.7; prices, 112.7; general conditions, 102.5; prosperity index, 115.4. These figures and others I will give you are based on an intimate survey, the data being obtained from the heads of the leading concerns in the industries indicated.

Considering the situation further, and breaking down the general group figures above given, the status of business in the paint and varnish industry shows production, 105.2; sales, 106.5; prices, 103; general conditions, 103.7; naval stores, production, 105.8; sales, 102.8; prices, 101; general conditions, 103.6; flaxseed products, production, 104; sales, 110; prices, 141.2; general conditions, 102.4; gums and waxes, production, 101.8; sales, 103.4; prices, 105.4; general conditions, 100.3.

With respect to the outlook for business in the paint and varnish raw materials industries, 43 percent of those who furnished the information said it is better, 49 percent said it is good; and only 8 percent said it was not so good. In dry colors, 45 percent said it is better; 46 percent said as good; and 9 percent not so good. In mixed paints, 86 percent said better and 14 percent said as good. In lacquer materials, 50 percent said better and 50 percent said as good. In pyroxylin lacquers, 25 percent said better; 75 percent as good. In naval stores, 51 percent said better; 34 percent said as good; 15 percent not so good. In gums, 14 percent said better; 72 percent said as good; and 14 percent not so good. In waxes, 28 percent said better; 29 percent said as good; and 43 percent said not so good. In shellac, 33 percent said better, 67 percent said not so good.

A general summary of fourteen major market groups, including those indicated plus chemicals, coaltar products, dyestuffs, fertilizers, fine chemicals, drugs, compared with a year ago, shows on the outlook for business, 38 percent say better; 43 percent as good; and 19 percent not so good. The relative condition in these fourteen major groups compared with a year ago is 102.6; relative price, 101.6; prosperity index, 104.24.

I am indebted for the above information to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, published in New York, whose files I have consulted for this data, regarding the past and present situation of the paint and varnish business, as well as their estimate of the prospects for the next six months, in all of which I concur.

Naval Stores

J. E. Lockwood, of the Hercules Powder Company and Carl F. Speh, secretary of the Pine Institute of America, gave an oral summary of the prospects for the naval stores industry to a representative of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Present conditions and business prospects for 1930 are not different from those of the past, they declared, but for the last three years the industry has been confronted with a condition of prices being lower than production costs.

Increased construction activity will probably help the naval stores industry to a certain extent, but hope for increased markets depends largely on general business prosperity, as 85 percent of the products of the naval stores industry are consumed in the manufacture of soap paper and paints, varnishes and lacquers. No new construction is anticipated in the industry but there will be no reduction in wages as these are already too low and any increases in prices of naval stores will at once be passed on to labor.

Building Construction

The volume of building construction to be recorded for this year will be virtually the same as that registered for 1928, said R. C. Marshall, Jr., Chicago representing the Associated General Contractors of America. Were it not for the amount of work held over from last year, however, 1929 would show a marked decrease in construction operations, he declared. In sustaining this point, he cited statistics indicating the volume of contracts awarded during the elapsed portion of 1929 to be 18 percent smaller than the corresponding total for last year. This decrease was largely caused, he stated, by withdrawal, generally credited to stock speculation, of money that otherwise would have expended in construction.

In concluding his comment, Mr. Marshall said:—

I have tried to leave with you two thoughts in connection with this great industry. There are many that I might have selected. But the first is that, in doing construction work, it is to your economic advantage to consult the users of material and the employers of labor who are going to do that work before you do it, and not after they have put in their figures.

The second is that producing a liquid situation for mortgages on homes can be made the best stimulating method for producing that volume of construction work that the economic facilities of the country demand.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

As president of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, S. Barksdale Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, reported as follows on conditions in the industry whose members compose that organization:—

In response to your request for a survey of business conditions within our organization, it is my pleasure to report an altogether favorable situation existing among the membership of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association.

The association consists of many of the leading manufacturers of the United States, supplying prescription products and ethical specialties for domestic and foreign consumption. The opportunity to survey conditions throughout the country by the members of this association is probably unparalleled by any other industry. There are some 6,000 salesmen employed by this group and this army is intimately in touch with the pulse of the retail trade, through constant contact with the entire retail drug trade of the country, about 55,000 stores. I feel that we have received at your instigation a valuable indication of at least one side of the country's condition.

Following your telegraphic and letter requests that a survey be made, I immediately dispatched to the entire membership a telegraphic request for a detailed report, a remarkable amount of enthusiasm resulted through carefully prepared responses from practically all of our membership, covering the two major questions advanced. So I am in a position to report to you the result about as of December 1 as follows:—

Sales Ahead of 1928

That about 95 percent of the reports from our membership indicates sales to be ahead for the year to December 1, ranging from 10 to 50 percent; that many of our members show increase in sales for the month of November, and that our entire membership confidently expects either as good business for the next six months, or substantial increases. Plans for expansion involving several million dollars are reported for the coming six months over amounts expended in the corresponding six months of last year.

Though a diligent search for points of weakness has been made through the replies received, it can be said that there are practically none to be reported. Minor reference has been made to collections falling slightly behind.

It should be pointed out that the interests of the drug industry of the country are probably not affected so much as other basic lines by economic or industrial conditions as by the health of the general public. Last year the health of the nation was not quite equal to its present good condition. The result was that the year 1928, and the beginning of 1929, caused an unusual demand and a consequent increase in the volume of the drug industry.

This year, so far, and the prospect for the next six months, has been and is based upon a good condition of health, which would call for a reduced sales volume, but in spite of this it is seen from our responses that our entire industry is in an excellent frame of mind and prosperity.

There are subjects that are thought worthy of consideration in this report as affecting not only the welfare of the drug industry, but the welfare of the nation's business and more than one response from our membership has commented upon it.

Tariff Uncertainty

It is deemed necessary that every possible effort be made to settle in a fair and reasonable way the tariff question for the manufacturing trade of the country. It is also a subject of grave concern to members of our organization that price maintenance has made so little headway.

I wish to call attention in closing to the unanimous approval and remarkable assurances of confidence that have been expressed in our replies concerning this movement initiated by President Hoover. It is conclusive that our membership looks forward to 1930 with the utmost confidence and scarcely a qualm over normal conditions not obtaining, and is unanimous in the belief that the possible depression is completely psychological and not warranted by fundamental conditions. I shall pass on to our organization today's advice of President Hoover, the slogan—"Work!"

Position of Agriculture

The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Grange joined in presenting to the industrial conference a statement of the position of agriculture. This position was summed up as follows:—

We have confidence in the future, because the basic relation of agriculture to national life is recognized by the government and the industrial world who have also recognized their responsibility to the farmer; and for the further fact that agriculture itself is recognizing the necssity of thorough organization and a more complete method of co-operation with the forces making for national prosperity and welfare. The slightly increased net income to American farmers as evidenced by the report of the Secretary of Agriculture does not justify an over optimistic statement about agriculture for this year, but a new confidence for the future is already apparent among the farmers, based upon the present plans for agriculture.

The further belief that agriculture, industry, finance, commerce, and the forces of government jointly can materially relieve the disadvantages under which the American farmer has been working and make it possible for his net income to be sufficiently increased to improve his standard of living, to permit a better rural life and to increase his purchasing power is a sound basis for renewed hopes and courage in the hearts of American farmers.

We can give the assurance that agriculture has this difference from some other groups in that every added dollar received by the farmer will be invested in the products of industry and will instantly add to the volume of trade and employment of labor.

Advisors Selected

President Hoover referred to today's gathering as a temporary organization for the purpose of systematically spreading into industry as a whole the measures which have been taken by some of our leading industries to counteract the effect of the recent panic in the stock market. In order to make the organization sufficiently permanent and concrete to accomplish this aim, the gathering voted to create an executive committee to carry on its entity after adjournment.

This executive committee was not named at the conference, but will be selected in a few days. However, as a sort of temporary advisory committee, Mr. Barnes asked for a special conference with a group of some sixty selected leaders in various lines of business. In this group were included the following representatives of the chemical and related industries:—

E. M. Allen, president of the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, chemicals.

W. L. Clause, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, construction materials.

Walter R. Cottingham, of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, construction materials.

Ernest T. Trigg, of John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, construction materials.

F. H. Brownell, of the American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, mining and metallurgical products.

J. F. Lucey, of the Lucey Petroleum Company, Dallas, petroleum.

Robert R. Ellis, of the Mutual Drug-Ure Druggist Company, Memphis, wholesale druggists.

Naval Stores Bill Asks Inclusion in Farm Relief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1929.

A bill to place naval stores within the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, commonly called the farm relief act, was introduced in the senate today by Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia. Senator George earlier attempted to have the Federal Farm Board classify turpentine and rosin as agricultural commodities so that they could participate in the benefits of co-operative marketing extended by the board, but at that time he expressed his doubts as to the possibility of this under the present wording of the act.

William E. Bomar has joined Frederick Stearns & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, as Astringosol promotion manager. He goes to the Stearns institution after eight years of continuous service with the Western Company.

Where Our Business Affects Yours

Whatever the product you turn out in your laboratory, shop, or factory, it must conform to some standard set up by authority, custom, or your own rules. Your success depends largely on your turning out products of a standard acceptable to present and prospective purchasers.

Above all, the chemicals you use must be of a standard best adapted to the use to which you put them, if you are to attain the success you desire.

That's where your business touches ours. We manufacture standard chemicals for various industries. Our experience has been long and varied. Through its founders and predecessors our organization has been identified with modern industrial chemistry from its beginning. The name **"Merck"** on a chemical label is accepted as "Standard" wherever chemicals are used.

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Drugs—Fine Chemicals

Newfoundland and Norwegian Codliver Oil Quoted At Competing Prices—Acetone Lower —Corn Syrup Reduced

A considerable gain in the number of price changes was noted in the drug and fine chemical market last week. A feature of the period was the decision of sellers of Newfoundland oil to meet the prices quoted here for the highest quality of Norwegian oil; heretofore the Newfoundland article had been held at a very sharp premium over the product of Norway. Acetone was lower. Castoreum became scarce and higher as doubt rose as to further stocks. Cocoa butter did somewhat better. Adepslanae was slightly lower. Corn syrup was down along with most corn derivatives. Demand in the market as a whole reflected the period of the year and the usual tendency to keep down inventories seemed to be the force back of the rather conservative volume of trade.

The change in the codliver oil situation as concerned the Newfoundland oil came at a time when the undertones here and in Norway were developing sufficient strength to support a moderate advance in price. Decision to compete with Norwegian oil in this market seemed to indicate a reversal of previous sales policies. Stocks to be carried over in Norway were reported to be small and on spot they were not only conservative but were subject to better demand. Therefore higher prices were obtained. Not a great deal of Newfoundland merchandise was believed to be available.

Acetone was lower, probably as the direct result of the severe competition between makers of synthetic and fermentation acetone. Amidopyrine was also in somewhat slower request and a shade lower quotation on spot was confirmed. Corn syrup was somewhat depressed along with all other corn products and the lower quotations went in effect very quietly.

Creosote of USP quality was shaded in some quarters but not all sellers met the reduction. Burgundy pitch of domestic origin was in better supply and competition ran the price down.

Antipyrine brought slightly more money but some factors found demand to have tapered off considerably. Cocoa butter reflected the firmer raw material market and also the slightly better call for butter. Rosewater fetched higher rates, a direct reflection of the higher cost at which the article was produced in Bulgaria this year.

Dissatisfaction with the castoreum extract produced and offered by the Hudson's Bay Company, in its attempt to stabilize the castoreum market, has led to the development of urgent demand for castoreum in London, on the Continent and in this market. The company has abandoned the generation old auction and hence the demand for castoreum in natural form for export has found this market very poorly supplied. The spot price was sharply higher.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Antipyrine, 5c. per lb.	Acetone, 1c. per lb.
Castoreum, $5 per lb.	Adeps lanae, ½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, bulk, 1c. per lb.	Amidopyrine, 5c. per lb.
Codliver oil, Norwegian, $1.50 per bbl.	Bismuth subgallate, 35c. per lb.
Rosewater, 30c. per demijohn.	Burgundy pitch, domestic, ¾c. per lb.
Silver bullion, N.Y., ½c. per oz.	Codliver oil, Newfoundland, $12 per bbl.
	Corn syrup, 10c. per 100 lbs.
	Creosote, U.S.P., 2c. per lb.
	Santonine, $1 per lb.
	Silver nitrate, ¾c. per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
197.9	197.7	197.8	183.5

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Acetone.—Prices were lower. Quotations in this section were 11c. per pound in tankcar lots and 12c. in less than car lot amounts, packed in drums. The consuming industries have been zoned according to geographical location, zones being three in number, with prices varying fractionally as to zone.

Acetone Oil.—Due to the very limited production of this article by the makers of acetate of lime acetone, and also to the fact that a ready market exists for everything produced in present volume, the prices for this article remained very firm.

Acetylsalicylic Acid.—The market was firm and generally active along seasonable lines. Business was generally up to the volume to be expected at this season of the year. Prices were very steady.

Albumen.—A firm market, but one in which demand merely held to a fairly stable level prevailed on the spot during the past week. Production of milk albumen has been readjusted to the season when the output of milk is reduced somewhat.

Alcohol.—Excellent movement into consumption was reported, the demand for quantities due under contract having been raised to a high volume by the cold weather. Demand for C. D. No. 5 has been such as in some instances to tax the facilities of shippers. From the position of the market at this time it would appear that contracts expiring at the end of the year will have been well taken up by the buyers. Little surplus alcohol is available at the present time, the market having been almost totally sold up to the end of the year.

Amidopyrine.—Conditions were suggestive of very firm undertones over the balance of this year. The available supply was reported to be far from excessive and holders were very firm in their views. Also, demand has continued to be somewhat better than might be expected in the closing weeks of the year. Sales were made at $4.10 to $4.35 per pound as to quantity.

Amyl Acetate.—The article made from pentanes was reported firmly maintained and subject to a steady and excellent movement into consumption at the price schedule prevailing for a number of months.

Antipyrine.—The market was up 5c. to the basis of $2.30 to $2.60 per pound, but the rise was due more to limited stocks than to demand. In fact, many declared that high prices have cut consumption. Also, much delay is being experienced in customs where valuation for duty purposes is established.

Barbital.—A strong but totally unchanged altered market prevailed for this material. The situation was one of strength due to the united front presented by the foreign makers to their export markets. Not a trace of competition prevails now, a totally different condition than existed not so long ago.

Bay Rum.—Firm prices, fair demand, and not much competition seemed to form the basis for the sale of this article. Stocks appeared to be plentiful, call considered.

Bismuth.—Subgallate was priced 35c. lower at $2.15 to $2.20 per pound. Stabilization of prices for other salts continued. Sellers of metal continued to name $1.70 per pound in ton lots or better and reported steady selling thereat. Some competition for business in subnitrate prevailed, the price for such merchandise being 2c. less than the official quotation of the producers.

Borax.—Deliveries against existing contracts were said to be very good, buyers being inclined to accept tenders rather promptly and in but a few instances asking for extensions. The price position seemed to be quite stable.

Brucine.—Competition in this article was due to the very small demand for the same. It continued notwithstanding the well-maintained cost of basic raw material in the primary market.

Burgundy Pitch.—The spot market was ¾c. lower at 5½c. per pound for the domestic article in quantity. The range was to 7c. according to seller and amount. Demand was about fair.

Cadmium.—London reported offerings of Canadian and Spanish metal at prices considered to be about steady and in quantities rather attractive to buyers. Local headquarters for the sale of American metal declared that no difficulty was being experienced in moving production and that prices were very firm. Makers of the salts

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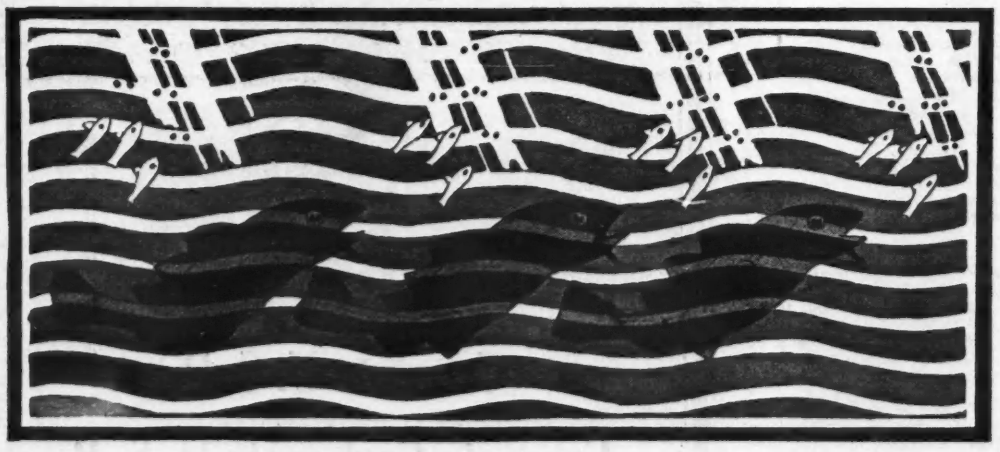

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There is no efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

declared the market to be free from competition.

Caffeine.—The contract price was firm and fair business was done. Also deliveries against existing contracts were said to be fairly in line with schedules. Competition in the article was negligible.

Camphor Monobromate.—The seasonable call continued to hold up very well and the market had a very firm undertone as a natural result. Sales were said to be well up to normal expectations at this time of the year.

Castor Oil.—Prices in effect for a number of months continued to be quoted. The market was considered to be very steady.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—C.p. castor oil is quiet, with prices firm and buying moderate. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 14c.; drums, less than car lots, 14½c.; barrels, car lots, 14¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 14¾c.; five-gallon tins, 15¼c.; one-gallon tins, 17¼c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 13c.; drums, less than car lots, 13½c.; barrels, car lots, 13¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 13¾c.

Castoreum.—Reports from London indicated that the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company in offering an extract made at the source of supply for castoreum, in place of auctioning castoreum, as had been the custom for a generation. The extract offered has not caught on and hence a demand for castoreum exists in volume that cannot be satisfied save at advancing prices. The quotation for castoreum in this market reflects the situation noted and has put spot prices to the basis of $20 to $22 per pound, a rise of $5 per pound.

Chloroform.—So-called resale merchandise, quoted at U.S.P. was named at 25c. per pound. This compared with the schedule of manufacturers in this market at 27c. per pound minimum. The movement into consumption was said to be rather moderate at the present time.

Citrates. — Well stabilized prices seemed to prevail in the market for this group. The call was along lines indicative of a requirement not much exceeding jobbing size. Still, the volume was said to compare favorably with that in former years.

Cocoa Butter.—Quotations for bulk butter were 1c. higher at 30c. to 31c. per pound, indicating a reduction in sales pressure and a generally strenghened position for bulk material. Fingers were without change.

Codeine Salts.—Stable prices and very steady demand prevailed. The normal pickup in movement has been experienced with the arrival of the season for principal consumption. Raw material remained firm but no further change in price is expected.

Codliver Oil.—Prices have been raised to $28 to $30 per barrel for Norwegian oil, being the result of the broader call for spot goods and the almost total absence of all signs of weakness in the primary market despite the fact that the season for new fishing is at hand. The carry-over in Norway will be small this year due to the heavy sales of the large crop in 1929. Also, the demand abroad has gained in volume as the winter term approaches. Late in the week, sellers of Newfoundland oil offered in this market at $30 per barrel, an exceedingly sharp reduction from the previous views.

Corn Syrup.—Prices were reduced 10 per hundred pounds, making quotations for 42 degree syrup $3.91 to $4.16 and for 43 degree, $3.96 to $4.21.

Cream of Tartar.—The domestic makers made the market; sellers of imported merchandise could hardly compete owing to the high cost of the article abroad. Demand here was along normal lines and was of very fair volume.

Creosote.—Quotations for U.S.P. merchandise were 2c. under previous prices, though the leading sellers of the article continued to name 42c. per pound. The low quotation was 40c. and it was believed originated in resale quarters.

Dover's Powder.—Steady prices but a not very active market prevailed here. Cost of production continued rather high due to the quotations prevailing for both opium and ipecac.

Ergotin.—Prices were firm but inactive. The position of raw material has been rather stable for some time past, thus removing the sole element likely to cause a change in quotations for ergotin. Demand was exceedingly routine.

Eugenol.—Prices seemed to be easier due to the lower prices at which raw material has been bought during the past several weeks. However, quotations remained at $3.50 per pound.

Formaldehyde. — A rather normal market prevailed, the movement being conservative in size and apparently about covering the immediate needs of smaller buyers. So far as could be ascertained, no large transactions took place. Prices held unchanged.

Glycerin.—Cold weather increased the movement of glycerin in the antifreeze market considerably and served to strengthen the tone of the glycerin market as a whole. Chemically pure was held to open quotations named in recent weeks and not so much tendency to shade was noted. Seller's and buyer's ideas on dynamite, soaplye and saponification glycerin were fractionally apart but sellers refused to entertain bids. On the whole, many felt that the market had been conservatively improved.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—C.P. glycerin is unchanged. The other products in the glycerin market are marking time. Ruling prices per pound are:—Soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 7¼c. to 7½c.; dynamite, 12½c.; chemically pure, car lots, 13½c.; returnable drums, 14c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 8¼c.

Guaiacol Carbonate.—The market was up 5c., being quotable at $1.60 to $1.75 per pound, according to quantity. The rise reflected the increased demand, which is usually coincident with the arrival of cold weather.

Hexamethylenetetramine. —Trade was fair and steady prices were the rule. However, the unsettled and competitive situation in basic raw material made the unchanged price position of hexamine possibly less steady than actually was the case.

Iodides.—Practically no competition existed in the market for this group. That is, no competition in terms of serious cutting of prices. Virtually no resale potash iodide was available to disturb the market and prices in all directions seemed to be basic at $3.25 per pound.

Menthol.—Cables in from Japan last week named prices from 60c. to 70c. per pound above the lowest quotation that prevailed during the decline in previous months. Local sellers were inclined to strengthen their ideas as to prices and $4.50 was apparently lowest. How firmly it would be insisted on could not be learned, but it was clear that some of the houses oldest in the menthol trade would not accept less. Demand has also been very good from the larger consumers. No tendency existed to sell the market short, and, at the same time, it was hard to find anyone inclined to go the full distance from the standpoint of a bullish market. Reports from Japan also said that the yield from the Hokkaido crop was not running to normal.

Methanol.—The situation changed little if any. Competition was unquestionably at the root of the market for natural methanol and it appeared that the openly made schedule of prices might at times be subject to shading. The pressure of synthetic was pronounced. The producers were seeking a market aggressively and with success. It appeared likely that the consumption of synthetic would continue to expand. That fact suggested the idea that the future of the natural methanol trade may be closely hooked up with the sale of denaturing grade to the reduction of sales of other kinds of methanol.

Methyl Acetone.—Open quotations were retained. A fair market was reported, but the presence of competition tended to keep the undertone of the market somewhat unsettled.

Paraformaldehyde. — Practically no change developed. The market still favored buyers due to the element of continued competition and sale in quantities rather more conservative than is satisfactory. Production costs were still favorable to the producers.

Potash Guaiacol Sulphonate.—Seasonable active request was the rule and prices seemed to have a very firm foundation due to the general expansion in demand for guaiacol compounds.

Quicksilver.—The spot market was $124 to $124.50 per flask. The undertones here and abroad seemed to be firmer. However, it was learned last week that some domestic mines in California were offering metal in small and isolated lots to the New York market at slightly less than the above quotations. The quantities involved were insufficient to make the market, according to sellers of the imported merchandise. A buyer in round lots would have to go to importers and would find prices hard and fast at $124 per flask, according to those in touch with the local situation.

Quinine.—The movement into consumption continued to hold up very

(Continued on page 75)

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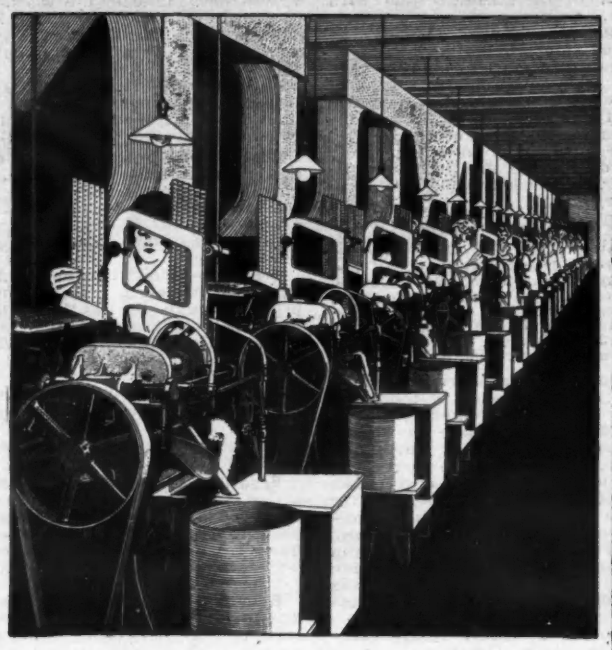

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Botanical Drugs

Price Revisions Downward Put Spot Market in Readiness for Inventory—Undertone Reported to Be Firm Here

The past week in the market for botanical drugs was featured by downward revision in the price covering a wide range of materials. The changes were made with a mind to the fact that the end of the year is in sight and that a reduction of inventories usually occupies the attention of sellers during the closing weeks of the year. It was also admitted that advances in a number of instances have been over-extended when demand has been considerably larger and broader than it has been thus far in December. Therefore, a return to prices more in line with the state of demand and the position of supplies was not entirely out of line with developments normally to be expected. Despite the numerous reductions, the market could best be described as being firm.

Firmness noted was due mainly to the fact that the present and prevailing costs for replacements are not a foundation on which a market of extended declines could be erected. In point of fact, replacement markets are firm to strong; they have been that, in the majority of items, since it was rather certainly established that crops had not been over-produced in most instances. Exceptions were noted then and are still noted. Arnica flowers and digitalis leaves could serve as examples of this comparatively small group of over-produced merchandise. In the main, and over the long run, the replacement markets will determine to a considerable extent the limits at which spot stocks can be sold at a profit. The replacement markets at this time would make the one on spot quite firm, especially in view of the liquidation in quctations just effected.

Business in the spot market last week contributed a measure to the conditions leading to the lowering of prices along so broad a line. The needs of buyers were highly conservative. While no tendency to complain was found locally, it was generally admitted that the volume at present leaves a wide margin for improvement. The call from consumers was confined mainly to items expressly needed and the purchase of which could not be avoided. This conservative attitude of buyers fit in closely with their usual policy toward the end of the year. Consumers also look to inventory showings and display a determination to keep stocks down to as small a quantity as is possible, actual manufacturing needs considered.

Though trade was light, and although prices were lowered to the accompaniment of a vigorous competition, there were none on spot who did not look forward confidently into the future, fully convinced that good business would come with the turn of the year and the beginning of the season when sales volume reaches its peak.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Barberis, 1½c. per lb.	Anise, Spanish, ¼c. per lb.
Chamomile, Roman, 17c. per lb.	Star, 1c. per lb.
Cinchona bark, chips, 3c. per lb.	Arnica flowers, 3c. per lb.
broken quill, 3c. per lb.	Arrowroot, powdered, 1c. per lb.
quill, short, 1c. per lb.	Bayberry bark of tree, 1c. per lb.
Colchicum seed, 5c. per lb.	Borage flowers, 1c. per lb.
Dragon's blood, mass, 20c. per lb.	Buchu, 4c. per lb.
Echinacea, 2c. per lb.	Calendula, 25c. per lb.
Fleaseed, black, 2c. per lb.	Cassia buds, 1c. per lb.
Licorice root, cuttings, ½c. per lb.	Celery, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, ¾c. per lb.	Clove, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
German, ½c. per lb.	Colombo root, 2½c. per lb.
Simarbura bark, 8c. per lb.	Copaiba balsam, S.A., 1c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 20c. per lb.	Cubeb, powdered, 2c. per lb.
Yellow dock root, ½c. per lb.	Cumin, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
	Elm bark, powdered, ½c. per lb.
	select, 2c. per lb.
	Ergot, Russian, 2c. per lb.
	Spanish, 2c. per lb.
	Fennel seed, French, 1½c. per lb.
	German, large, 1c. per lb.
	Fir balsam, Canadian, 50c. per gal.
	Gentian, whole, ½c. per lb.
	Ginger, Jamaica, bright grinding, ½c. per lb.
	Grains of Paradise, 4c. per lb.
	Grindelia robusta, 1c. per lb.
	Henbane, 3c. per lb.
	Ipecac root, Cartagena, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
106.4	107.6	108.6	119.6

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-moment market developments are reported on page 2.

Balsams

Copaiba.—South American balsam was 1c. cheaper at 32c. to 33c. per pound. Para remained steady and was without change. Demand was not better than fair and consisted mainly of jobbing needs.

Fir.—Quotations for Canadian balsam were 50c. lower at $10.50 to $11 per gallon, due to more plentiful offerings of merchandise bought in the primary market at more favorable prices. Oregon balsam was shaded 2c. to the basis of 98c. to $1.25 per gallon, limited demand prevailing.

Peru. — While not actually weaker, prices were lower, due to competition. Stocks were little changed, being conservative. The market was $1.80 to $1.90 per pound.

Tolu. — Limited holdings and small offerings from the replacement market resulted in spot quotations being established almost strongly on the basis of $1.20 to $1.25 per pound.

Barks

Cinchona.—Short quill was 1c. higher at 53c. to 55c. per pound, with movement said to be improving. Long quill remained firm without sign of probable change in quotation. Chips were more firmly held at 23c. to 25c. per pound, being 3c. higher for the lower qualities.

Cottonroot.—Movement of small volume was reported but prices retained a firm position in expectation that replacements would not be obtained at prices permitting any important change in the quotations prevailing here.

Elm.—A limited quantity of select bark in bundles was offered spot at 33c. to 35c. per pound, but most sellers were very firm in their views and expect demand to be more than sufficient to check any definite and continued downward trend to quotations. Powdered sold at 17½c. to 18c.

Sassafras.—Select bark was to be had for 22c. and 23c. per pound on the spot; the quotation obtained depended solely on seller. Business was not specially active during the period, and hence the tendency to shade former quotations slightly.

Simarubra.—Stocks were found to be small and not likely to be replaced in quantity, due to slowness of shipments

Current prices on botanical drugs are listed in the alphabetical arrange.nent of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Tested BOTANICALLY
HOPKINS BRAND ANALYZED
Tested CHEMICALLY
CRUDE DRUGS
Arnica Flowers
Agar Agar
Areca Nuts
Asafoetida
Broom Tops
Catnip
Celery Seed
Colocynth
Coriander Seed
Cuttle Bone
Damiana
Galangal Root
Ipecac Root

Jaborandi Leaves
Myrrh Gum
Orris Root
Papain
Prickly Ash Bark
Psyllium Seed
Rhubarb
Saw Palmetto Berries
Skullcap
Snake Root
Squills
Tested MICROSCOPICALLY
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Cod Liver Oil
Extract Witch Hazel
Mineral Oil "Russian"
Olive Oil Green
Olive Oil Italian
Olive Oil Spanish
Precipitated Chalk Sturges
Skunk Oil
Zinc Oxide Hubbucks

and the absence of many offerings. Spot quotations have been moved up 8c. to the basis of 28c. to 29c. per pound.

Wahoo.—Root bark was 2c. lower at 48c. to 50c. per pound, offerings being fairly liberal in a slow market. Tree bark was without change.

Beans

Calabar.—Trade was routine at unchanged prices.

Vanilla.—Undertones continued to be firm as concerned Mexican and South American beans. Both of these varieties were free from competitive influences and prices were strong owing to the comparatively limited stocks available here and the unencouraging outlook for the next crop of both articles. Bourbons seemed to be in good supply, with prices inclining toward easier and probably lower positions from time to time. Certainly, competition was very keen.

Berries

Cubeb.—Powder was down a shade to the basis of 38c. to 39c. per pound and demand was no larger than jobbing. Prices for XX berries remained rather steady.

Prickly Ash.—The market was easier and more liberally supplied at lower prices. Quotations for spot deliveries were down to 22c. to 25c. per pound as to seller. The decline was 6c.

Saw Palmetto.—Offerings here were made as low as 8½c. per pound and the range was to 9½c. as to seller. The call was small and holdings were more than ample.

Flowers

Arnica.—Prices were cut 3c. to the basis of 35c. per pound. Not more than 38c. was asked in any direction. The market was slow and weak.

Calendula. — Replenishment of the rather small supply of spot goods resulted in more favorable prices being named. The market was down to the basis of 95c. to $1 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Chamomile.—Spot prices for Roman were 17c. higher at 75c. to 80c. per pound, and virtually nothing was obtainable at any figure. Furthermore, cables soliciting offers went unanswered on the part of the foreign shippers. The virtual failure of the crop in Belgium was responsible for the present situation.

Saffron.—American was 4c. lower at 28c. to 30c. per pound, slow demand encouraging competition and price shading. Spanish was down to $10 to $10.25 per pound, but it was understood that the primary market had taken a turn toward stronger undertones. London reported that recent shipment prices would probably prove to have been the lowest for the season.

Herbs

Grindelia Robusta.—Sales were made at 10c. to 11c. per pound and further quantities were offered at the reduction of 1c. per pound represented by the above quotation.

Marjoram.—French goods were offered firm on spot at 19¼c. to 19¾c. per pound, being ¾c. higher than the previous quotation, which had been nominal. German was ½c. higher at 25c. to 27c. per pound and was a deal firmer on better demand.

Passion Flower. — Ample supplies were pressed for sale at a reduction of 1c.; the market was 8c. to 9c. per pound. The pressure resulted in little improvement in sales volume.

Prince's Pine.—Though still in very narrow spot supply and also not offering very freely from the primary market, spot quotations were 5c. lower at 35c. to 40c. per pound as to quantity. The lower level came with the offering of some recently purchased merchandise.

Leaves

Buchu.—Spot goods were quoted 4c. lower at 40c. to 45., as to seller. Information at hand suggested that even less might be done. The fact that buchu may be on the free list in the new tariff tends to make spot dealers unload their goods out of bond. One quarter said that South Africa reports that virtually no stock will be carried over into the new crop year. Therefore, prices for new crop, not offered yet, are expected not to be low.

Henbane.—Though not all sellers shaded the market, prices were actually as low as 15c. and no higher than 17c. per pound. Buying was highly conservative. Stocks were small.

Jaborandi.—Though some very high prices were noted, the market was actually 21c. to 22c. per pound and not any too strong thereat, demand from consumers being considered. Stocks were not believed to be excessive.

Pichi.—Quotations were off ½c., the market being 12c. to 13c. per pound on actual sales and being subject to jobbing request in most instances even at the more favorable figure.

Senna.—Pods were not called for sharply and the absence of larger request led to offering of spot goods at 10c. to 12c. per pound. Siftings were noted at 9¾c. to 11c. per pound, according to quality, being a fraction above former quotations. Demand for the entire senna group was routine.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Stocks of whole goods were exhausted. Some powder alone was offered for prompt delivery and the price was 25c. to 26c. per pound. Many shipments have been rejected by government authorities, it was said.

Cassia Fistula.—Offerings were not heavy, but some merchandise could be had for 9c. per pound, which more favorable price resulted in slightly more interest being shown. The range was to 10c. as to seller.

Dragon's Blood. — Few held any dragon's blood mass and those with a supply wanted 75c. to 80c. per pound. The spot stock of reeds was restricted to one lot for which $4 per pound was wanted. Inasmuch as the total consumption of reeds is very small, compared with other botanicals, the $4 price gave rise to considerable adverse comment on the part of competing interests; many felt that a policy such as has brought about the $4 quotation did the botanical business as a whole very little good, destroying confidence.

Ergot.—Spot prices were lower on very poor demand. Spanish was quoted 63c. to 65c. per pound for physiologically tested goods. Russian ergot, passed, was as low as 50c. to 52. per pound. Exports from Vigo, Spain, to the United States for the quarter ended September 30, 1929, of ergot of rye showed an average price decline of 12c. per pound, compared with the price for the June quarter. The figures follow:—Second quarter, 11,138 pounds; third quarter, 13,644 pounds.

Lycopodium.—Little was the demand and lower were the prices as the result of competition caused by the inactivity of buyers. The market was 60c. to 65c. per pound.

Manna.—Large flakes were more easily obtained and the price was 5c. lower at 85c. to 90c. per pound. Small flake went unchanged.

Nux Vomica.—Competition has put the price for powder down to the basis of 8c. to 8½c. per pound. The call was about normal.

Roots

Arrowroot.—After a period of firmer prices and somewhat higher levels in a few quarters, the market tendency was reversed last week and offerings were made at 8c. to 9c. per pound in liberal quantities.

Berberis.—Sales at 10½c. per pound confirmed a higher and firmer market. Stocks were said to be somewhat reduced.

Colombo.—Downward trend of price set in and finally brought quotations to the basis of 13½c. to 15c. per pound, according to seller. The reversal of movement in values was due to the release of pressure caused not so long ago by a rising market abroad.

Echinacea.—A return to somewhat higher levels signalled the end of the declining period, which had been rather long in duration. The market reacted upward to 26c. to 27c. per pound and ended the week very firm thereat. The local offerings were conservative in size.

Ipecac.—Cartagena was down 10c. to the basis of $3.90 to $4 per pound with trade light. Powdered root was unchanged and quite steady. Stocks were still insufficient to suggest the probability of a further drop. In fact, some sellers were not meeting the inside quotation.

Lady Slipper.—Spot goods could be bought for 98c. per pound, though the quantity was small. Further small lots were held all the way between $1 and $1.25. The scarcity of primary market supplies has been more pronounced than usual this year.

Licorice.—Cuttings brought 6½c. to 9c. per pound, according to quality. Powder was somewhat cheaper at 8c. to 9c. Select in bundles remained steady to firm as to seller. Business was fair.

Rhubarb. — The usual competition caused by direct transactions between firsthand importers and the consuming trade led to lower spot quotations. High dried was noted at 28c. to 30c. per pound, and powdered was held for 30c. to 32c. per pound, according to holder.

Serpentaria.—Some high prices were noted but were entirely out of line with actual conditions. The market was actually 65c. to 67c. per pound, confirmed.

Unicorn.—False unicorn was available for 2c. less than had prevailed. The market was 63c. to 64c. per pound, according to quantity. True unicorn was very steady at confirmed prices.

Valerian. — Low replacement costs conflict with the prices which were paid for much of the spot material. Nonetheless, the local dealers have faced the situation and have cut prices once more, this time to the basis of 21c. to 22c. per pound.

Yellow Dock. — Foreign warehouses were undersupplied and prices were high. Spot quotations have resumed an upward march and last week business confirmed a market at 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise. — Though quotations were lower, conditions in the primary market were not propitious and a reversion of trend would not surprise. Quotations for Spanish were 14c. to 14½c. per pound; for star, 11c. to 12c.

Celery.—The market was shaded ¼c. to the basis of 17¾c. to 18¼c. per pound, and the business done was not very large. A jobbing interest alone prevailed.

Colchicum.—The scarcity has been so widely acknowledged that a further rise in price was commonplace. The market was up 5c. and the price became $1 to $1.05 per pound.

Cumin. — Morocco was sold only in smaller quantities and prices receded to the basis of 16c. to 16½c. per pound.

Fennel. — With cheaper goods due, spot quotations were reduced as a protective measure. French was noted at 14½c. to 15c. per pound and large German brought 18c. to 19c. per pound, only with some difficulty.

Flea.—The strength in the market for black seed continued unabated. Quotations were raised 2c. and sales of more than liberal quantities were made at 30c. to 31c. per pound. Foreign prices were likewise higher and very firm.

Larkspur.—The market was still undersupplied, but as recent prices had been virtually nominal because of a virtual lack of supplies, the reinstatement of firm offerings at lower quotations was in line with probabilities. The market was 48c. to 50c. per pound, a decline of 7c.

Lobelia.—Some prices named as the market was so very high as to raise the risibles of some sellers. Actual sales were made at 45c. to 46c. per pound. As high as 70c. was quoted.

Quince.—Spanish was 5c. higher at 75c. per pound, and Cape remained at $1. Conditions locally suggested that some dealers were short of spot supplies. It was declared, however that ample stocks were even now under engagement to come forward, if not actually afloat.

Spices

Cassia.—Buds were down 3c. to the basis of 23c. to 24c. per pound. The scarcity has been relieved. Other kinds of cassia were dull and unchanged.

Clove. — Quotations broke sharply with the offering of goods showing a much reduced first cost. Quotations here became 25½c. to 26c. per pound, a reduction of 3c. per pound.

Ginger.—All quotations, save those for bright grinding Jamaica root, were without change. The Jamaica article was ¼c. lower at 19½c. to 20c. per pound. Demand was limited.

(Continued on page 75)

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Essential Oils

Shortage of Anise and Rising Prices Come When Hong Kong Shippers Fail to Declare November Shipments

An advancing market for lead free anise oil, and conspicuous declines in the quotations for most citrous oils formed the foreground of the essential oil market last week. Clove oil was cheaper, also. Demand in the market as a whole was quiet. Buyers traded usually in small quantities and with an eye to covering their immediate needs rather than protecting their more distant requirements. Prices were mainly steady.

The rise in prices for anise oil hooked up with the war-ridden and bandit infested areas in China. Shippers in China have yet to declare their November exports, taking refuge in the force majeur clause in their contracts. Failure to ship is said to be due to the impossibility of getting oil down to Hong Kong. This has forecast scarcity of stocks here later on and had led dealers to conserve their supplies through the medium of advancing prices.

Citrous oils continue to be very weak. Replacement costs were lower, easy, and subject to so poor an interest on the part of buyers as to give rise to the idea that bids would probably be successful. Bergamot was especially weak and spot quotations were reduced on all brands. Both Californian and Messina lemon felt the weakness in market undertones and holders were willing sellers at lower prices. Messina orange was offered at a sharp reduction and Californian oil was easy, though without change. West Indian orange oil alone seemed to be firm. Shippers in the primary market ignored bids and seemed content to hold supplies until such time as business should improve.

Java citronella oil was declared to be very weak at the source of supply. Spot quotations were cut sharply to conform with the far more competitive market prevailing everywhere. Ceylon oil was not changed but was sympathetically, though potentially, easier.

Clove oil was cheaper. The continued decline in prices paid for clove spice in the Far East has made possible a more competitive market here. Some of the oil being sold at lower levels cost materially more than will oil to be made in the not far distant future but the tendency all along the line is to liquidate higher prices material to profit by a small carryover when oil produced from lower priced spice shall become available in quantity.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Anise, lead free, 3c. per lb.	Bergamot, 10c. per lb.
	Citronella, Java, 5c. per lb.
	Clove, 5c. per lb.
	Lemon, Californian, 15c. per lb.
	Messina, 15c. per lb.
	Orange, Messina, 40c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
157.5	159.6	169.4	189.3

Price changes made on Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Anise.—The outlook favored further advance in addition to the 3c. rise in spot quotations last week. The market here became 80c. to 85c. per pound and was strong, due to a prospective shortage in spot goods. The shortage has been forecast by the failure of shippers in China to declare the November exports. Much difficulty is being experienced in getting the oil out of the war-ridden area and down to the shipment ports. Furthermore, difficulties in quality have arisen and tend to make the prospective shortage the more important.

Bergamot.—The declines in prices abroad were further reflected on the spot. The market was very weak and prices at $3.20 to $4 per pound, as to brand, were considered to be elementary and nominal.

Camphor.—While prices were unchanged, the market has lacked the type of activity on which would depend, normally, the maintenance of price levels. No oversupply of oil is in sight, however, and that has offset to some extent the absence of pressing demand for spot parcels.

Caraway.—Undertones were very steady. Business was quiet, conservative and along routine lines that led to prices being rather firmly maintained on the spot.

Cassia.—The political troubles in China that have threatened a shortage in anise oil have not extended their influence to cassia. At this time nothing indicates that shipments will be interfered with or delayed. The spot market was steady throughout the entire week.

Cedarleaf.—Local business was not very active, for the most part being confined to covering of small needs at very firm prices. Replacement costs were maintained sturdily and the market there was without sign of a change favorable to buyers in the very near future.

Cedarwood.—Attempts to place contracts calling for deliveries over the first quarter next year failed; the only producer active now has refused to entertain new business, alleging that production has been engaged so far ahead as to make impossible the acceptance of new orders.

Current prices on essential oils are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Citronella.—Local representatives of the Java shipping interests declared that Java citronella oil displayed many signs of being "sick." The most prominent symptom has been the steady decline in prices asked for shipment parcels. The spot market was down 5c. to the basis of 70c. to 75c. per pound, with demand light. Ceylon oil held rather steady throughout the period.

Clove.—Further cuts in prices were noted. The market was $1.75 to $1.80 per pound, easy, subject to competition, and so placed as to suggest the probability of quotations openly made being shaded when contracts were in sight. The declining market reflects the continued reduction in the cost of raw material.

Croton.—The market was rockbottom at $2.50 per pound, and only small lots were obtainable thereat. A more indicative quotation would be $2.75 to $3. The available stock was very small and replacements were not readily obtainable.

Cumin.—Though unchanged as to open quotation, the undertone seemed to reflect lack of demand and to suggest the possibility of bids being accepted by some sellers on the spot.

Erigeron.—With virtually no call reaching the replacement market, prices have been maintained only for the reason that the new crop remains firmly held in one quarter, who bought liberally with a view to cornering the supply to a very considerable extent. Spot needs were so small as to make the corner without much influence for the present at least.

Eucalyptus.—This article was still in a position highly favorable for buyers. Some sellers held considerable stocks that have been reduced very slowly and led them to naming prices that ordinarily would prove attractive. However, requirements of dealers have not compelled major purchases thus far this year.

Ginger.—The advances in raw material quotations have stopped. The oil market remains strong in undertone, but lacking in the demand that would result in putting prices to a level covering replacement costs based on raw material at present prices.

Hemlock.—The primary market shows no signs of developing conditions on which might be predicted a bearish view on future prices. On spot quotations were very firm, but the market was very conservative in volume of demand.

Lemon.—Weakness abounded. Quotations for California oil were cut 15c. to the basis of $2.20 to $2.30 per pound, and those for the Messina article were also down 15c., establishing a market at $2.75 to $3.75 per pound, according to brand. Interest was at low ebb and joined with reductions in replacement prices to make the market weakness conspicuous and productive of wide unsettlement.

Lime.—A situation built on absence of large offerings from the primary market continued locally and confirmation was had through the steady maintenance of prices at a very high level, despite the none too pressing demand for immediate deliveries.

Orange.—This group of oils was conspicuous for weakness and general tendency of prices to yield ground to buyers making bids. The few purchasers in the market last week found conditions to their liking in that sellers were in active competition, especially

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when the inquiries involved oil for later delivery. The prompt delivery market was not so emphatically weak as the import and future arrival offerings. Quotations for Messina oil on the spot were down to $3.50 per pound at least, if not actually lower on firm orders. The range was $3.75. Distilled and expressed California oil was unaltered, but very easy and yielding to the influence of bids. West Indian alone seemed to be firm. Attempts to bid for shipment goods were not successful. Therefore, holders of spot goods maintained prices albeit their determination was poorly tested by the small volume of demand current here last week.

Patchouli.—Prices held. The market was somewhat more active and less tendency to shade was noted. However, the undertone still lacked signs of expanding firmness that might ultimately check and eliminate the recent trend toward lower levels of value.

Pennyroyal.—Routine movement of supplies into consumption was noted. Sellers were able to retain a rather steady level of prices, and the market as a whole had very firm characteristics based on the prevailing prices for shipment material from the two primary markets.

Peppermint.—Prices were unchanged. They seemed to be steadier, but disposition to sell still exceeded that to buy. However, many here believed that a trifle expansion in demand would be promptly recorded in a check to declines, a reduction in primary market offerings, and a generally higher level of quotations there.

Safrol.—Offerings were reported to be considerably larger than demand could care for. Therefore, undertones were very much easier and a tendency to shade quotations prevailed in certain if not all quarters.

Sandalwood. — The sole agents for the sale of Mysore government oil stated last week that deliveries to dealers would improve and become nearer to, if not actually, prompt in the strict meaning of the term. The agents for the sale of this oil have stated that the present fiscal year of the Mysore State runs from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, and the supply of sandalwood available over this period will not be any greater than during the previous year, which was below normal. The Mysore government recognizes its responsibility to the rest of the world for a supply of sandalwood and have adopted a sound policy of conservation to avoid depletion of the forests and thereby assure an adequate supply of oil for the world. New trees have been set out in line with a policy of reforestation, made the more necessary because of the reported serious damage done the plantations in Mysore and in the Madras Presidency by the "spike" disease during the last few years. Infested trees have been removed, replantings are being cultivated carefully, and it is believed that the scientific work now going on will ultimately stamp out the trouble.

Sassafras.—Artificial was available in very fair quantities, but the market has been stiffened somewhat by the removal of one rather large and distressed package that had tended to unsettle values during the past several weeks.

Spearmint.—Firm undertones prevailed. The demand was still small in volume, and it was quite apparent that actual needs of buyers were very conservative. The available stock unsold in the primary market was in strong hands not the least disposed to change their present views of values.

Wormseed. — Prices were strongly maintained. Current demand was light, but the absence of trade was without effect on the views of sellers in the primary as well as local market.

Perfumery Materials

Anethol.—Undertones were stronger. Raw material bids fair to become scarce and a higher market is forecast for the same. Therefore, anethol has turned toward a stronger position, and a rise in quotations is looked for by many.

Eugenol.—The market had an easier tone. Raw material was available at lower prices, thus encouraging some competition in local circles. Demand was on the conservative side throughout the past week.

Geraniol.—Sales were rather liberal and along lines that were expansive if rather routine. Prices remained very steady.

Isopropyl Alcohol. — The principal producer of this article indicated that demand had fallen off somewhat but that prices would not be affected thereby for the present at least.

Chemical Imports

(Continued from page 22B)

Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes (Dutiable)—Continued

	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Blue pigments (ferrocyanide and ferricyanide blues, Prussian blue, Chinese blue, Berlin blue) including bleacher's blue.	lbs.	8,105	2,457
Ultramarine, wash blue, and all blues containing ultramarine	lbs.	41,060	4,839
Lead pigments—			
White lead (basic carbonate)	lbs.	14,330	1,418
Lead pigments, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	10,200	563
Blanc fixe or precipitated barium sulphate	lbs.	550,602	14,250
Chrome yellow, green, and other chromium colors.	lbs.	10,663	1,801
Vermilion reds (containing quicksilver)	lbs.	6,810	8,665
Chemical pigments, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	1,005	2,720
Artists' colors, n.s.p.f., not assembled in sets, kits, etc.	lbs.	23,863	19,186
Assembled in paint sets, kits, etc.	lbs.	6,606	2,220
Enamel paints	lbs.	19,368	5,407
Ceramic and glass smalts, frostings, glazes, fluxes, enamels, and colors, ground or pulverized.	lbs.	31,506	12,501
Any other form	lbs.	21,024	4,667
Paints, colors, pigments, and stains, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	30,267	6,015
Spirit varnishes containing 5 percent or more methanol	gals.	30	53
Varnishes, n.s.p.f., including gold size or japans.	gals.	3,879	5,559

Fertilizers (Dutiable)

	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Sulphate of ammonia.	tons.	1,310	42,059

Toilet Preparations (Dutiable)

Perfumery, including cologne, containing alcohol	lbs.	8,245	$8,101
Not containing alcohol	lbs.	3,632	7,547
Toilet waters, containing alcohol	lbs.	5,680	8,126
Not containing alcohol	lbs.	1,014	887
Floral and flower waters, containing no alcohol, n.s.p.f.	gals.	2,037	1,785
Anethol, citral, geraniol, heliotropine, inone, rhodinol, safrol, terpineol.	lbs.	23,609	7,520
Ambergris	lbs.	113	32,486
Civet	ozs.	615	1,938
Musk in grain or pods.	lbs.	3	937
All natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, n.s.p.f.	lbs.	7,621	17,054
All mixtures containing essential or distillated oils, or natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances	lbs.	4,604	43,124
Musk, artificial, benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate, coumarin, diphenyloxide, methyl anthranilate, methyl salicylate, natural methylsalicylate or oil of wintergreen or oil of sweet birch, phenylacetaldehyde, phenylethyl alcohol, and other synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals not containing alcohol	lbs.	10,582	38,791
Cosmetics and toilet preparations, dentrifrices, hair tonics, face powders, rouges, paints, pomades, and creams—			
Not containing alcohol		.....	69,372
Containing alcohol	lbs.	2,462	4,338

Miscellaneous

Marine glue pitch	lbs.	57,232	2,520

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Gums, Waxes, Shellac

Arabic Prices Still Break as Crop News Turns Slightly Adverse—Shellac Quotations Still Pegged at Calcutta

Features in the gum and wax market last week included lower prices for arabic, but adverse crop news, a sounder carnauba wax market, albeit, a lower one on spot, higher quotations for myrrh, a stable position for sandarac, and a shellac market with prices pegged at Calcutta. Business as a whole was confined to smaller quantities of merchandise, but undertones were mainly steady. However, changes were rather more numerous than usual.

Cables from abroad declared that the quality of arabic collected was not up to standard. Further, the British Government was said to have forbade collection of the gum for a time owing to the fact that the workers tapped very young trees, thereby endangering the life of the trees. However, prices have declined here, and those quoted on new crop gum for shipment were also down. No buying of moment was reported, the disposition of most factors in the market being to withstand from the market and to allow prices to decline as much as possible.

Firmer undertones seemed to prevail in the carnauba wax market in Brazil. Shippers there reported ability to hold for present or higher prices, despite the not too satisfactory financial condition of Brazil. At least, they failed, usually, to accept bids cabled down last week. Spot quotations were somewhat lower, due mainly to the highly inconsequential character of request.

Camphor sold somewhat lower, with demand also showing some contraction. Olibanum siftings seemed to be offered in excellent volume and the prices named were considerably more attractive than they had been of late. Sumatra benzoin was also under the hammer, shading of previous prices being confirmed in moderate-sized trade during the past week. Cape and Curacao also were lower without either being appreciable easier. Barbados aloe was practically out of the market.

Beeswax was easier in future position, but the spot market prices were unaltered. Stocks seemed to be plentiful. Failure of Europe to take customary quantities has contributed to the general weakening of the market everywhere.

Shellac was about unchanged during the week at Calcutta and London. On spot, quotations for T.N. were much lower, but other prices were unaltered. The spread between the spot and replacement cost of T.N., on one hand, and the official quotation for bone-dry widened considerably.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are listed in the alphabetical arrangement of current market quotations beginning on page 5.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced	Reduced
Myrrh, 5c. per lb.	Aloe, Cape, ½c. per lb. Curacao, cases, 1c. per lb. Arabic, sorts, ½c. per lb. Benzoin, Sumatra, 1c. per lb. Camphor, slabs, 1c. per lb. tablets, 2c. per lb. powdered, 2c. per lb. Carnauba, flora, 1c. per lb. No. 1, ½c. per lb. No. 2 yellow, ½c. per lb. No. 3 chalky, 1c. per lb. No. 3 North Country, 1c. per lb. Olibanum, siftings, 1½c. per lb. Shellac, T.N., spot, 3c. per lb. London, Dec., 6/10c. per lb. Mar., 8/10c. per lb.

Price changes made Saturday up to noon and other last-minute market developments are reported on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Stocks of Barbados were exhausted. Offerings of Cape were in the market at 12½c. to 13c. per pound, being a fraction lower. Curacao in cases could be brought at 24c. to 25c. per pound. The price for the article in gourds remained without change. Replacement costs of all kinds of aloe were very firmly maintained.

Arabic.—Continued decline in the cost for new crop arabic kept the spot market easy in undertone. Spot supplies were subject to competitive shading of prices and the presence of rather large surplus stocks in the hands of some consumers tended to agitate the tendency in that direction. Quotations for sorts on the spot were 24½c. to 25c. per pound while powder was held to the basis of 29c. to 30c. without the price being very firmly adhered to. Latest cables made the shipment price was 53s. per hundredweight, equal to approximately $12 per hundredweight, or 10c. per pound. Reports from abroad indicated that collection began as early as October and that one large picker had gathered 18 tons by the end of November. Further, it was reported that the British Government had stopped collection at one time because the workers operated on trees far too young to be tapped. First arrivals of new crop in this market are expected late in January. Much gum has been bought for December shipment, which would mean a February arrival here. The declining market at the source of supply has tended to keep buyers out of the market with a view to influencing the downward movement as much as possible.

Benzoin.—Sumatra gum sold at a 1c. decline, the market being 35c. to 36c. per pound. The somewhat slow demand has encouraged granting of price concessions under competition.

Camphor.—Quotations have receded somewhat. The price for slabs was down to 63c. to 64c. per pound, tablets, 75c. to 77c.; powdered, 65c. to 66c. This movement has been influenced in part but a somewhat less active call for prompt deliveries. Quotations in Japan have been slightly easier also. Stocks unsold in this market were not believed to be overly large.

Chicle.—Indications point to a better chicle crop during the current season in the Progreso District of Mexico, which includes the ports of Campeche and Progreso, the States of Yucatan, Campeche and the west central part of Quintana Rao according to the U. S. consul at Progreso. Exports from the two ports above, during the year ended June 30, 1929, were 3,223,967 pounds, compared with 4,800,345 during the preceding year. Exports during the September quarter, the first three months of the 1929-30 season, amounted to 365,859 pounds, compared with 289,069 pounds during the corresponding period of 1928. Practically all the chicle exported from this district goes to the United States.

Gamboge.—The market price for pipe or mass was slightly competitive, some sellers quoting $1.15 and others $1.20 per pound. Powder was generally quoted at $1.30 to $1.35 as to quantity. Demand was along quiet lines indicative of hand-to-mouth needs for the greater part of the period reviewed.

Mastic.—The market remained very firm. Sales to competitors were made at 63c. per pound and the price to buyers for consumption was 65c. to 66c. per pound. Due to the strength of the import market that on spot was obviously free from competitive influences.

Myrrh.—Demand has absorbed low-priced stocks and quotations have reverted to higher levels at 38c. to 40c. per pound, according to seller and quantity. Trade was very good throughout the past week.

Olibanum.—Siftings were easier and lower under competition and good supply. Quotations were 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Tears were priced 17c. to 28c. per pound for good qualities, but some stuff was said to be available as low as 14½c.

Sandarac. — Recent arrivals have been shipped promptly to buyers for consumption. The spot market remained in limited supply and prices were correspondingly strong. Quotations were 40d. to 41c. per pound. The primary market situation did not promise any change in the present position of strength in all markets.

Waxes

Bees.—Futures seemed to be rather weak owing to lack of much buying. Europe especially has been subnormal in its takings. Prices were easy here but unchanged.

Carnauba.—Spot quotations were slightly lower. Flora was quoted at 36c. to 37c. per pound; No. 1, 32½c.

(Continued on page 75)

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Imports, Exports, Charters

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New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—60 dms, 29 tons, 2 cwt, 22 lbs, American Cyanamid Co, Bellflower, Manchester
49 dms, 11 tons, 13 cwt, 1 qr, 24 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Bellflower, Manchester
122 dms, 97,600 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Cedric, Liverpool
83 dms, 66,400 lbs, The Bakelite Co, Cedric, Liverpool
FORMIC—120 balloons, 20,156 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
OXALIC—26 cks, 13,621 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
TARTARIC—270 bbls, Wm Neuberg, Maria, Trieste
ALBUMEN, BLOOD — 7 cks, 3,537 lbs, Jos Morningstar & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
AMMONIA, CARBONATE—10 bbls, 1 ton, 13 cwt, 3 qrs, 11 lbs, Jos Turner & Co, Antonio, Liverpool
NITRATE—138 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Frederick VIII, Oslo
310 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bergensfjord, Oslo
ANISE SEED—50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Austvard, Malaga
ANTIMONY—67 cks, Stanley Fullwood, Tuscania, London
OXIDE, WHITE—67 cks, Stanley Fullwood, Tuscania, London
REGULUS—88 cs, Charles Gitlan & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
330 cs, Stanley Fullwood, Agwistar, Tampico
SULPHURET — 4 cks, General Rubber Co, Minnetonka, London
4 cks, General Rubber Co, Tuscania, London
1 ck, E J Lavino & Co, Tuscania, London
ARGOLS — 395 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Wacosta, Tarragona
350 bgs, Tartar Chemical Works, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
ARSENIC, METALLIC—125 dms, 29,836 lbs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Cleveland, Hamburg
WHITE—156 cks, 93,764 lbs, Bertolaia & Goedert, West Arrow, Antwerp
219 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwistar, Tampico
ARTIST'S MATERIAL—4 cs, Winsor & Newton, Minnetonka, London
BARIUM CARBONATE — 72 cks, 55,803 lbs, Schmidt-Pritchard Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
CHLORATE—120 bbls, 14,581 lbs, Monmouth Chemical Works, Collamer, Havre
OXIDE—139 dms, 115,467 lbs, Earle & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
BARYTES—400 bgs, H Sundheimer, Minnetonka, London
BLACK, LAMP—50 cks, 4,400 lbs, Fred Van Geisten, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
BLUE, BLEACHER'S—10 bbls, A De Ronde & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE—Binney & Smith Co, Tuscania, London
6 cks, Fesandie & Sperrie, Cedric, Liverpool
27 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Antonio, Liverpool
WASHING—228 pkgs, Reckitts, Ltd, Kyno, Hull
BONE MEAL—555 bgs, 56,632 lbs, Bradley & Baker, Naples, Hamburg
1,485 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Maria, Fiume
BRISTLES—20 cs, Chesnut, Copper & Co, Minnetonka, London
6 cks, Industrial Trust Co, Tuscania, London
5 cs, Minnetonka, London
27 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Tai Ping, Shanghai
21 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Collamer, Havre
5 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Collamer, Havre
3 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Cleveland, Hamburg
100 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
BRONZE POWDER—24 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Berlin, Bremen
27 cs, A Hurst & Co, Berlin, Bremen
20 cs, Mausse & Co, Berlin, Bremen
12 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
36 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Cleveland, Hamburg
10 cs, Illinois Bronze Powder Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
BURGUNDY PITCH—25 bundles, R Hilliers Son Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 bundles, McKesson & Robbins, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
BUTYL ACETATE—526 dms, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
CALENDULA FLOWERS—11 bgs, 457 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Naples, Hamburg
CALCIUM CARBONATE—7 bgs, Yardley & Co, Tuscania, London
CHLORIDE—300 dms, 120,780 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
METALLIC—25 cs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Collamer, Havre
CAMPHOR, SYNTH—994 cs, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
100 cks, 25,689 lbs, Fibeloid Corpn, Austvard, Genoa
2 cs, 118 lbs, Oceano Shipping Co, Austvard, Genoa
CASEIN—133 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Minnetonka, London
1,566 bgs, T M Duche & Son, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
1,754 bgs, The Kalbfleisch Corpn, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—100 bls, 8,000 lbs, Wm Tappenbeck, Tai Ping, Hongkong
100 bls, 8,000 lbs, Archibald & Lewis, Tai Ping, Kongkong
200 bls, 16,000 lbs, Tai Ping, Hongkong
100 bls, 8,000 lbs, A G Dunn, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
CASTOR SEED—25 bgs, 87 bu, K Mandell & Co, Amazone, Port de Paix
12 bgs, 42 bu, W & A Leaman, Amazone, Port de Paix
3,634 bgs, 12,719 bu, Matarazzo & Co, Ayurucoa, Bahia
CELERY SEED—32 bgs, 4,591 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Austvard, Marseilles
27 bgs, 4,692 lbs, Archibald & Lewis Co, Austvard, Marseilles
CHALK, BLOCK—480,000 kilos, 1,056,000 lbs, E Fox & Co, Inc, Collamer, Dunkirk
500,000 kilos, 1,100,000 lbs, Taintor Trading Co, Collamer, Dunkirk
500,000 kilos, 1,100,000 lbs, J W Higman Co, Collamer, Dunkirk
PRECIPITATED—25 bbls, Schieffelin & Co, Antonio, Liverpool
25 cks, 6,880 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Naples, Hamburg
CELLULOSE ACETATE—25 cs, Globe Shipping Co, De Grasse, Havre
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—20 cs, 5,588 lbs, Naples, Hamburg
2 bls, Banque Belge, Kyno, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—4 pkgs, The Bayer Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
4 pkgs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
3 cs, Hoffmann-La Roche Chem Works, De Grasse, Havre
48 cs, State Forwarding & Shipping Co, De Grasse, Havre
8 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, Tuscania, London
101 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Cedric, Liverpool
56 cks, J C Wiarda & Co, Berlin, Bremen
15 cs, National City Bank, Ile de France, Havre
11 cs, E Fongera & Co, Ile de France, Havre
5 cs, Merck & Co, Ile de France, Havre
30 cks, A Hurst & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
15 cs, H Falk & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, Naples, Hamburg
450 bgs, Equitable Trust Co, Naples, Hamburg
42 cks, 23,626 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Naples, Hamburg
57 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Naples, Hamburg
20 cs, Elmer & Amend, Naples, Hamburg
50 cks, 12,045 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Naples, Hamburg
4 pkgs, A Klipstein & Co, Naples, Hamburg
30 cks, 14,916 lbs, Roesaler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Naples, Hamburg
75 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Naples, Hamburg
PHOTO—23 cs, G Gennert, Inc, Naples, Hamburg
CHROME GREEN—3 bbls, 1,592 lbs, Fezandie & Sperrie, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
CINCHONA BARK—4 bales, Standard Bank South Africa, Minnetonka, London
2 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Minnetonka, London
COALTAR, PITCH—109 dms, 36,058 lbs, Inertol Co, Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
COBALT METAL — 20 cks, Belg American Trading Corpn, Pennland, Antwerp
OXIDE BLACK—50 cks, Belgo American Trading Corpn, Emil Francqui, Antwerp
COCHINEAL—8 bgs, Robt Evans & Woodhead, Antonio, Liverpool
COCOA BEANS—565 bgs, Norton Lilly & Co, Baranga, Auckland
233 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Ulua, Limon
250 bgs, United Fruit Co, Ulua, Limon
26 bgs, Harns Scholtz & Co, Amos, Maracaibo
4 bgs, Berti & Co, Amos, Pt Cabello
350 bgs, Ultramares Corpn, Cristobal, Guayaquil
350 bgs, Huttlinger & Struller, Cristobal, Port au Prince
10 bgs, Atlantic Nav Corpn, Cayo Mambi, Pt Antonio
597 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, West Kedron, Lagos
1,512 bgs, Cie Franc De Afrique Occid, West Kedron, Lagos
140 bgs, United Africa, West Kedron, Lagos
1,110 bgs, Van Den Berghs, West Kedron, Lagos
80 bgs, Jurgen Colomal Prod, Ltd, West Kedron, Lagos
2,153 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, West Kedron, Apapa
1,603 bgs, Anglo Guinea Prod Co, West Kedron, Apapa
261 bgs, United Africa Co, West Kedron, Apapa
95 bgs, Van Den Berghs, West Kedron, Apapa
544 bgs, Jurgens Colonial Prod, Ltd, West Kedron, Apapa
2,400 bgs, Willard Hawes & Co, West Kedron, Accra
1,600 bgs, Afram Trading Corpn, West Kedron, Accra
800 bgs, Busi & Stephensen, West Kedron, Accra
1,875 bgs, Soc Comi de L'Quest Afric, West Kedron, Accra
1,600 bgs, F A Thompson & Co, West Kedron, Winneba
830 bgs, H B W Russel & Co, West Kedron, Winneba
300 bgs, Willard Hawes & Co, West Kedron, Winnebah
82 bgs, R Desvernine, Carabobo, Maracaibo
87 bgs, Mecke & Co, Carabobo, Maracaibo
87 bgs, Mecke & Co, Carabobo, Maracaibo
770 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Carabobo, Pt Cabello
100 bgs, Carabobo, Pt Cabello
498 bgs, American Farmer, London
44 bgs, United Africa Co, Cedric, Liverpool
1,771 bgs, D Bacon, Cedric, Liverpool
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Southern Cross, Bahia
500 bgs, Wood & Selick, Southern Cross, Bahia
255 bgs, Balfour Williamson & Co, Southern Cross, Bahia
250 bgs, A Hersch & Co, Southern Cross, Bahia
415 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Southern Cross, Bahia
60 bgs, W & A Leaman, Amazone, Cape Haiti
435 bgs, Amazone, Port de Paix
17 bgs, W & A Leaman, Amazone, Port de Paix
1,586 bgs, Amazone, Jeremie
200 bgs, Huttlinger & Struller, Amazone, Jeremie
400 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Amazone, Jeremie
1,005 bgs, D Bacon, Antonio, Liverpool
500 bgs, Maravi, Cristobal
200 bgs, Barclay Bank, Maravi, Kingston
800 bgs, Cleveland, Hamburg
500 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Agurnoca, Bahia
500 bgs, Equitable Trust Co, Agurnoca, Bahia
395 bgs, Balfour Williamson & Co, Agurnoca, Bahia
1,770 bgs, A Hirsch Co, Agurnoca, Bahia
97 bgs, National City Bank, Jersbek, San Pedro
240 bgs, Schall Pavenstedt & Co, Jersbek, Sanchez
753 bgs, E A Canalizo & Co, Inc, Jersbek, Sanchez
COCONUT—4,496 bgs, 449,800 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
1,380 bgs, 138,000 lbs, Pisa Nephew & Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
669 bgs, 66,900 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
800 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Banana Sales Corpn, Cayo Mambi, Pt Antonio
200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Di Giorgio Fruit Co, Cayo Mambi, Pt Antonio
152 bgs, 15,200 lbs, L Schepp Co, Cayo Mambi, Pt Antonio
180 bgs, 18,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Cayo Mambi, Pt Antonio
570 bgs, 57,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Coamo, San Juan
119 bgs, 11,900 lbs, S S French & Co, Coamo, San Juan
COCONUT—100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Ame Fruit Growers, Coamo, San Juan
436 bgs, 43,600 lbs, J Simon & Co, Coamo, San Juan
4,216 bgs, 421,600 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Maravi, Kingston
1,882 bgs, 188,200 lbs, G W Cole & Co, Maravi, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co, Maravi, Kingston
103 bgs, 10,300 lbs, F W Bussing & Co, Maravi, Kingston
DESIC—208 cs, Wood & Selick, Tai Ping, Manila
250 cs, Peter Paul Candy Mfg Co, Cingalese Prince, Colombo
CODLIVER MEAL—200 bgs, Consumers Import Co, Toronto, Stavanger
COLORS—10 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
4 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, De Grasse, Havre
2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Berlin, Bremen
16 cs, Max Stern, Berlin, Bremen
3 kgs, Travis & Parks, Majestic, Southampton
10 cs, Friedrick, Inc, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
4 bbls, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Cleveland, Hamburg
ARTIST'S—4 cs, Artists Brush & Color Co, Minnetonka, London
EARTH—73 cks, Heller & Merz Co, Berlin, Bremen
VARNISH — 16 cs, Max Stein, Cleveland, Hamburg
COPPER, RESIDUE—44 cks, 34,496 lbs, American Metal Co, Naples, Hamburg
COPRA—116 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
110 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Maravi, Kingston
CORK, DISCS—4 bls, F Gutmann & Co, Wacosta, San Felin
5 bls, Bisbe Cork Co, Wacosta, San Felin
SHAVINGS—1,136 bls, 113,600 lbs, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Wacosta, San Felin
400 bls, 40,000 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
WASTE—714 bls, 71,400 lbs, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Wacosta, San Felin
WOOD—1,481 bls, 148,100 lbs, Lawrence Johnson & Co, Roussillon, Bordeaux
3,866 bls, 386,600 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
CORNSILK—15 bls, King & Howe, Serenitas, Genoa
COTTONSEED PITCH—120 bbls, Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp, Kyno, Hull
CUMIN SEED—32 bgs, 3,352 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Austvard, Barcelona
70 bgs, 7,700 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Austvard, Alicante
CUTTLEFISH BONES—120 cs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, Exarch, Marseilles
DEXTRIN—10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
DIETHYL SULPHATE—3 dms, Kuttroff, Pickhard & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—8 bls, Cohen & Co, Munargo, Nassau
DRIERS—16 dms, 9,376 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
DYES, ANILIN—7 cks, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, De Grasse, Havre
20 pkgs, The Geigy Co, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
151 pkgs, The Ciba Co, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
72 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, De Grasse, Havre
5 bbls, B Bernard, Inc, West Arrow, Antwerp
3 bbls, L & R Organic Products, Inc, West Arrow, Antwerp
3 bbls, L & R Organic Products, Inc, Pennland, Antwerp
20 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Ile de France, Havre
51 cks, Geigy Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
8 bbls, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Ile de France, Havre
218 pkgs, Ciba Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
20 cks, Irving Trust Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
DYEWOOD, CUTTED—72 bls, Allaire Woodward & Co, Vulcania, Trieste
EGG YOLK—56 cs, 11,200 lbs, D L Mnes & Co, Tai Ping, Shanghai
EPSOM SALT—200 cks, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Berlin, Bremen
ETHYL ACETIC ACETATE—84 flasks, 15,259 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—40 bls, Van Loan & Co, Patria, Marseilles
60 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Patria, Marseilles
FERRO CHROME—73 cs, W R Grace & Co, Malaren, Gothenburg
52 cs, W R Grace & Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
FLAXSEED — 5,572,100 kilos, 222,884 bus, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Sud Argentino, Rosario
430,400 kilos, 17,216 bus, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Sud Argentino, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—68 bgs, 8,976 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, Wacosta, Malaga
30 bgs, 6,600 lbs, Briones & Co, Austvard, Barcelona
15 bgs, 3,300 lbs, Meht & Daniels, Austvard, Barcelona
55 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Austvard, Cadiz
154 bgs, 22,187 lbs, Wm Benkert & Co, Udondo, Seville
31 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Patria, Marseilles
16 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Excellency, Marseilles
FLOWERS, MEDICINAL—28 bgs, 2,222 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Austvard, Alicante
FLUORSPAR—10 bls, Charles Hardy, Inc, Tai Ping, Shanghai
FULLER'S EARTH—500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Tuscania, London
GALANGAL ROOT — 100 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Tai Ping, Hongkong
GELATIN—200 bgs, Heicke Gelatine Works, Berlin, Bremen
27 cs, Paul Puttmann, Berlin, Bremen
40 cs, American Express Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Berlin, Bremen
64 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
2 cs, J Elias & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
12 cs, Eureka Glass Works, Pennland, Antwerp
49 cs, L Solomon & Son, Pennland, Antwerp
16 cs, Schrenk & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
5 cs, Bostock, Rhoades & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
42 cs, National Mirror Works, Pennland, Antwerp
1 cs, French-American Banking Corpn, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
63 cs, Royal Glass Works, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
GLASS, PLATE—40 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
2 cs, Dendit, Drey & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
33 cs, E Ford Plate Glass Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
27 cs, Schrenk & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
10 cs, J Robin & Son, Naples, Hamburg
27 cs, Aetna Glass & Mirror Works, Naples, Hamburg
8 cs, Schrenk & Co, Naples, Hamburg
5 cs, J H Werbelowsky & Son, Naples, Hamburg
6 cs, M M & Glass Co, Naples, Hamburg
3 cs, Mark Bros, Naples, Hamburg
WINDOW—4 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Berlin, Bremen
39 cs, L Solomon & Son, Pennland, Antwerp
158 cs, Myer Plate Glass Co, Pennland, Antwerp
215 cs, J H Faunce & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
1,259 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
11 cs, L Popper & Son, Cedric, Liverpool
27 cs, Morris Glass Co, Cedric, Liverpool
1 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
20 cs, Morris Glass Co, Antonio, Liverpool
42 cs, Leo Popper & Son, Antonio, Liverpool
5 cs, Vitaglass Co, Antonio, Liverpool
250 cs, Schrenk & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
57 cs, J H Werbelowsky & Son, Emil Francqui, Antwerp
1,255 cs, Bienenfeld Importing Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
100 cs, Royal Glass Works, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
140 cs, Cleveland, Hamburg
25 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Naples, Hamburg
GLUE—135 pkgs, W E Miller, De Grasse, Havre
19 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Pennland, Antwerp
20 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Pennland, Antwerp
103 bls, W E Miller, Pennland, Antwerp
30 bgs, W H Bierschenk Co, Inc, Collamer, Havre
400 bgs, Jos Dick, Vulcania, Trieste
30 cks, W E Miller, Ile de France, Havre
100 bgs, Norbert L Lederer, Cleveland, Hamburg
260 bgs, J J Shore & Co, Kyno, Newcastle-on-Tyne
80 bgs, G H Hemmel, Kyno, Hull
GLUESTOCK—80 bls, Connecticut Glue Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
429 bls, Judson Freight & Forwarding Co, Excellency, Marseilles
GLYCERIN—20 dms, 25,333 lbs, Parsons & Petit, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—1,211 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, De Grasse, Havre
134 cks, International Ore & Metal Selling Corpn, De Grasse, Havre
198 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Collamer, Havre
GREASE—25 bbls, National Oil Product Co, Antonio, Liverpool
WOOL — 100 cks, International Germanic Trust Co, Berlin, Bremen
27 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
26 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
15 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
GUM BENZOIN—1 cs, Yardley & Co, Tuscania, London
COPAL—116 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Minnetonka, London
400 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
21 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
5 bgs, A E Claus & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
63 bgs, Innes & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
80 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Pennland, Antwerp
347 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
391 bskts, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
76 bskts, J D Lewis, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
64 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
155 bskts, T G Cooper & Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
642 bskts, M L Van Norden, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
285 bgs, M L Van Norden, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
72 bskts, Kidder, Peabody Acceptance Corpn, Beemsterdijk, Macassar
288 bskts, France, Campbell & Darling, Beemsterdijk, Macassar
779 bskts, Innes & Co, Beemsterdijk, Macassar
74 bskts, National City Bank, Beemsterdijk, Macassar
188 bskts, Stroock & Wittenberg, Beemsterdijk, Macassar
371 bskts, International Acceptance Bank, Beemsterdijk, Macassar
188 bskts, A Klipstein & Co, Beemsterdijk, Batavia
171 bskts, W H Scheel, Beemsterdijk, Batavia
329 bskts, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Beemsterdijk, Batavia
DAMMAR — 79 bskts, A Klipstein & Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
350 cs, A E Claus & Co, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
50 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
210 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
50 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
200 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
50 cs, Innes & Co, Steel Scientist, Singapore
350 bgs, Innes & Co, Steel Scientist, Singapore
100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Beemsterdijk, Batavia
KAURI — 185 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Baranga, Auckland
20 cs, J Meyer & Son, Baranga, Auckland
224 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Baranga, Auckland
TRAGACANTH—30 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Minnetonka, London
12 cs, G Gulbenkian & Co, Minnetonka, London
21 cs, D Abondi, Minnetonka, London
2 bgs, D Abondi, Minnetonka, London
14 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, American Farmer, London
GYPSUM — 1,600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Berlin, Bremen
COMPOUND—28 bbls, F B Vandegrift & Co, Minnetonka, London
HAIR, HORSE—6 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Minnetonka, London
HENNA LEAVES—95 bls, 23,095 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Austvard, Marseilles
HERBS, MEDICINAL—11 bls, J Schoenegan, Vulcania, Trieste
73 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Vulcania, Trieste
11 bls, King & Howe, Vulcania, Trieste

HERBS, MEDICINAL—18 bgs, 1,108 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Cleveland, Hamburg
58 bls, 10,898 lbs, G E Bradshaw, Naples, Hamburg
10 cs, 2,798 lbs, American Express Co, Naples, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—2 bgs, M A De Leon & Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
2 bls, Ultramares Corpn, Sixaola, Cartagena
IRISH MOSS—50 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Collamer, Havre
50 bls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Collamer, Havre
IRON CHLORIDE—130 cks, 46,206 lbs, The Goldschmidt Corpn, Cleveland, Hamburg
ORE—21,654 tons, Bethlehem-Chile Iron Mines Co, Marore, Cruz Grande
22,146 tons, Bethlehem-Chile Iron Mines Co, Svealand, Cruz Grande
OXIDE—100 bbls, 55,000 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Wacosta, Malaga
40 bbls, 22,000 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Wacosta, Malaga
60 cks, 24,640 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Transylvania, Glasgow
28 cks, 16,800 lbs, J A McNulty, Antonio, Liverpool
12 cks, 7,200 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Antonio, Liverpool
5 cks, 3,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Antonio, Liverpool
20 cks, 12,000 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Kyno, Hull
ISINGLASS—2 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
JALAP ROOT—26 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, Havana, Vera Cruz
KAOLIN—25 bbls, E Fougera & Co, Minnetonka, London
LANOLIN—2 cks, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, Tuscania, London
LARKSPUR SEED—26 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Patria, Marseilles
LAUREL LEAVES—290 bls, 33,000 lbs, Westminster Bank, Edison, Arcostoli
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—16 bgs, 2,816 lbs, Van Loan Co, Austvard, Marseilles
94 bgs, E Moelhausen, Excellency, Marseilles
25 bgs, E E Marks & Co, Excellency, Marseilles
23 bls, Banque Belge, Kyno, Antwerp
LEECHES—4 cs, Ace Specialty Co, De Grasse, Havre
5 cs, Midwood Chem Co, Roussillon, Bordeaux
5 cs, American Express Co, Ile de France, Havre
LITHOPONE—50 cks, African Metal Corpn, Penniand, Antwerp
650 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Kyno, Antwerp
LYCOPODIUM—10 cs, 1,331 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cleveland, Hamburg
MACE—24 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
10 cs, Catz American Co, Cingalese, Macassar
MAGNESIA—1 cs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
20 cs, Berto, Laid & Boedert, Austvard, Genoa
CARBONATE—20 bgs, Schofield-Donald Co, Antonio, Liverpool
OXIDE—38 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Transylvania, Glasgow
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—336 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Transylvania, Glasgow
100 bgs, Schofield, Donald & Co, Transylvania, Glasgow
METHYL ANTHRANILATE—10 cks, 1,300 lbs, Geo Luecders & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—10 cs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Tai Ping, Shanghai
SYNTH—46 cs, Theo Seltzer, De Grasse, Havre
16 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Tuscania, London
MOLASSES—730,560 gls, Dunbar Molasses Corpn, Athelcrest, Trinidad/Demerara
684,000 gls, Dunbar Molasses Corpn, Athelcrest, Trinidad
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, F H Van Dam, Frederick VIII, Oslo
400 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Frederick VIII, Oslo
500 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Estonia, Danzig
882 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
150 bgs, B H Old & Co, Naples, Hamburg
300 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Naples, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—300 bgs, 112 750 lbs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 112,983 lbs, Calco Chem Co, Naples, Hamburg
1,150 bgs, 260,695 lbs, Calco Chem Co, Naples, Hamburg
NUTGALLS—20 bgs, R Hillier's Son Co, Vulcania, Trieste
NUTMEG—35 cs, Catz American Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
300 cs, G F A Masselman, Beemsterdijk, Tandjong Priok
OIL, ANISE—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
5 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
5 dms, Van Amerigen Haebler, Inc, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
BAY—10 cs, B S Beasley & Co, Coamo, San Juan
BERGAMOT—2 cs, Yardley & Co, Tuscania, London
6 half cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Maria, Messina
10 cs, J B Horner, Maria, Messina
CITRONELLA—8 dms, Catz American Co, Beemsterdijk, Batavia
COCONUT—500 tons, Copra Milling Corpn, Tai Ping, Manila
195 tons, Philippine Refg Corpn, Tai Ping, Manila
680 tons, Best Food Corpn, Tai Ping, Manila
COD—150 bbls, 7,500 gls, National Oil Prod Co, Kyna, Hull
100 bbls, 5,000 gls, Kyno, Hull
CODLIVER—100 bbls, 3,000 gls, P R Dreyer, Toronto, Aalesund
50 dms, Gunning & Gunning, Toronto, Aalesund
50 bbls, 1,500 gls, Pure Codliver Oil Co, Toronto, Aalesund
50 bbls, 1,500 gls, G W Sheiton & Co, Toronto, Aalesund
50 bbls, 1,500 gls, Harris Lab, Toronto, Aalesund
50 bbls, 1,500 gls, Jacone Prod Co, Toronto, Aalesund
25 dms, P H Petry & Co, Toronto, Aalesund
200 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Toronto, Aalesund
120 bbls, 3,600 gls, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Toronto, Aalesund
125 cks, 3,750 gls, T T Pergament & Co, Toronto, Aalesund
15 bbls, 450 gls, Vadsco Sales Co, Toronto, Aalesund
135 bbls, 4,050 gls, Gallagher & Ascher, Toronto, Bergen
40 bbls, 1,200 gls, Gallagher & Ascher, Toronto, Bergen
100 bbls, 3,000 gls, McKesson & Robbins, Toronto, Bergen
100 bbls, 3,000 gls, Wm Benkert & Co, Toronto, Bergen
47 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Bergensfjord, Oslo
50 bbls, 1,500 gls, Pure Codliver Oil Co, Bergensfjord, Bergen
OIL, CODLIVER—10 bbls, Pure Codliver Oil Co, Bergensfjord, Bergen
293 bbls, 8,790 gls, National Oil Product Co, Naples, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL—14 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cleveland, Hamburg
1 bbl, Lo Curto & Funk, Cleveland, Hamburg
9 cs, Ramon Arias, Wacosta, Barcelona
17 cs, W J Byrnes & Co, Wacosta, Barcelona
2 cs, D Orsay Perf Corpn, De Grasse, Havre
1 cs, John Wanamaker, De Grasse, Havre
1 cs, Anathan & Co, De Grasse, Havre
19 pkgs, G Delawanna, De Grasse, Havre
4 cs, Guerlain, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
8 cs, Coty, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
1 cs, Aug F Stauff & Co, De Grasse, Havre
2 cs, Maurice Levy, De Grasse, Havre
2 cs, Bertrand Freres, De Grasse, Havre
1 cs, F C Gerlach, De Grasse, Havre
14 cs, Rogers & Gallet, De Grasse, Havre
15 cs, Veolay, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
2 cs, Les Parf Molyneaux, De Grasse, Havre
8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, De Grasse, Havre
2 cs, Titan Shipping Co, De Grasse, Havre
7 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, De Grasse, Havre
2 cs, National City Bank, De Grasse, Havre
1 cs, Fred Henjes Jr, De Grasse, Havre
3 cs, Rigaud, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
3 cs, American Express Co, De Grasse, Havre
7 cs, Brown Bros & Co, De Grasse, Havre
9 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, De Grasse, Havre
1 cs, Bonwit Teller Co, De Grasse, Havre
17 cs, M J Corbett & Co, De Grasse, Havre
7 cs, Yardley & Co, Tuscania, London
6 cs, Titan Shipping Co, Franconia, Southampton
1 cs, American Exchange Irving Trust Co, Franconia, Southampton
12 cs, Titan Shipping Co, Majestic, Southampton
5 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Ile de France, Havre
4 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, E E Kimbell, Ile de France, Havre
23 cs, M J Corbett & Co, Ile de France Havre
8 cs, Ungerer & Co, Ile de France, Havre
1 ck, N Foy, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, Benj French, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
21 cs, American Express Co, Ile de France, Havre
5 cs, M J Corbett & Co, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, J Wanamaker, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, Veolay, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
3 cs, W J Byrnes, Ile de France, Havre
6 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, Sellers Transport Co, Ile de France, Havre
8 cs, Ungerer & Co, Ile de France, Havre
4 cs, Maurice Levy, Ile de France, Havre
15 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Ile de France, Havre
8 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, Ile de France, Havre
10 cs, Coty, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, Guerlain, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
3 cs, Cheramy, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
2 cks, G Delawanna, Ile de France, Havre
3 cs, G Delawanna, Ile de France, Havre
17 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, Fred Henjes Jr, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, D Orsay Perf Corpn, Ile de France, Havre
5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
1 dm, P R Dreyer, Austvard, Valencia
GERANIUM—7 dms, 8,728 lbs, Ungerer & Co, Wacosta, Malaga
LAVENDER—4 cks, Chem Nat Bank, Roussillon, Bordeaux
4 cks, Equitable Trust Co, Roussillon, Bordeaux
4 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Patria, Marseilles
LEMON—50 cs, 1,938 lbs, Norde Essential Oil & Chem Co, Monte Ossero, Messina
20 cs, Geo Luecders & Co, Vulcania, Naples
LINSEED—548 tons, Kyno, Hull
LUBRICATENG—75 dms, Sherwood Petroleum Co, Frederick VIII, Oslo
4 dms, Shell Petroleum Corpn, Tuscania, London
25 dms, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
22 dms, Schleman Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
OLIVE—50 cs, J Adrianos, Monte Ossero, Gythion
100 cs, Madison State Bank, Wacosta, Seville
50 cms, Guaranty Trust Co, Wacosta, Seville
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Wacosta, Seville
25 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Wacosta, Seville
100 cs, Bank of America, Wacosta, Seville
50 dms, Bank of America, Wacosta, Seville
75 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Wacosta, Seville
10 cs, Lekas & Drivas, Wacosta, Seville
250 cs, F Romeo & Co, Wacosta, Malaga
100 cs, Wacosta, Malaga
25 dms, Wacosta, Malaga
50 bbls, Lekas & Drivas, Wacosta, Tarragona
25 bbls, National Shawmut Bank, Wacosta, Tarragona
100 cs, J P Smith & Co, Minnetonka, London
280 cs, La Montague, Inc, Roussillon, Bordeaux
ORANGE—38 cs, P R Express Co, Coamo, San Juan
10 cs, Gillespie & Co, Maravi, Kingston
40 cs, Van Amerigen-Haebler, Inc, Maravi, Kingston
25 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Maria, Messina
25 cs, J B Horner, Maria, Messina
PALM—1,500 bbls, United States Steel Prod Co, Steel Scientist, Belawan Deli
748 bbls, United States Steel Prod Co, Port Sevethenham
493,356 kilos, United African Co, Beemsterdijk, Belawan Deli
PALM KERNEL—350 tons, J Bibby & Son, Cedric, Liverpool
PETITGRAIN —25 cs, 3,412 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Pee Co, Bud Argentino, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—W Porter & Co, Kyno, Hull
106 dms, Kyno, Hull
SAGE—5 cs, Interocean Forwarding Co, Vulcania, Trieste
13 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Vulcania, Trieste
SESAME—125 dms, I R Boody & Co, Frederick VIII, Oslo
100 dms, Welch, Hohne & Clark, Frederick VIII, Oslo
500 dms, Contadina Co, Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
SOYA BEAN—50 dms, Durkee Famous Food, Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
SPERM—16 bbls, Bowring & Co, Transylvania, Glasgow
SULPHUR—350 bbls, H W Peabody & Co, Monte Ossero, Palermo
300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Ida, Bari
OPIUM—40 cs, Minnetonka, London
20 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Vulcania, Gravosa
ORRIS ROOT—E E Marks & Co, Excellency, Marseilles
PARAFFIN—1,488 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Minnetonka, London
PEPPER, BLACK—200 bgs, Catz American Co, Minnetonka, London
200 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Minnetonka, London
100 bgs, Minnetonka, London
250 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Telok Betong
500 bgs, Catz American Co, Beemstedijk, Telok Betong
WHITE—358 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Cleveland, Hamburg
210 bgs, Jaeger & Co, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
243 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Batavia
PERUVIAN BARK—29 bls, Duncan, Fox & Co, Aconcagua, Valparaiso
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—79,760 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Swiftscout, Curacao
78,175 bbls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Prod, Inc, Swiftlight, Curacao
115,000 bbls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
66,279 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Alpha, Las Piedras
27,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Catatumbo, Las Piedras
145,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Wm Rockefeller, Mamomal
95,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfpenn, Las Piedras
53,380 bbls, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Co, Schindler, Aruba
115,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
147,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, J D Archbold, Mamomal
58,000 bbls, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Co, San Zeferino, Aruba
PHOSPHORUS CHLORIDE—141 dms, 123,037 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Naples, Hamburg
TRICHLORIDE—91 cks, 76,773 lbs, General Aniline Works, Naples, Hamburg
PIMENTO—283 bgs, Atlantic Nav Corp, Cayo Mambi, Pt Antonio
150 bgs, A S Lascelles & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
100 bgs, Barclay Bank, Maravi, Kingston
PLASTER—5,500 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
2,300 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Anders, Hillsborough
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Catz American Co, Sacondaga, Rotterdam
POTASH—329 bbls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Naples, Hamburg
CARBONATE—25 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
101 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Naples, Hamburg
46 cks, 36,242 lbs, American Cyanamid Co, Naples, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—5 cs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Malaren, Gothenburg
98 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
35 dms, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Cleveland, Hamburg
148 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Naples, Hamburg
331 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Naples, Hamburg
CHLORATE—134 kegs, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
2,500 cks, 616,000 lbs, Uniform Chemical Prod Co, Naples, Hamburg
METABISULPHITE—50 cks, 6,270 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Naples, Hamburg
MURIATE—4,150 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Kyno, Antwerp
NITRATE — 254 cks, 122,377 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE RED—100 kegs, American Cyanamid Co, Cedric, Liverpool
QUASSIA CHIPS — 172 bgs, King & Howe, Maravi, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,258 bgs, The Tannin Corp, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
12,100 bgs, International Prod Co, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—11 bgs, 987 lbs, Wacosta, Malaga
32 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Minnetonka, London
19 bgs, E Meer & Co, Minnetonka, London
34 bgs, 3,377 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Austvard, Malaga
RAPESEED—173 bgs, Catz American Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Archibald & Lewis, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
150 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
RHUBARB—21 cs, Escho Corp, Minnetonka, London
ROOT, MEDICINAL—27 bgs, 2,466 lbs, Ely Lilly & Co, Naples, Hamburg
31 bgs, King & Howe, Austvard, Marseilles
23 bls, S B Penick & Co, Excellency, Marseilles
ROSEMARY LEAVES—22 bls, E E Marks & Co, Vulcania, Gravosa
ROSIN SIZE—26 kegs, Arbuckle Mfg Co, Tuscania, London
SAFFRON FLOWERS—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Austvard, Barcelona
SAGE LEAVES—176 bls, E E Marks & Co, Vulcania, Gravosa
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—12 bls, Agwistar, Tampico
SEED, MEDICINAL—48 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Vulcania, Trieste
20 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Vulcania, Trieste
47 bgs, King & Howe, Cleveland, Hamburg
SHELLAC—35 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Berlin, Bremen
150 bgs, H V F Price, Inc, City of Hankow, Calcutta
SODA ACETATE—30 cks, 6,941 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Naples, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—50 cs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Malaren, Gothenburg
60 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Malaren, Gothenburg
28 cs, Eimer & Amend, Malaren, Gothenburg
16 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Malaren, Gothenburg
17 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Malaren, Gothenburg
45 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
100 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Malaren, Gothenburg
CYANIDE—490 tubs, Charles Hardy, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
HYDROSULPHITE—40 kegs, General Dyestuff Corpn, Cedric, Liverpool
NITRATE—13,467 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Aconcagua, Antofagasta
34 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bergensfjord, Oslo
154 bgs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
40 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Naples, Hamburg
PHOSPHATE—67 cks, 24,173 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
67 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
SILICOFLUORIDE—204 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Frederik VIII, Oslo
31 cks, 30,349 lbs, I M Sobin Co, Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
26 cks, 11,624 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—250 cks, 117,700 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
URANATE—4 cs, Belgo-American Trading Corpn, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
SOLVENT — 10 demijs, 1,496 lbs, Sherlow Chemical Co, Naples, Hamburg
SOYA BEAN MEAL—20,000 bgs, 2,235,200 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Naples, Hamburg
SPONGES—17 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
5 bls, American Sponge Co, Munargo, Nassau
8 bls, Gulf & West Indies Co, Munargo, Nassau
68 bls, J Bloch, Inc, Orizaba, Havana
2 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Orizaba, Havana
43 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Orizaba, Havana
5 bls, American Express Co, Orizaba, Havana
71 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Orizaba, Havana
WASTE — 50 bls, Johns-Manville Co, Sud Argentino, Havana
STARCH—10 dms, Atlantic Sales Corpn, Minnetonka, London
50 bbls, Habicht, Braun & Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
POTATO—300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Naples, Hamburg
STRONTIUM NITRATE—100 cks, 12,100 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Naples, Hamburg
SUMAC—350 bgs, 56,000 lbs, H V F Price, Inc, Maria, Palermo
350 bgs, 56,000 lbs, H V F Price, Inc, Anfora, Palermo
210 bgs, 33,495 lbs, A F Stauff & Co, Maria, Palermo
EXTRACT—10 cks, American Dyewood Co, Transylvania, Glasgow
TALC—500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Roussillon, Bordeaux
650 bgs, 143,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Roussillon, Bordeaux
400 bgs, 88,000 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Roussillon, Bordeaux
1,500 bgs, 330,000 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Roussillon, Bordeaux
TANKAGE—2,117 bgs, F Swift & Co, Sud Argentino, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—452 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Beemsterdijk, Surabaya
FLOUR—300 bgs, Cafetia Import Co, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
804 bgs, C B Richard & Co, Cingalese Prince, Surabaya
535 bgs, Philadelphia Nat'l Bank, Cingalese Prince, Surabaya
268 bgs, National City Bank, Cingalese Prince, Surabaya
535 bgs, Handel My, Cingalese Prince, Surabaya
535 bgs, Baltimore Trust Co, Cingalese Prince, Surabaya
536 bgs, C B Richard & Co, Steel Scientist, Surabaya
1,010 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Steel Scientist, Surabaya
470 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Scientist, Batavia
2,464 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Beemsterdijk, Surabaya
250 bgs, Java-American Export Co, Beemsterdijk, Batavia
1,006 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Beemsterdijk, Batavia
1,142 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Beemsterdijk, Cheribon
575 bgs, Java-American Export Co, Beemsterdijk, Batavia
PEARL—201 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Beemsterdijk, Surabaya
SEED—112 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Beemsterdijk, Surabaya
SIFTING—200 bgs, Steel Scientist, Surabaya
TINTORIAL EXTRACT—15 cks, Morris Export Co, De Grasse, Havre
TONKA BEANS—2 kgs, R Desvernine, Amos, Port Cabello
UREA—46 cks, 6,355 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
VALERIAN ROOT—30 bls, 4,400 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
VALEX—278 bgs, J A Barkey & Co, Monte Ossero, Smyrna
VALONIA—2,681 bgs, J A Barkey & Co, Monte Ossero, Gythion
2,008 bgs, J A Barkey & Co, Monte Ossero, Oduniuk
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Gomez & Sloan, Havana, Vera Cruz
14 cs, Russel Sloan & Co, Havana, Vera Cruz
38 cs, P & R Deroda Freres & Dammann, Beemsterdijk, Tandjong Priok
VIOLET ULTRAMARINE—3 cs, 1,240 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Cleveland, Hamburg
WAX—10 cs, International Forwarding Co, Ile de France, Havre
BEES—2 bgs, D Steengrafe, Carabobo, San Juan
44 bgs, W A Foster & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
63 pkgs, MacMiller Candle Co, Persian Prince, Alexandria
18 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Persian Prince, Alexandria
10 bgs, Persian Prince, Alexandria
3 bgs, W & A Leaman, Amazone, Port de Paix
42 bowls, E A Bromund & Co, Udondo, Lisbon
59 bowls, D Steengrafe, Udondo, Lisbon
CANDELILLA—421 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Agwistar, Tampico
CARNAUBA—11 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Higho, Ceara
MINERAL—60 bgs, L Sonneborn Sons, Cleveland, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—40 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Vulcania, Trieste
40 bgs, Vulcania, Trieste
VEGETABLE—2 cs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Antonio, Liverpool
30 bgs, Lange Bros & Co, Maravi, Cristobal
WHITING—1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
400 bgs, National City Bank, Pennland, Antwerp
500 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
500 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
WITHERITE—2,001 bgs, Grasselli Chemical Co, Kyno, Newcastle-on-Tyne
WOOD FLOUR—4 bgs, A E Claus & Co, Malaren, Gothenburg
800 bls, A Kramer & Co, Sacandaga, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, B L Soberski, Bergensfjord, Oslo
1,234 bgs, The Burnet Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
TAR—2 cks, Bergstrom Trading Co, Malaren, Gothenburg
100 bbls, Atlantic, White Sea & Baltic Co, Estonia, Danzig
200 bbls, Estonia, Danzig
ZINC OXIDE—5 cks, Yardley & Co, Tuscania, London
20 bbls, Philipp Bros, Inc, Pennland, Antwerp
1 cs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Pennaind, Antwerp
50 cks, African Metal Corp, Kyno, Antwerp
SULPHATE—103 bbls, 58,677 lbs, Equitable Trust Co, Naples, Hamburg

New York Transit Imports

BRONZE POWDER—4 pkgs, American Express Co, Berlin, Bremen, Cleveland
GLASS, PLATE—6 cs, Brown Bros & Co, Pennland, Antwerp, Chicago
WINDOW—363 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Pennland, Antwerp, Rochester
PYRIDEN—1 dm, M Buchanan, Meltonian, Manchester, Warner
SEED, MEDICINAL—48 bgs, R M Stevenson, Vulcania, Trieste, Detroit
TAPIOCA FLOUR—950 bgs, Kane Mfg Co, Cingalese Prince, Batavia, Chicago
202 bgs, L & R Miller, Beemsterdijk, Batavia, Hamilton

Baltimore Imports

BONE MEAL—1,637 bgs, Ralli Bros, Yamachichi, Karachi
CHEMICALS—17 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, West Harcuvar, Bremen
ERGOT—32 bgs, F H Shallus & Co, Norwegian, Liverpool
FERTILIZER FILLER—800 bgs, F H Shallus & Co, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
OIL, FUEL—40,684 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Norman Bridge, Aruba
PHOSPHATE—8,000 tons, Standard Chemical Co. Lina L D, Casa Blanca
SALTPETER—82 bbls, Wm Schall & Co, West Harcuvar, Hamburg

Baton Rouge Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Ardmore, Tampico
50,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Glenpool, Tampico

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—25 dms, Baird & McGuire, Wytheville, Antwerp
LACTIC—5 cks, 2,800 lbs, City of Alton, Rotterdam
ALUM, POTASH CHROME—29 bbls, 24,427 lbs, Liguria, Hamburg
ANTIMONY REGULUS—250 cs, Mayebashi, Shanghai
BARYTES—40 cks, 24,718 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
300 bgs, 33,069 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, City of Alton, Rotterdam
BASIC SLAG—1,120 double bgs, 223,705 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, Wytheville, Antwerp
BONE MEAL—662 bgs, 66,760 lbs, Bradley & Baker, City of Alton, Rotterdam
BONES—3,034 bgs, Brazilian Prince, Buenos Aires
2,160 bgs, Atlantic Nat Bank, Brazilian Prince, Buenos Aires
525 bgs, Wilson & Co, Brazilian Prince, Buenos Aires
BRISTLES—55 cs, Equitable Trust Co, Mayebashi, Shanghai
CALCIUM ACETATE—2,778 bgs, 225,437 lbs, W S Gray & Co, City of Alton, Rotterdam
CHLORIDE—200 bgs, 22,399 lbs, City of Alton, Rotterdam
CASEIN—250 bgs, 33,069 lbs, First Nat Bank, Commack, Buenos Aires
834 bgs, 110,338 lbs, Trust Co of North America, Commack, Buenos Aires
GROUND—1,000 bgs, 132,276 lbs, Brown Bros, Commack, Buenos Aires
CHALK—500 bgs, 55,942 lbs, Stanley Doggett, Wytheville, Antwerp
1,500 bgs, 165,345 lbs, T D Downing Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—10 cs, 11 cwt, 14 lbs, American Express Co, Coelleda, Liverpool
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 71,954 lbs, Heidelbach Ickelheimer Co, Liguria, Hamburg
CODLIVER MEAL—1,400 half bgs, Charles M Cox Co, Toronto, Bergen
DYE, ALIZANTHRENE—6 kegs, 7 cwt, 1 qtr, 8 lbs, Richard Haworth, Inc, Coelleda, Manchester
EMERY—1,000 tons, Old Colony Trust Co, River Delaware, Smyrna
154 tons, River Delaware, Smyrna
GLASS, PLATE—8 cs, American Express Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
13 cs, 31,301 lbs, Karas & Karas Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
23 cs, 79,233 lbs, L Solomon & Sons, Wytheville, Antwerp
WINDOW—760 cs, 111,905 lbs, D C Andrews Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
GLAUBER'S SALT—300 cks, 142,859 lbs, Henry Schroeder Banking Corpn, Liguria, Hamburg
GLUE—100 double bgs, Russia Cement Co, Meltonian, Liverpool
200 bgs, 22,443 lbs, Walter Neumann, Liguria, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK—249 bls, 103,493 lbs, C A Haynes Co, City of Alton, Rotterdam
FISH BONES—41 bgs, 11 bbls, Russia Cement Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH SCRAP—2 bbls, J K Dennis, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
3 bbl, J A Daley, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 bbl, 1 box, J P Field, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH SKINS—43 bbls, Newfoundland, Halifax
87 bbls and 99 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
23 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE CUTTINGS—190 bgs, Baring Bros, Meltonian, Manchester
165 bgs, First Nat Bank, Meltonian, Liverpool
644 bgs, 9 bls, J B Moore Co, Meltonian, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—32 cks, 21,102 lbs, Lunham & Reeve, City of Alton, Rotterdam
GREASE, WOOL—50 bbls, 23,759 lbs, A Klipstein Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
GUM, COPAL—206 bskts, 35,152 lbs, Innes & Co, Beemsterdijk, Macassar
INDUSTRIAL—20 bgs, President Adams, Marseilles
LOCUST BEAN—10 cks, Arnold-Hoffman Co, Meltonian, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,600 tons, United Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Windsor
IRON ORE—6,650 tons, Mystic Iron Works, Parkhaven, Bona
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, Quong Wo Lung, President Adams, Hongkong
MILK POWDER—300 cs, 39,683 lbs, Habicht Braun Co, City of Alton, Rotterdam
OIL, ANTHRACENE—1 dm, 443 lbs, Sanderson & Son, Wytheville, Antwerp
COCONUT—1,005 tons, Philippine Refining Corpn, Silvermaple, Cebu
COD—100 cks, Newfoundland, St Johns
150 cks, Salem Oil & Grease Co, Toronto, Aalesund
3 bbls, A Payson, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
CODLIVER—50 bbls, 13,779 lbs, Brewer Laboratories, Liguria, Hamburg
20 bbls, McKesson Eastern Drug Co, Toronto, Bergen
200 bbls, United Drug Co, Toronto, Bergen
5 bbls, Toronto, Bergen
125 dms, Marden Wild Corpn, Toronto, Aalesund
5 bbls, Charles L Huisking Co, Toronto, Aalesund
100 bbls, Carleton & Hovey, Toronto, Aalesund
50 bbls, Brewer & Co, Toronto, Aalesund
LUBRICATING—10 dms, 4,493 lbs, Liguria, Hamburg
PALM—40 cks, 69,846 lbs, City of Alton, Rotterdam
PEANUT—41 bbls, 19,213 lbs, Lamont Corliss Co, City of Alton, Rotterdam
SEAL—19 cks, White & Hodges, Garnorth, Halifax
WHALE—50 cks, Cook, Swan Oil Corpn, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
OSSEIN—1,828 bgs, Whitten & Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
PEROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, 3,150,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Beaconstreet, Tampico
67,415 bbls, Pan American Petroleum Corpn, S M Spalding, Aruba
POTASH—59 cks, 58,859 lbs, Liguria, Hamburg
POTASH, MURIATE—200 bgs, 40,274 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Liguria, Hamburg
SULPHATE—500 bgs, 100,684 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Liguria, Hamburg
MAGNESIA SULPHATE—500 bgs, 100,084 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Liguria, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,084 bgs, 382,950 lbs, International Products Corpn, Commack, Buenos Aires
SALTPETER—20 cks, 11,905 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Liguria, Hamburg
SILICON METAL—4 cs, 2,526 lbs, City of Alton, Rotterdam
SOAP, SOFT—50 bckts, Toronto, Oslo
TOILET—1 cs, Lever Bros, Meltonian, Liverpool
3 cs, 735 lbs, Stone & Downer, Liguria, Hamburg
SODA, ALGINATE—2 bgs, Rice & Co, Meltonian, Liverpool
FLUORIDE—16 cks, 7,866 lbs, Stone & Downer, Liguria, Hamburg
HYPOSULPHITE—370 cks, 347,707 lbs, Goldschmidt Corpn, City of Alton, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—67 cks, 24,225 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
SULPHIDE—52 dms, 23,578 lbs, A Klipstein Co, City of Alton, Rotterdam
30 dms, 13,865 lbs, F Rudolff, Liguria, Hamburg
STARCH, POTATO—250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, City of Alton, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, City of Alton, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, Kidder-Peabody Co, Liguria, Hamburg
SUMAC, GRD—350 bgs, 55,942 lbs, Liverpool, Palermo
TALC—100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Liverpool, Genoa
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—15 bgs, 2,526 lbs, National City Bank, Beemsterdijk, Sourabaya
FLOUR—500 bgs, 110,790 lbs, Silvermaple, Batavia
1,070 bgs, Cingalese Prince, Sourabaya
535 bgs, C B Richard & Co, Cingalese Prince, Sourabaya
52 bgs, 11,464 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Macassar
548 bgs, 113,518 lbs, National City Bank, Beemsterdijk, Sourabaya
PEARL—300 bgs, 50,823 lbs, National City Bank, Beemsterdijk, Sourabaya
SEED—100 bgs, 18,256 lbs, National City Bank, Beemsterdijk, Sourabaya
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, Lever Bros, Meltonian, Liverpool
TRAGASOL—150 cks, J P Marston Co, Meltonian, Liverpool
UREA—280 bgs, 40,635 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corpn, City of Alton, Rotterdam
WATER, MINERAL—385 cs, 87,637 lbs, S S Pierce Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
171 cs, 37,787 lbs, McKesson Eastern Drug Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
WAX, MONTAN—334 bgs, 55,225 lbs, Chase National Bank, Liguria, Hamburg
375 bgs, 57,870 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Liguria, Hamburg
ZINC, OXIDE—50 bbls, 13,228 lbs, Philipp Bros, Wytheville, Antwerp
25 bbls, 4,409 lbs, E & F King Co, Wytheville, Antwerp
SULPHATE—100 cks, 60,626 lbs, City of Alton, Rotterdam

Boston Transit Imports

SOAP—50 cs, V de Messimy, President Adams, Marseilles, Chicago
VEGETABLE EXTRACT—10 cs, 1,257 lbs, Saltesea Packing Co, City of Alton, Rotterdam, Providence

Galveston Imports

SALTCAKE—265 tons, Edgemoor, Rotterdam

Gloucester Imports

OIL, COD—9 bbls, Salem Oil & Grease Co, Bambi, Freeport, N S
2 bbls, Frank E Davis Co, Bambi, Freeport

Lake Charles Imports

POTASH MANURE SALT—1,000,000 kilos, Cockaponset, Antwerp

Los Angeles Imports

AMMONIAC, SAL—20 cks, 11,200 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Deiftdyk, Berlin
BONE MEAL—447 sx, 112,000 lbs, Taylor Milling Co, Montevideo, Buenos Aires
250 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Inland Fertilizer Co, Knute Nelson, Strasbourg
CALCIUM NITRATE—2,497 bgs, 350,320 lbs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Delftdyk, Berlin
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,830 lbs, Southern California Supply Co, Delfdyk, Amsterdam
CHALK, DRY—1,100 bgs, 134,400 lbs, J H Nicholas Co, Knute Nelson, Brussels
GROUND—700 sx, 78,400 lbs, A J Lynch & Co, Knute Nelson, Brussels
CINNAMON—25 bls, 2,300 lbs, Joannes Corp, President Cleveland, Colombo
COCONUT, DESIC—500 cs, 70,350 lbs, Johnson, Carvell & Murphy, Margaret Dollar, Zamboanga
COPRA—784,000 lbs, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Margaret Dollar, Cebu
336,000 lbs, Los Angeles Soap Co, Margaret Dollar, Cebu
MEAL—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Jeffries & Co, Montreal, Kobe
1,644 sx, 164,400 lbs, S L Jones & Co, Montreal, Kobe
1,000 sx, 100,000 lbs, San Francisco Milling Co, Montreal, Kobe
GLASS, WINDOW—10 cs, 1,230 lbs, Los Angeles Art Glass Co, Pacific Shipper, Birmingham
3 cs, 540 lbs, Frank P Dow Co, Loch Katrine, Victoria
607 cs, 67,970 lbs, Eugene Ticho, Knute Nelson, Lille
LINSEED MEAL—1,000 sx, 100,000 lbs, San Francisco Milling Co, Montreal, Kobe
MACE—13 bgs, 1,010 lbs, Joannes Corp, Delftdyk, Amsterdam
MUSTARD SEED—56 bgs, 5,600 lbs, Catz American Co, Delftdqk, Rotterdam
OIL, CODLIVER—50 bbls, 11,000 lbs, Albers Milling Co, Delftdyk, Bergen
4 bbls, 910 lbs, Western Wholesale Drug Co, Knute Nelson, Bergen
13 dms, 6,080 lbs, Stanton Milling & Sales Co Knute Nelson, Oslo
25 bbls, 5,670 lbs, Western Wholesale Drug Co, Knute Nelson, Bergen
PAPRIKA, GRD—25 sx, 2,500 lbs, S E Rykoff Co, Transshipped, Alicante
25 sx, 2,750 lbs, Chili Products Co, Transshipped, Alicante
50 sx, 5,100 lbs, Joannes Corp, Transshipped, Alicante
PEANUT MEAL—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wilcox Hayes Co, Transshipped, Tsingtao
PEAT MOSS—100 bls, 17,920 lbs, Clarke & Bradshaw, Knute Nelson, Oslo
PEPPER—85 bgs, 10,560 lbs, Newmark Bros, Batoe, Batavia
PHOSPHATE, CRUDE—800 bgs, 98,560 lbs, Bandint Fertilizer Co, Delftdyk, Paris
SESAME SEED—5 cs, 240 lbs, Kageyama & Co, Montreal, Yokohama
SOAP, TOILET—3 cs, 260 lbs, B H Dyas Corp, Transshipped, Paris
2 cs, 120 lbs, Bullock's, Transshipped, Paris
SOYA BEANS—25 bgs, 2,500 lbs, North American Mercantile Co, Montreal, Kobe
20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Nippon Co, Montreal, Yokohama
STARCH, POTATO—15 bgs, 1,500 lbs, Enbum Co, Montreal, Yokohama
SUPERPHOSPHATE—400 bgs, 49,280 lbs, Inland Fertilizer Co, Delftdyk, Paris
TOILET PREPS—5 cs, 350 lbs, Asia Co, Montreal, Kobe

Mobile Imports

COCONUTS—3,045 bgs, Bansfjord, Belize
357,718, San Pablo, Puerto Barrios
FERTILIZER—6,190 bgs, West Zeda, Hamburg
PEAT MOSS—200 bls, West Zeda, Bremen
SODA SULPHIDE—272 tons, Hastings, Hamburg

New Orleans Imports

ALUM—65 bbls, A Bartlett, Polybius, Hull
ANTIMONY ORE—344 bgs, Lewis Metal Corpn, Nosa Queen, Antofagasta
ASPHALT—680 sx, Central Commercial Co, Seatrain, Havana
BAUXITE ORE—3,768 tons, Aluminum, Ltd, Tregurio, Georgetown
2,710 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Maj, Paramaribo
2,832 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Kentucky, Paramaribo
BLEACHING POWDER—75 cs, R Ramelli, Duquesne, Liverpool
CALCIUM CARBIDE—250 dms, Topeka, Gothenburg
CHALK—1,004 bgs, Winston-Salem, Antwerp
25 cks, H J Baker & Bro, Duquesne, Manchester
COCONUTS—112,000, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Gatun, Ceiba
21,800, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Olancho, Puerto Cortez
9,680, Fruit Dispatch Co, Turrialba, Puerto Castilla
40,700, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Lempira, Puerto Cortez
10,200, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Copan, Puerto Cortez
204,675, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Wawa, Puerto Cabezas-Ceiba
347,332, Fruit Dispatch Co, San Pablo, Puerto Castilla
35,900, Cuyamel Fruit Co, Rama, Bluefields
320 sx, Hibernia Bank & Trust Co, Atlantida, Cristobal
667 sx, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Tegucigalpa, Ceiba
CODLIVER MEAL—400 bgs, Topeka, Bergen
CRESOL—6 dms, N England, Polybius, Hull
FERROMANGANESE—75 tons, Roger, Brown & Crocker Bros Duquesne, Liverpool
50 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Polybius, Hull
40 tons, C W Leavitt & Co., Polybius, Hull
FULLER'S EARTH—600 bgs, F K Higbie, Polybius, London
GREASE, OIL—80 dms, Hummell & Robinson Corpn, Duquesne, Liverpool
GUM, CHICLE—750 sx, Mexican Exploitation Co, Fritzoe, Campeche
494 sx, Chicle Development Co, Fritzoe, Campeche
462 sx, William Wrigley, Jr, Co, Fritzoe, Campeche
MANGANESE—85 tons, Duquesne, Liverpool
MOLASSES—908,196 gls, Catahoula, Barahona
475,000 bbls, Catahoula, San Pedro de Macoris
NITROGENOUS MATERIAL—1,000 bgs, Duquesne, Liverpool
OCHER—75 cks, J H Furinan & Co, Capitaine Paul Lemerle, Marseilles
OIL, CODLIVER—95 bbls, C L Huisking & Co, Topeka, Aalesund
LINSEED—7 dms, Munson Line, Polybius, Hull
PALM—1,969,690 lbs, Niger Co, West Humhaw, Port Harcourt
PAINT—20 kegs, 10 crts, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Polybius, Hull
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—30,000 bbls, Harry Farnum, Tampico
PHOSPHORUS, AMORPHOUS—20 cs, Topeka, Oslo
SODA NITRATE—5,623 sx, Wessel, Duval & Co, Nosa Queen Iquique
27,979 sx, W R Grace & Co, Nosa Queen, Iquique
2,049 sx, W R Grace & Co, Nosa Queen, Tocopilla
33,465 sx, Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Salts Corpn, Nosa Queen, Tocopilla
4,929 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Nosa Chief, Iquique
5,794 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Nosa Chief, Antofagasta
12,974 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Nosa Chief, Tocopilla
6,000 tons, E I du Pone de Nemours & Co, Nordpool, Iquique
TAR DISTILLATE—40 dms, N England, Polybius, Hull
WITHERITE—100 tons, Polybius, Hull

Norfolk Imports

BONE FLOUR—274 bgs, 25 tons, Eifel, Hamburg
MEAL—244 bgs, 20 tons, Sachsen, Hamburg
EPSOM SALT—200 cks, 20 tons, Eifel, Hamburg
GLAUBER'S SALT—626 tons, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
GYPSUM, ROCK—1,700 tons, Charles W Priddy & Co, Helen Bornet Gung, Cheverie
LEATHER SCRAP—2,575 pkgs, 307 tons, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER—1,230 bgs, 126 tons, West Harcuvar, Hamburg
POTASH CAUSTIC—20 dms, Eifel, Hamburg
KAINIT—2,414 tons, N V Potash Export My, Lekhaven, Bremen
MANURE SALT—68 tons, N V Potash Export My, Sachsen, Hamburg
2,145 tons, N V Potash Export My, Lekhaven, Bremen
MURIATE—1,340 tons, N V Potash Export My, Lekhaven, Bremen
SULPHATE—135 tons, 1,500 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Sachsen, Hamburg
180 tons, 2,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Westfalen, Bremen
324 tons, 3,600 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Lekhaven, Bremen
POTASH-MAGNESIA SULPHATE—90 tons, 1,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Lekhaven, Bremen

Philadelphia Imports

ASBESTOS—719 bgs, Philip Carey Mfg Co, Maine, Cape Town
730 bgs, Bank of North America & Trust Co, Maine, Cape Town
370 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Maine, Cape Town
CRUDE—4,579 bgs, W D Crumpton, Maine, Beira
WHITE—9 blocks, Exarch, Leghorn
CHALK, BLOCK—500 tons, Brown Bros & Co, London Corporation, London
CRUDE—481,000 kilos, Southwark Mfg Co, Sarcoxie, Dunkirk
500 tons, Brown Bros & Co, London Corporation, London
CHEMICALS—1 cs, Rosenwold Product Chemical Co, London Corporation, London
415 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, London Corporation, London
CHEMICALS—5 cks, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
18 cs, 100 dms, Leverkusen, Hamburg
1 cs, Wm J Jones & Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
706 bgs, Wm J Jones & Co, Leverkusen, Hamburg
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Leverkusen, Hamburg
111 dms, Brown Bros & Co, Leverkusen, Hamburg
20 bbls, Tubingen, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—4,829 tons, 5 cwt, Berkdale, Fowey
CHROME ORE—724 tons, 15 lbs, Brown Bros & Co, Maine, Lourenco Marques
500 tons, Ionian Bank, Ltd, River Delaware, Volo
850 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, River Delaware, Volo
1,503,327 kilos, E J Livino Co, Exchange, Casablanca
CLAY—600 bgs, Central National Bank, Leverkusen, Hamburg
702 bgs, Steinhardt & Co, Leverkusen, Hamburg
POTTER'S, RAW—200 tons, Berkdale, Fowey
COALTAR DISTILLATE—25 dms, Monsanto Chemical Works, Norwegian, Liverpool
50 dms, Monsanto Chemical Works, Meltonian, Liverpool
EPSOM SALT—750 bgs, Leverkusen, Hamburg
FLUORSPAR—500 tons, Lavino London, Ltd, Serenitas, San Raphael
1,700 tons, Serenitas, San Raphael
1,500 tons, Central Hannover Bank, Serenitas, San Raphael
413 bgs, Central Hannover Bank, Serenitas, Palamos
390 bgs, Serenitas, Palamos
GLAUBER'S SALT—300 cks, Tubingen, Bremen
GLUE—300 bgs, Norwegian, Liverpool
200 bgs, Sarcoxie, Havre
BONE—200 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Leverkusen, Hamburg
300 bgs, 10 bls, Leverkusen, Hamburg
HIDE—500 bgs, 1,200 bls, Leverkusen, Hamburg
GLYCERIN—20 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Svanhild, Copenhagen
50 dms, Independence Hall, St Nazaire
80 cks, Exarch, Marseilles
GUM, COPAL—210 bgs, Hohn H Faunce, Inc, Meltonian, Liverpool
HAIR—16 bls, Corn Exchange National Bank, Tubingen, Hamburg
CATTLE—8 bls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
48 bls, Tubingen, Hamburg
COW—16 bls, Wm F Allen & Co, Norwegian, Liverpool
GOAT—18 bls, Norwegian, Liverpool
HORSE—2 cs, Geo S Cox & Bro, London Corporation, London
19 cs, London Corporation, London
MAGNESITE—398 bbls, A H Otto & Sons, Leverkusen, Hamburg
70 bbls, Brown Bros & Co, Binnedijk, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—5,030 tons, 19 cwt, 3 qrs, 1,007 bgs, E J Livino Co, New Brooklyn, Sekondi
MOLASSES—2,475,710 gls, Dora, Antilla
BLACKSTRAP—576,000 gls, Pennsylvania Shipping Co, Paco, Havana
MYROBALANS—3,240 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, New Orleans, Bombay
7,200 bgs, Baring Bros & Co, New Orleans, Bombay
334 bgs, New Orleans, Bombay
OIL—424,400 kilos, National City Bank, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
108,800 kilos, Bank of Amsterdam, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
3 cs, H L Vandiver, Sarcoxie, Havre
CODLIVER—200 bbls, Tubingen, Bremen
200 bbls, Leverkusen, Hamburg
LINSEED—500 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
OLIVE—100 bbls, Philadelphia National Bank, Isarco, Messina
PALM—702 tons, 17 cwt, 3 qrs, 15 lbs, Niger, Inc, Baltic, Burutu
30 bbls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
78 cks, Meltonian, Liverpool
39 cks, Norwegian, Liverpool
74 dms, New Brooklyn, Calabar
SULPHUR—100 bbls, Isarco, Naples
150 bbls, Exarch, Leghorn
PEAT DUST—200 bls, Tubingen, Bremen
GROUND—400 bls, Tubingen, Bremen
MULL—1,300 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Tubingen, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—61,416 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, El Ciervo, La Libertad
40,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Dixiano, Tampico
40,000 bbls, Mexico Sinclair Petroleum Corp, Caloria, Tampico
12,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Texas, Tampico
65,000 bbls, The Gulf Refining Co, Belridge, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, The Gulf Refining Co, Gulfgem, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, The Gulf Refining Co, Rochester, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, The Gulf Refining Co, Gulfbreeze, Las Piedras
POTASH, CAUSTIC—84 dms, Tubingen, Hamburg
MURIATE—50 bbls, N V Potash Importing My, Tubingen, Bremen
6,000 bgs, N V Potash Importing My, Leverkusen, Hamburg
SULPHATE—1,400 bgs, 139,500 kilos, Leverkusen, Hamburg
PYRITES ORE—6,600 tons, The Pyrites Co, Teespool, Huelva
SHELLAC—252 bgs, Equitable Trust Co, Leverkusen, Hamburg
SOAP, SADDLE—2 cs, Keim Supply Co, London Corporation, London
SODA NITRATE—102 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Leverkusen, Hamburg
SILICOFLUORIDE—179 cks, Svanhild, Copenhagen
SULPHITE—60 dms, Leverkusen, Hamburg
470 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam

Port Arthur Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—70,000 bbls, Baldbutte, Las Piedras
75,000 bbls, Walter Miller, Las Piedras

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—100 cks, Nebraska, Rotterdam
ALBUMEN, EGG—56 cs, Hirsch Bros Co, Toba, Tientsin
66 cs, Dodwell & Co, Ltd, Tai Ping, Shanghai
AMMONIA SULPHATE-NITRATE—1,589 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Oakland, Hamburg
AMMONIAC, SAL—40 cks, Nebraska, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—55 dms, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Oakland, Hamburg
BLUE VITRIOL—400 cks, Bank of California, N A, Oakland, Antwerp
680 cks, Tongking, Hamburg
153 cks, Bank of California, N A, Tongking, Hamburg
BONE MEAL, PRECIP—1,000 bgs, Tangking, Hamburg
BRUSHES—14 cs, S H Kress & Co, Montreal, Kobe
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—20 cks, Tongking, Hamburg
NITRATE—454 bgs, Tongking, Hamburg
CAMPHOR, REFD—100 cs, Montreal, Kobe

CANARY SEED—1,280 bgs, Bank of California, N A, Georgie, Bordeaux
895 bgs, Georgie, Bordeaux
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
CASEIN—167 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Hardanger, Buenos Aires
GROUND — 250 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Hardanger, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—138 bls, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Batoe, Batavia
CHEMICALS—38 cs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
240 cks, Bank of California, N A, Oakland, Hamburg
30 dms, Anglo & London-Paris National Bank, Oakland, Antwerp
CHILLIES—100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Montreal, Kobe
CHINA CLAY—194 tins, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Tongking, Fowey
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Otis, McAllister & Co, Tacoma, Hongkong
CLAY, BALL—198 tns, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Tongking, Fowey
COCOA BEANS—200 bgs, General Commercial Co, Oakland, Cristobal
162 bgs, Wells-Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co, Batoe, Batavia
COCONUTS—225 bgs, French & Co, Modavia, Cristobal
46 bgs, Campbell & Guzmar, Nebraska, Cristobal
DESIC—50 cs, Dodwell & Co, Ltd, Tai Ping, Hongkong
102 cs, Wells-Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co, Tacoma, Zamboanga
COPRA—253 tns, Glidden Food Products Co, Tacoma, Davao
248 tns, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacoma, Davao
323 tns, Glidden Food Products Co, Tacoma, Zamboanga
207 tns, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacoma, Zamboanga
300 tns, The Best Foods, Inc, Tacoma, Cebu
300 tns, Batoe, Singapore
1,040 bgs, Pacific Coconut Co, Marechal Foch, Papeete
CREOSOTE—50 dms, Sudden & Shristenson, Oakland, Hamburg
EGG YOLK—25 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Toba, Hankow
168 cs, Arnhold & Co, Inc, Toba, Hankow
16 cs, Equitable Trust Co, Toba, Tientsin
112 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Inc, Montreal, Tientsin
34 cs, Consumers Import Co, Inc, Montreal, Tsingtao
56 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, California, Tsingtao
56 cs, Importers Commission Co, California, Tsingtao
EPSOM SALT—350 bgs, Oakland, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—908 bgs, Tongking, Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH—450 bgs, Fred K Higbie, Nebraska, London
GAMBIER—170 cs, Bank of California, N A, Batoe, Belawan
GINGER ROOT—10 cs, Man Fung Wo, Tacoma, Hongkong
GLASS, PLATE—13 cs, Bank of Montreal, Oakland, Antwerp
SHEET — 4 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tongking, Hamburg
WINDOW—10 cs, Tongking, Hamburg
4 cs, Goodman & Paige, Oakland, Hamburg
1,453 cs, Oakland, Antwerp
GLUE, MARINE—12 dms, 12 tins, L W Ferdinand & Co, Nebraska, London
GUM, COPAL—303 cs, 203 bskts, Batoe, Surabaya
70 bgs, E M Walls, Batoe, Singapore
DAMMAR—100 cs, Innes & Co, Batoe, Batavia
50 cs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Batoe, Batavia
HAIR, HORSE—160 cs, Chesnutt, Cooper & Co, California, Dairen
LEAD CONCENTRATE—1,749 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Capac, Coquimbo
ORE—43,000 kilos, American Smelting & Refining Co, Capac, Caldera
LIME—160 dms, 920 bbls, Horton Lime Co, Canadian Observer, Blubber Bay, B C
MENTHOL, CRYSTALS—10 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Montreal, Kobe
35 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Montreal, Kobe
10 cs, Stanley Jordan & Co, Inc, Montreal, Kobe
MUSTARD—1 cs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
85 cs, P Dubedat & Co, Georgie, Bordeaux
NUTMEGS—28 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Batoe, Singapore
OIL, CHINAWOOD—672 tins, McKesson & Robbins, California, Shanghai
CITRONELLA—4 dms, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn, Batoe, Batavia
COCONUT—352 tins, Philippine Refining Corpn, Batoe, Manila
CODLIVER—50 dms, Nebraska, London
CREOSOTE—43 dms, Modavia, Liverpool
FISH, HARDENED — 600 bgs, Otis, McAllister & Co, Montreal, Kobe
FUSEL—2 dms, Williams, Dimond & Co, Moctezuma, Mexico
PALM—1 cs, Willets & Patterson, Batoe, Batavia
180 bbls, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Batoe, Oosthaven
PARAFFIN—2,208 bgs, Shell Oil Co, Batoe, Manila
10 bgs, Transpacific Transportation Co, Batoe, Surabaya
6,766 bgs, Shell Oil Co, Batoe, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—75 bgs, Otis, McAllister & Co, Batoe, Oosthaven
413 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Batoe, Oosthaven
35 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Batoe, Oosthaven
165 bgs, E H Tyler & Son, Batoe, Oosthaven
225 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Batoe, Oosthaven
85 bgs, Catz American Co, Batoe, Batavia
51 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Batoe, Singapore
WHITE—33 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Batoe, Batavia
75 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Batoe, Batavia
25 bgs, McClintock-Stern Co, Batoe, Batavia
25 bgs, Jones-Thierbach Co, Batoe, Batavia
117 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Inc, Batoe, Batavia
28 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Batoe, Singapore
PILCHARD MEAL—1,269 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Canadian Observer, Vancouver
POTASH SULPHATE—4,833 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Oakland, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—300 bls, Western Drug Importers, Montreal, Kobe
125 bls, John Powell & Co, Inc, Montreal, Kobe
50 bls, Arthur C Claus, Montreal, Kobe
100 bls, California, Otaru
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—123 bgs, The Tannin Corpn, Hardanger, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—250 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Montreal, Kobe
563 bgs, California, Otaru
RESIN—3,000 cs, American Fir Sales Co, City of Panama, Manzanillo
250 cs, Pioneer Soap Co, City of Panama, Manzanillo
SAND, SILVER—1,035 tons, Fermia, Antwerp
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Tacoma, Hongkong
SOAP—20 bbls, American Express Co, Georgie, Havre
SODA NITRATE—12,597 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Nyhaug, Pisagua
SOYA BEAN MEAL—8,000 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Toba, Shimidzu
1,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Montreal, Kobe
6,800 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, California, Dairen
8,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, California, Dairen
SOYA BEANS—100 bgs, Mutual Supply Co, Montreal, Kobe
TAPIOCA—223 bgs, Batoe, Penang
FLOUR—110 bgs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Batoe, Surabaya
350 bgs, Trojan Powder Co, Batoe, Batavia
720 bgs, Boden & Co, Batoe, Batavia
501 bgs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Batoe, Batavia
720 bgs, Tacoma Moving Storage Co, Batoe, Tandjong-Priok
SEED—312 bgs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Batoe, Surabaya
TARTAR—1,011 bgs, American Cream Tartar Co, Georgie, Bordeaux
UREA—35 bgs, Tongking, Hamburg
VINEGAR—30 cs, Montreal, Kobe
10 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Montreal, Kobe
10 cs, Kagayama & Co, Montreal, Kobe
WAX, VEGETABLE—200 cs, National City Bank of New York, Montreal, Kobe
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Oakland, Antwerp
BOLTED—225 bbls, East Asiatic Co, Tongking, Aalborg
DANISH—85 bbls, East Asiatic Co, Nebraska, Rotterdam
LUMP—40 bbls, East Asiatic Co, Tongking, Aalborg

Seattle Imports

AGAR AGAR—10 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Atlantic, Kobe
BRUSHES—15 cs, 1,800 lbs, New York Merchandise Co, Atlantic, Kobe
CHALK—110 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Oakland, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—50 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Nebraska, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—227 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Oakland, Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH—300 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Nebraska, London
MENTHOL—15 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Atlantic, Kobe
OIL—20 dms, McKesson & Robbins Co, Atlantic, Kobe
CAMPHOR—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Atlantic, Kobe
CODLIVER—20 bbls, Nebraska, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—100 dms, Balfour, Williamson Co, Atlantic, Yokohama
100 dms, Mitsui & Co, Atlantic, Yokohama
POTASH—250 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Oakland, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Western Drug Co, Atlantic, Kobe
SUPERPHOSPHATE—800 bgs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
WHITING—303 bbls, Nebraska, Rotterdam

Seattle Transit Imports

AGAR AGAR—10 bls, Atlantic, Kobe, New York
CHEMICALS—12 cs, Oakland, Hamburg, New York
POTASH—300 bgs, Oakland, Hamburg, Tacoma

CLAY—8,480 lbs, Collamer, Havre
COCOA BEANS—160,150 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
CORN SYRUP—45,418 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Manila
71,060 lbs, Clan Ross, Cape Town
59,872 lbs, Clan Ross, Algoa Bay
62,621 lbs, Clan Ross, Port Natal
225,096 lbs, Lancastria, London
22,758 lbs, Examiner, Constantinople
4,088 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
134,800 lbs, Kungsholm, Stockholm
22,988 lbs, Eastern Glade, Cape Town
49,185 lbs, Eastern Glade, Algoa Bay
CORNFLOUR—87,420 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Manila
2,914 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
74,741 lbs, Lancastria, London
6,750 lbs, Sixaola, Cartagena
14,100 lbs, Jean, San Juan
3,525 lbs, Jean, Mayaguez
CYANIDE, CRUDE—109,000 lbs, Eastern Glade, Lourenco Marques
DEXTRIN, CORN—30,300 lbs, Lancastria, London
WHITE—3,102 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Harbin
DIVI-DIVI—21,150 lbs, Estrella, Marseilles
DYES—21,772 lbs, Sac City, Antwerp
1,108 lbs, Springbank, Manila
78,051 lbs, Springbank, Shanghai
5,890 lbs, Polonia, Danzig
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—8,408 lbs, Express, Genoa
EARTH, FULLER'S—10,582 lbs, Examiner, Smyrna
202,400 lbs, Polonia, Danzig
FERTILIZER—16,830 lbs, Collamer, Havre
GASOLINE—153,000 gls, Manhem, Bahia Blanca
150 gls, Astrea, Turks Islands
1,000 gls, Amor, Curacao
60,000 gls, Trewyn, Rio Grande
49,000 gls, Trewyn, Sao Francisco
46,000 gls, Trewyn, Victoria
GRAPHITE, LUBRICATING—58,356 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
PASTE—12,913 lbs, Bonnie Brook, Novorossisk
17,350 lbs, Bonnie Brook, Batoum
POWDERED—6,144 lbs, Kepwickhall, Marseilles
GREASE, ANIMAL—433,485 lbs, Coahoma County, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—21,086 lbs, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
17,242 lbs, Manhem, Bahia Blanca
10,830 lbs, Joaziero, Santos
9,577 lbs, Coahoma County, Rotterdam
7,261 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Fusan
8,172 lbs, Clan Ross, Algoa Bay
12,620 lbs, Clan Ross, Lourenco Marques
2,025 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
2,418 lbs, Paraguana, Maracaibo
51,109 lbs, Lancastria, London
4,838 lbs, Estrella, Marseilles
4,227 lbs, Estrella, Leixoes
1,043 lbs, Examiner, Piraeus
4,583 lbs, Examiner, Salonica
3,992 lbs, Examiner, Constantinople
8,325 lbs, Examiner, Constanza
21,936 lbs, Sarcoxie, Rouen
18,645 lbs, Kepwickhall, Marseilles
858 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
4,291 lbs, Kungsholm, Malmo
1,728 lbs, Toloa, Panama City
24,616 lbs, Toloa, Havana
35,845 lbs, Express, Marseilles
5,841 lbs, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
13,198 lbs, Eastern Glade, Beira
7,600 lbs, Stal, Mollendo
5,000 lbs, Stal, Bolivia
3,961 lbs, Stal, Antofagasta
1,936 lbs, Stal, Valparaiso
28,294 lbs, Polonia, Danzig
5,325 lbs, Maraval, Demerara
15,831 lbs, Myrtlebank, Manila
15,460 lbs, Trewyn, Rio Grande
5,322 lbs, Trewyn, Sao Francisco
9,378 lbs, Trewyn, Victoria
17,293 lbs, Minnekahda, London
GUM, ALOES—8,215 lbs, Lancastria, London
HAIR, CATTLE—4,718 lbs, Minnekahda, London
INK, PRINTING—5,592 lbs, Estrella, Barcelona
4,249 lbs, Eastern Glade, Port Natal.
JAPAN—13,420 lbs, Sac City, Antwerp
KEROSENE — 90,000 gls, Manham, Bahia Blanca
1,375 gls, Castilian Prince, Montevideo
250 gls, Astrea, Turks Island
LACQUER—7,260 lbs, Clan Ross, Port Natal
1,232 lbs, Estrella, Barcelona
1,061 lbs, Kepwickhall, Barcelona
1,100 lbs, Springbank, Shanghai
1,525 lbs, Eastern Glade, Capetown
1,426 lbs, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
COLORED — 7,518 lbs, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
PYROXYLIN—2,359 lbs, Sac City, Warre
3,080 lbs, Sac City, Antwerp
THINNER—1,000 gls, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
LARD—57,032 lbs, Sac City, Antwerp
168,800 lbs, Coahoma County, Rotterdam
32,000 lbs, Coahoma County, Coblenz
32,000 lbs, Coahoma County, Mannheim
193,539 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
3,225 lbs, Hellig Olav, Drammen
3,210 lbs, Hellig Olav, Fredrikstad
4,950 lbs, Hellig Olav, Oslo
22,018 lbs, Hellig Olav, Malmo
8,858 lbs, Hellig Olav, Helsingborg
11,045 lbs, Hellig Olav, Stockholm
12,600 lbs, Hellig Olav, Riga
40,459 lbs, Astrea, Maracaibo
10,000 lbs, Bogota, Cartagena
94,500 lbs, Lancastria, London
7,300 lbs, Berengaria, Southampton
124,150 lbs, Olympic Southampton
14,544 lbs, Kepwickhall, Marseilles
11,375 lbs, Homeric, Southampton
34,011 lbs, Collamer, Havre
15,000 lbs, Amor, Port Prince
10,010 lbs, Amor, La Guaira
10,349 lbs, Amor, Maracaibo
6,200 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
18,000 lbs, Toloa, Champerico
32,500 lbs, Express, Genoa
6,600 lbs, Express, Messina
3,300 lbs, Express, Catania
20,600 lbs, Alvarado, Puerto Colombia
6,300 lbs, Alvarado, Buenaventura
6,118 lbs, Alvarado, Esmeraldas
8,067 lbs, Alvarado, Bahia Caraguey
16,217 lbs, Alvarado, Guayaquil
394,225 lbs, President Roosevelt, Bremen
15,300 lbs, Sixaola, Cartagena
124,825 lbs, Sixaola, Puerto Colombia
20,040 lbs, Sixaola, Santa Marta
176,295 lbs, Polonia, Danzig
71,500 lbs, Polonia, Goynia
4,026 lbs, Jersbek, La Romana
57,640 lbs, Jersbek, Santo Domingo
2,083,239 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg
286,350 lbs, St Louis, Danzig
19,800 lbs, St Louis, Riga
35,750 lbs, St Louis, Koenigsberg
31,604 lbs, St Louis, Stettin
7,688 lbs, St Louis, Yxpila
869,250 lbs, Sonderberg, Cardiff
737,250 lbs, Sonderberg, Bristol
698,750 lbs, Minnekahda, London
6,418 lbs, Jean, San Juan
12,640 lbs, Jean, Mayaguez
LIME BISULPHIDE—5,000 lbs, Robin Hood, Vancouver
LINSEED CAKE — 2,552,825 lbs, Sac City, Antwerp
3,487,466 lbs, Coahoma County, Rotterdam or Amsterdam
MEAL—91,250 lbs, Maraval, Port of Spain
NAPHTHA—21,750 gls, Clan Ross, Algoa Bay
9,250 gls, Clan Ross, Port Natal
4,000 gls, Clan Ross, Lourenco Marques
44,000 gls, Clan Ross, Beira
2,750 gls, Keepwickhall, Lisbon
41,050 gls, Eastern Glade, Capetown
88,000 gls, Eastern Glade, optional South Africa
52,500 gls, Eastern Glade, Lourenco Marques
OIL, CASTOR—6,018 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Manila
CEDARLEAF—310 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg
975 lbs, Collamer, Paris
COCONUT—4,116 lbs, San Jacinto, Progresso
COTTONSEED—1,170 lbs, Amor, Port Prince,
127,006 lbs, Stal, Callao
CRUDE—3,427,768 gls, blk, Frontenac, Montreal
CYLINDER—470,000 gls, Winnebago, Manchester
EDIBLE—4,576 lbs, Eastern Glade, Capetown
2,340 lbs, Eastern Glade, East London
5,915 lbs, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
ENGINE—3,300 gls, Stuttgart, Bremen
3,300 gls, Sixaola, Cartegena
2,000 gls, Trewyn, Paranagua
3,000 gls, Trewyn, Victoria
ESSENTIAL—571 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg
ILLUMINATING—461,000 gls, Winnebago, Avonmouth
121,000 gls, Winnebago, Manchester
LUBRICATING—23,417 gls, Sud Africano, Montevideo
4,015 gls, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
62,015 gls, Manhem, Bahia Blanca
15,730 gls, Joaziero, Rio Janeiro
38,536 gls, Joaziero, Santos
18,545 gls, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
4,914 gls, Castilian Prince, Asuncion
294 gls, Coahoma County, Rotterdam
3,250 gls, Muncaster Castle, Fusan
27,425 gls, Clan Ross, Capetown
11,925 gls, Clan Ross Algoa Bay
6,200 gls, Clan Ross, East London
30,575 gls, Clan Ross, Port Natal
53,545 gls, Clan Ross, Lourenco Marques
83,200 gls, Clan Ross, Beira
18,564 gls, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
630 gls, Hellig Olav, Korspor
6,562 gls, Hellig Olav, Riga
2,556 gls, Hellig Olav, Reval
42,000 gls, Stuttgart, Hamburg
11,550 gls, Lancastria, London
15,009 gls, Estrella, Leixoes
2,520 gls, Estrella, Lisbon
21,672 gls, Estrella, Marseilles
15,165 gls, Examiner, Piraeus
8,660 gls, Examiner, Salonica
10,920 gls, Examiner, Constantinople
16,024 gls, Examiner, Galatz
6,375 gls, Examiner, Constanza
15,120 gls, Sarcoxie, Rouen
25 704 gls, Sarcoxie, Paris
2,226 gls, Sarcoxie, Dunkirk
1,806 gls, Kepwickhall, Lisbon
44,606 gls, Kepwickhall, Marseilles
695 gls, Kepwickhall, Bone
27,090 gls, Collamer, Havre
1,260 gls, Collamer, Dunkirk
60,480 gls, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
1,650 gls, Kungsholm, Malmo
550 gls, Toloa, Guayaquil
10,340 gls, Toloa, Havana
1,260 gls, Express, Turin
1,650 gls, Express, Marseilles
4,200 gls, Express, Naples
1,100 gls, Alvarado, Porto Colombia
300 gls, Alvarado, Tumaco
16,080 gls, Eastern Glade, East London
38,205 gls, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
36,120 gls, Eastern Glade, Lourenco Marques
8,180 gls, Eastern Glade, Beira
11,590 gls, Sinala, Algiers
2,420 gls, Stal, Callao
2,090 gls, Stal, Mollendo
440 gls, Stahl, Arica
2,955 gls, Stal, Bolivia
9,025 gls, Stal, Iquique
32,500 gls, Stahl, Antofagasta
4,950 gls, Stahl, Valparaiso
420,000 gls, Winnebago, Avonmouth
334,000 gls, Winnebago, Manchester
1,650 gls, Sixaola, Cartegena
3,575 gls, Sixaola, Porto Colombia
20,160 gls, Polonia, Danzig
630 gls, Polonia, Germantia
330 gls, Polonia, Riga
4,565 gls, San Jacinto, Progresso
6,325 gls, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
3,340 gls, Maraval, Port Spain
1,375 gls, Maraval, Ciudad
2,525 gls, Maraval, Demerara
1,650 gls, Jersbek, Porto Plata
550 gls, Jersbek, Macoris
8,800 gls, Jersbek, La Romana
2,750 gls, Jersbek, Santo Domingo
2,109 gls, St Louis, Hamburg
660 gls, St Louis, Praha
1,320 gls, Jersbek, Westhafen
275 gls, Robin Hood, Vancouver
440 gls, Myrtlebank, Manila
10,560 gls, Myrtlebank, Shanghai
13,000 gls, Myrtlebank, Hongkong
420 gls, Byron, Santa Quanta
13,200 gls, Byron, Bourgas
1,764 gls, Byron, Piraeus
2,100 gls, Sonderberg, Cardiff
4,452 gls, Sonderberg, Bristol
37,685 gls, Trewyn, Rio Grande
2,750 gls, Trewyn, Bahia
10,250 gls, Trewyn, Sao Francisco
7,975 gls, Trewyn, Paranagua
5,375 gls, Trewyn, Victoria
33,138 gls, Minnekahda, London
MIRBANE—506 lbs, Maraval, Barbados
MOTOR—33,000 gls, Estrella, Lisbon
MUTTON—10,204 lbs, Examiner, Piraeus
56,919 lbs, Byron, Piraeus
OLEO—47,389 lbs, Sac City, Antwerp
35,870 lbs, Coahoma County, Rotterdam
6,718 lbs, Hellig Olav, Oslo
22,231 lbs, Hellig Olav, Hango
10,935 lbs, Hellig Olav, Helsingborg
11 896 lbs, Stuttgart, Bremen
103,950 lbs, Lancastria, London
14,320 lbs, Olympic, Southampton
11,476 lbs, Examiner, Piraeus
11,787 lbs, Examiner, Salonica
17,916 lbs, Kungsholm, Helsingborg
22,330 lbs, Kungsholm, Malmo
90,634 lbs, President Roosevelt, Bremen
243 598 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg
20,958 lbs, Byron, Piraeus
RED—13,510 lbs, Stal, Mollendo
SIGNAL—775 gls, Toloa, Havana
SOYA—5,380 lbs, Jarsbek, Puerto Plata
OXYGEN—11,100 lbs, Amor, Curacao
PAINT—1,508 lbs, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
1,324 lbs, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
9,065 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Manila
582 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
44,980 lbs, Astrea, Maracaibo
1,718 lbs, Estrella, Lisbon
6,280 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
1,147 lbs, Kepwickhall, Marseilles
1,168 lbs, Amor, Curacao
1,431 lbs, Amor, La Guaira
1,209 lbs, Amor, Port-au-Prince
22,647 lbs, Express, Turin
3,801 lbs, Eastern Glade, Algoa Bay
3,752 lbs, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
7,741 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
8,295 lbs, Maraval, Barbados
2,650 lbs, Jersbek, Santo Domingo
7,852 lbs, Myrtlebank, Shanghai
ASPHALT—1,420 lbs, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
DRY—7,264 lbs, Clan Ross, Port Natal
EARTH—15,990 lbs, Express, Turin
ENAMEL—1,380 lbs, Eastern Glade, Algoa Bay
1,830 lbs, President Roosevelt, Durlach

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—68,752 lbs, Sac City, Antwerp
ACID, MURIATIC—6,000 lbs, Toloa, Havana
7,569 lbs, Maraval, Port Spain
10,172 lbs, Jersbek, Macoris
SULPHURIC—60,020 lbs, Toloa, Havana
11,900 lbs, Maraval, Port Spain
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS — 42,118 lbs, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
ASPHALT—35,736 lbs, Manhem, Santos
138,620 lbs, Joaziero, Rio Janeiro
9,912 lbs, Castilian Prince, Buenos Aires
275,664 lbs, Castilian Prince, Montevideo
11,119 lbs, Coahoma County, Rotterdam
22,165 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Shanghai
40,000 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
28,182 lbs, Kepwickhall, Bone
22,773 lbs, Collamer, Dunkirk
73,946 lbs, President Roosevelt, Bremen
63,400 lbs, Robin Hood, Vancouver
75,788 lbs, Minnekahda, London
FLUX—51,604 lbs, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
PREPARED—272,670 lbs, Manhem, Santos
SOLID—20,758 lbs, Estrella, Marseilles
7,800 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
22,965 lbs, Collamer, Havre
BLUE, VITRIOL—157,561 lbs, Sud Africano, Rosario
CALCIUM CARBIDE—180,500 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Manila
62,600 lbs, Astrea, Maracaibo
50,050 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
CASEIN—2,185 lbs, Minnekahda, London
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—88,416 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz

F. PAUL WEISS, President
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R. LEAKE, Treasurer

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Agents in all Parts of the World.

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

PAINT, LIQUID—330 gls, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
PASTE—5,173 lbs, Estrella, Barcelona
8,082 lbs, Kepwickhall, Lisbon
PREPARED—8,558 lbs, Manhem, Santos
1,360 lbs, Sac City, Antwerp
1,280 lbs, Sac City, Warre
3,064 lbs, Bogota, Puerto Colombia
14,738 lbs, Collamer, Havre
1,380 lbs, Eastern Glade, Algoa Bay
THINNER — 340 gls, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
500 gls, Eastern Glade, Lourenco Marques
PARAFFIN—13,382 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
13,382 lbs, Hellig Olav, Oslo
56,670 lbs, Lancastria, London
5,775 lbs, Estrella, Lisbon
33,263 lbs, Estrella, Oporto
10,164 lbs, Estrella, Marseilles
34,012 lbs, Kepwickhall, Lisbon
22,672 lbs, Kepwickhall, Bone
10,260 lbs, Toloa, Guayaquil
30,300 lbs, Toloa, Havana
211,847 lbs, Express, Genoa
11,151 lbs, Express, Naples
42,316 lbs, Alvarado, Buenaventura
33,450 lbs, Sixaola, Puerto Colombia
18,326 lbs, Jersbek, Puerto Plata
238,275 lbs, Sonderborg, Bristol
4,694 lbs, Trewyn, Victoria
23,388 lbs, Trewyn, Puerto Alegre
22,300 lbs, Minnekahda, London
CRUDE—398,025 lbs, Sonderborg, Bristol
SCALE—181,423 lbs, Sac City, Antwerp
11,252 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Fusan
314,926 lbs, Lancastria, London
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL — 12,541 lbs, Olav, Copenhagen
119,238 lbs, Lancastria, London
PETROLEUM, REFINED—900,000 gls, Muncaster Castle, Fusan
32,000 gls, Clan Ross, Capetown
50,000 gls, Clan Ross, Algoa Bay
350,000 gls, Clan Ross, Port Natal
34,000 gls, Clan Ross, Lourenco Marques
50,000 gls, Clan Ross, Beira
17,000 gls, Clan Ross, East London
10,000 gls, Eastern Glade, Capetown
42,000 gls, Eastern Glade, Lourenco Marques
10,000 gls, Sixaola, Kingston
5,000 gls, Maraval, Barbados
3,000 gls, Jersbek, Santo Domingo
500,000 gls, Myrtlebank, Manila
500,000 gls, Myrtlebank, Tahao or Hongkong
272,000 gls, Trewyn, Rio Grande
30,000 gls, Trewyn, Paranagua
1,000 gls, Trewyn, Sao Francisco
PIMENTO—15,544 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
POTASH, CHLORATE—1,940 lbs, Maraval, Barbados
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—441,060 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
ROSIN—51,980 lbs, Alvarado, Buenaventura
25,635 lbs, Stal, Valparaiso
23,800 lbs, Stal, Corral
SAND, FILTERING—75,700 lbs, Sixaola, Porto Colombia
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—4,460 lbs, Express, Marseilles
SEED, CANARY—42,640 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
SOAP—119,074 lbs, Bogota, Port Prince
98,739 lbs, Toloa, Panama City
4,500 lbs, Eastern Glade, Capetown
11,630 lbs, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
5,080 lbs, Eastern Glade, Lourenco Marques
2,178 lbs, Jersbek, Santo Domingo
9,880 lbs, Robin Hood, Vancouver
1,200 lbs, Byron, Patras
15,050 lbs, Jean, San Juan
4,500 lbs, Jean, Mayaguez
ABRASIVE—5,000 lbs, Robin Hood, Vancouver
LAUNDRY—243,000 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Manila
13,829 lbs, Toloa, Panama City
4,212 lbs, Toloa, Cristobal
3,710 lbs, Eastern Glade, Lourenco Marques
6,380 lbs, Maraval, Demerara
4,682 lbs, Jersbek, Santo Domingo
SODA ASH—35,980 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
31,596 lbs, Toloa, Havana
89,670 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
11,224 lbs, Jersbek, Macoris
BICARBONATE—33,045 lbs, Robin Hood, Vancouver
12,100 lbs, Examiner, Salonica
5,050 lbs, Amor, Porto Cabello
6,287 lbs, Alvarado, Porto Cabello
CAUSTIC—17,264 lbs, Jersbek, Macoris
195,410 lbs, Joaziero, Rio de Janeiro
14,116 lbs, Muncaster Castle, Manila
29,925 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
3,290 lbs, Hellig Olav, Malmo
38,267 lbs, Toloa, Havana
10,384 lbs, Springbank, Manila
52,565 lbs, Alvarado, Buenaventura
26,320 lbs, Eastern Glade, Capetown
188,294 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
CHLORATE, POWD—58,697 lbs, Lancastria, London
CYANIDE—3,990 lbs, Stal, Callao
PHOSPHATE—2,460 lbs, Lancastria, London
SAL—13,200 lbs, Astrea, Maracaibo
40,780 lbs, Robin Hood, Vancouver
SILICATE—3,381 lbs, Estrella, Lisbon
2,473 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
128,161 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
SPONGES—4,906 lbs, Minnekahda, London
STARCH, CORN—11,280 lbs, Clan Ross, Capetown
282,000 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
908 lbs, Bogota, Port-au-Prince
3,550 lbs, Examiner, Piraeus
20,525 lbs, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
11,280 lbs, Kungsholm, Stockholm
1,330 lbs, Eastern Glade, Algoa Bay
1,996 lbs, Trewyn, Pelotas
2,086 lbs, Trewyn, Porto Alegre
1,996 lbs, Trewyn, Sao Francisco
1,863 lbs, Eastern Glade, Port Natal
LAUNDRY—2,281 lbs, San Jacinto, Vera Cruz
STEARIN, OLEO—29,042 lbs, Lancastria, London
TALLOW—24,784 lbs, Jersbek, Santo Domingo
TANNING EXTRACT—30,326 lbs, Collamer, Havre
WAX—14,428 lbs, Eastern Glade, Capetown
THIOCARBANILID—4,928 lbs, Stal, Callao
TURPENTINE — 250 gls, Joaziero, Rio de Janeiro
500 gls, Clan Ross, Port Natal
VARNISH — 2,321 lbs, Sud Africano, Buenos Aires
4,215 lbs, Manhem, Santos
1,469 lbs, Express, Turin
AUTO—2,125 lbs, Eastern Glade, Capetown
WAX, CANDELILLA—21,125 lbs, Minnekahda, London
ZINC OXIDE—13,129 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
13,129 lbs, Hellig Olav, Helsingfors
13,129 lbs, Hellig Olav, Halmstadt
9,040 lbs, Sonderborg, Bristol
SULPHATE—6,934 lbs, Stal, Callao

Clearance Dates

Alvarado, November
Amor, October 25
Astrea, November 8
Berengaria, November 19
Bogota, November 12
Bonnie Brook, October 18
Byron, November 19
Castilian Prince, October 29
Clan Ross, October 15
Coahoma County, October 31
Collamer, October 23
Eastern Glade, September 28
Estrella, October 4
Examiner, October 14
Express, October 29
Frontenac, November 11
Gatun, November 21
Hellig Olav, November 8
Homeric, October 17
Jean, November 15
Jersbek, November 18
Joaziero, November 15
Kepwickhall, October 17
Kungsholm, November 8
Lancastria, November 15
Leverkusen, November 28
Manhem, October 9
Maraval, November 1
Minnakahda, November 6
Mitchell, November 8
Muncaster Castle, October 16
Myrtlebank, November 26
Nidareid, November 15
Olympic, October 9
Paraguana, November 30
Polonia, November 16
President Roosevelt, November 6
Robin Hood, November 23
Sac City, November 6
San Jacinto, October 31
Sarcoxie, October 16
Sinaia, October 21
Sixaola, November 12
Sonderborg, November 20
Springbank, November 2
Stal, November 19
St Louis, November 8
Stuttgart, November 12
Sud Africano, November 9
Toloa, November 15
Trewyn, November 26
Winnebago, November 23
Yalza, November 19

Baltimore Exports

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—134 tons, John Manning, St Stephen
ASPHALT—90 bbls, 4,500 gls, Exmouth, Marseilles
4 bxs, 315 lbs, City of Flint, London
SOLID—193 dms, 90,014 lbs, Hannover, Hamburg
DRUGS—1 bx, 103 lbs, Trevose, Buenos Aires
GREASE—34 tons, Munloyal, Havana
INEDIBLE WHITE—200 trcs, 80,111 lbs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—10 kegs, 1,090 lbs, Munsomo, Puerto Cabello
OIL, ENGINE—70 bbls, 3,500 gls, Oregon, Havre
130 bbls, 6,500 gls, Oregon, Dunkirk
LUBRICATING—193 bbls, 9,750 gls, Exmouth, Marseilles
399 bbls, 16,758 gls, Maihar, London
104 bbls, 4,368 gls, Robin Hood, Vancouver
52 bbls, 2,184 gls, Trevose, Montevideo
594 bbls, 24,848 gls, Hannover, Hamburg
RED—70 bbls, 3,500 gls, Hannover, Hamburg
SODA—24 tons, Robin Hood, Vancouver
ASH—60 bbls, 150 kegs, 28,800 lbs, Bilderdijk, The Hague
61 tons, Munloyal, Havana
BICHROMATE—59 cks, 44,800 lbs, Oregon, Bordeaux
61 cks, 44,800 lbs, Trevose, Buenos Aires
CAUSTIC—110 bbls, 5 dms, 34,875 lbs, Bilderdijk, The Hague

Baton Rouge Exports

NAPHTHA—76,063 bbls, Ampetco, Antwerp
OIL, GAS—16,453 bbls, Ampetco, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

Ampetco, November 12

Beaumont Exports

OIL, FUEL—7,000 tons, Castana, Kingston

Clearance Date

Castana, November 21

Boston Exports

ALUM, SODA—5 bbls, 1,675 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
BLACKING, SHOE—10 cs, 608 lbs, San Blas, Havana
BONE MEAL—300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Frances Parsons, Windsor
BOTANICAL DRUGS—2 bgs, 202 lbs, Yarmouth, Paradise
BRISTLES—2 cs, 220 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
CAMPHOR, REFD—20 cs, 2,000 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
CEMENT, BELT—7 cs, 795 lbs, President Polk, Shanghai
CAN—13 cs, Farnorth, St Johns
LINOLEUM—1 cs, 45 lbs, Yarmouth, Port Williams, N S
RUBBER—1 bbls, 309 lbs, President Polk, Kobe
2 dms, 80 lbs, Farnorth, La Have, N S
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—10 dms, 654 lbs, President Polk, Manila
CHEMICALS—1 dm, 412 lbs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
COALTAR DYE—1 pkg, 350 lbs, Yarmouth, Liverpool, N S
CUTTLE FISH BONE—1 cs, 54 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
DISINFECTANT—10 bbls, 4,330 lbs, San Blas, Havana
1 cs, 51 lbs, Farnorth, Bell Island, N F
1 cs, 40 lbs, Farnorth, Harbor Grace, N F
DRESSING, LEATHER—70 kegs, 3,220 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
1 cs, 16 lbs, President Polk, Manila
SHOE—4 cs, 218 lbs, San Blas, Havana
2 bx, 20 gls, Lorain, Weinheim, Ger
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—30 cs, 2,244 lbs, President Polk, Honolulu
1 bl, 12 lbs, San Blas, Havana
1 cs, 150 lbs, President Polk, Manila
1 cs, 127 lbs, Farnorth, Harbor Grace, N F
DYESTUFFS—150 cs, 2,400 lbs, President Polk, Kobe
FERTILIZER, COM'L—7,000 bgs, 700,000 lbs, Frances Parsons, Windsor
FILLER, GUM—11 pkgs, 1,125 lbs, San Blas, Havana
FINISH, SHOE—4 bx, 165 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
FISH MEAL—500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Tomalva, Amsterdam
4,625 bgs, 508,425 lbs, Lorain, Bremen
1,055 bgs, 107,456 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
2,240 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Lorain, Bremerhaven
GLUE—40 kegs, 4,320 lbs, Lorain, Berlin
2 bbls, 1,225 lbs, Lorain, Bremen
HAIR, CATTLE—14 bls, 3,754 lbs, Lorain, Karlsruhe
INK, MARKING—1 bx, 6 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
PRINTING—7 pails, 1 cs, 561 lbs, San Blas, Havana
WRITING—12 bx, 492 lbs, San Blas, Havana
58 pkgs, 3,461 lbs, President Polk, Shanghai
1 bx, 40 lbs, President Polk, Hongkong
24 pkgs, 1,160 lbs, President Polk, Manila
1 cs, 37 lbs, Farnorth, Harbor Grace, N F
4 pkgs, 100 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
LARD—8,200 trcs, 842,395 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
2,100 trcs, 148,496 lbs, Lorain, Stettin
500 bx, 27,500 lbs, Lorain, Bremen
LUBRICANT—18 pkgs, 3,154 lbs, Laconia, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, 4 lbs, President Polk, Honolulu
2 cs, 118 lbs, Farnorth, Bell Island, N F
3 cs, 237 lbs, Farnorth, Harbor Grace, N F
MUCILAGE, STATIONER'S—7 pkgs, 297 lbs, President Polk, Shanghai
3 pkgs, 129 lbs, President Polk, Hongkong
OIL, LUBRICATING—1 cs, 48 lbs, San Blas, Havana
10 bbls, 500 gls, Yarmouth, St John, N B
1 bbl, 54 gls, Lorain, Lutzowstr, Ger
PASTE—1 cs, 65 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
STATIONER'S—19 pkgs, 978 lbs, President Polk, Shanghai
6 pkgs, 294 lbs, President Polk, Hongkong
14 pkgs, 845 lbs, President Polk, Manila
2 pkgs, 65 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns
PINE TAR—5 bbls, 251 gls, Farnorth, Halifax
PITCH—3 dms, 614 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 cs, 300 lbs, President Polk, Shanghai
SHOE—2 bbls, 250 lbs, Yarmouth, Truro, N S
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1 bbl, 570 lbs, Lorain, Hamburg
ROSIN—2 bbls, 1,055 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
PITCH—12 bbls, 3,044 lbs, Lorain, Gothenburg
PREP—10 cs, 1,000 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
SOAP, MEDICATED—1 cs, 173 lbs, President Polk, Honolulu
SUPERPHOSPHATE—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Frances Parsons, Windsor
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 29 lbs, Farnorth, Bell Island, N F
TURPENTINE—10 bbls, 506 gls, Yarmouth, Halifax
WASHING POWDER—7 bbls, 2,100 lbs, West Calumb, Rosario
WAX, SHOE—28 cs, 870 lbs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
2 cs, 312 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
WELDING COMPOUND—1 bx, 60 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B

Clearance Dates

Farnorth, November 19
Frances Parsons, November 14
Laconia, November 17
Lorain, November 14
President Polk, November 16
San Blas, November 16
Tomalva, November 14
West Calumb, November 15
Yarmouth, November 16, 20

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—30 tons, Oakwood, Hamburg
COTTONSEED MEAL—500 tons, Wartenfels, Bremen
500 tons, Wartenfels, Hamburg
SULPHUR—3,000 tons, Vechtdijk, Rotterdam
2,500 tons, Yoseric, Beira
8,100 tons, Warlaby, Harburg

Clearance Dates

Oakwood, November 23
Vechtdijk, November 23
Warlaby, November 26
Wartenfels, November 27
Yoseric, November 26

Houston Exports

ASPHALT—40 dms, W L Connelly, Havana
BLACK, CARBON—105 cs, Driebergen, Hamburg
611 cs, Raby Castle, Havre
240 cs, Gladiator, Liverpool
COTTONSEED CAKE—50 tons, Frode, Copenhagen
MEAL—20 tons, Frode, Copenhagen
GASOLINE—54,000 bbls, Massic, Lands End
7,500 tons, Wellfield, Lands End
79,000 bbls, Wellfield, Montreal
44,000 bbls, Benjamin Brewster, Wilmington
KEROSENE—22,000 bbls, Benjamin Brewster, Wilmington
43,000 bbls, Cadillac, Montreal
LARD—4 tons, Mayan, Curacao
OIL, FUEL—30,000 bbls, Nelson, United Kingdom
GAS—48,000 bbls, Pioneer, Havana
46,000 bbls, Queen Tailte, United Kingdom
LUBRICATING—1,000 dms, 50 cs, W L Connelly, Havana
12,000 bbls, Dordrecht, Rotterdam
6,500 bbls, Franklin, Rouen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—4,000 bbls, Pioneer, Havana
74,000 bbls, Muskogee, Halifax
SULPHUR—25 tons, Driebergen, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Benjamin Brewster, November 27
Cadillac, November 26
W L Connelly, November 25
Dordrecht, November 26
Driebergen, November 23
Franklin, November 27
Frode, November 22
Massic, November 25
Mayan, November 26
Muskogee, November 27
Nelson, November 23
Pioneer, November 26
Queen Tailte, November 26
Raby Castle, November 27
Tampa, November 26
Wellfield, November 23

Lake Charles Exports

COTTONSEED CAKE—1,602 sks, Laila, Hamburg
2,200 tons, Erik Frisell, Frederikshaven
4,300 tons, Milos, Esbjerg
ROSIN—75 bbls, Laila, Bremen
600 bbls, Laila, Hamburg
450 bbls, Jadden, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Erik Frisell, November 20
Jadden, November 9
Laila, November 6
Milos, November 19

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—400 bgs, 45,200 lbs, Parana, Hull
3 bbls, 600 lbs, Ecuador, Mazatlan
OXALIC—300 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
ARSENIC—9 cs, 1,010 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
WHITE—27 cs, 3,020 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
BLACK, CARBON—6 cs, 2,500 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
BLUE VITRIOL—20 bbls, 11,020 lbs, Ecuador, Guatemala City
BORAX—1,050 pkgs, 123,200 lbs, President Van Buren, Shanghai
75 pkgs, 16,800 lbs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
8,891 sx, 1,099,590 lbs, Los Angeles, Hamburg
100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
2,000 bgs, 226,000 lbs, Parana, Hull
4 bbls, 880 lbs, Ecuador, Mazatlan
CHALK, PRECIP—440 lbs, Ecuador, Mazatlan
CHEMICALS, INDUSTRIAL—800 lbs, Ecuador, La Libertad
CHINA CLAY—600 lbs, Ecuador, Mazatlan
DRUGS—7 bxs, 840 lbs, President Van Buren, Shanghai
FIRECLAY—200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Ecuador, Mazatlan
GROUND—91 bbls, 67,860 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
GAS, LIQUID—43 cyls, 6,560 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
GASOLINE — 56,377 bbls, Joseph Seep, San Juan
24,906 bbls, Joseph Seep, Havana
INFUSORIAL EARTH—1,200 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Loch Katrine, Liverpool
500 bgs, 49,840 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 bxs, 270 lbs, Loch Katrine, Amsterdam
1,000 lbs, Ecuador, Mazatlan
24 bxs, 960 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
200 cs, 10,000 lbs, Golden Eagle, Sydney
50 cs, 2,500 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
12 cs, 1,200 lbs, Ecuador, Granada
OIL, BATCHING—14,671 bbls, Silveray, Calcutta
DIESEL—62,637 bbls, British Glory, Wellington
28,396 bbls, Athelmere, Nagasaki
FISH—3 dms, 1,500 lbs, Diamond Head Honolulu
FUEL—19,991 bbls, Athelmere, Nagasaki
69,000 bbls, Altair, Manila
39,846 bbls, Satanta, Shanghai
93,177 bbls, Nora, Pearl Harbor
43,031 bbls, Chilsco, Chanaral
GAS—9,494 bbls, Saale, Hamburg
67,206 bbls, British Star, Lands End
LINSEED—1 bbl, 420 lbs, Camina, San Blas
OXYGEN—4 tanks, 1,400 lbs, Jeanette R, Ensenada
PAINTS, MIXED—17 bxs, 800 lbs, Camina, San Blas
6 cs, 430 lbs, Wairuna, Christchurch
31 cs, 1,800 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
PASTE — 6 crts, 1,360 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
60 kits, 6,000 lbs, Ecuador, Panama City
6 cs, 100 kits, 2,630 lbs, President Van Buren, Manila
PETROLATUM—350 lbs, Ecuador, Mazatlan
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—60,460 bbls, Ogura, Yokohama
63,445 bbls, Albertolite, Ioco
PLASTER PARIS, DENTAL—200 lbs, Ecuador, Mazatlan
POTASH CARBONATE—1 bbl, 740 lbs, Ecuador, Guatemala City
MURIATE—3,360 bgs, 683,780 lbs, Montevideo, Yokohama
3,200 bgs, 462,540 lbs, Diamond Head, Hilo
PUMICE—1,016 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Golden Eagle, Sydney
PUTTY—10 kgs, 850 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
6 cs, 520 lbs, President Van Buren, Manila
3 crts, 360 lbs, President Van Buren, Madras
ROSIN, GUM—1 bbl, 400 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
SAND, SILICA—900 sx, 87,490 lbs, 24 pkgs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
SCOURING POWDER—300 cs, 16,950 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
25 cs, 1,120 lbs, President Van Buren, Tientsin
25 bxs, 1,500 lbs, Ecuador, Coco Solo
SOAP, LAUNDRY—50 cs, 2,600 lbs, Diamond Head, Hilo
15 cs, 770 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
POWDER—10 bbls, 3,000 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
SODA ASH—3,310 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
CAUSTIC—2 dms, 830 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
1 dm, 760 lbs, Ecuador, Guatemala City
TALC—220 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Eucador, Mazatlan
TANNING EXTRACT, DRY—15 bbls, 3,280 lbs, Golden Eagle, Sydney
20 bbls 4,420 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
TOILET PREPS—5 cs, 670 lbs, President Grant, Honolulu
4 cs, 970 lbs, President Van Buren, Shanghai
24 pkgs, 1,360 lbs, Diamond Head, Honolulu
VARNISH—50 cs, 5,000 lbs, Ecuador, Balboa

Clearance Dates

Albertolite, November 19
Altair, November 19
Althelmere, November 18
British Glory, November 17
British Star, November 22
Chilsco, November 22
Joseph Seep, November 17
Nora, November 21
Ogura, November 18
Saale, November 7
Satanta, November 20
Silveray, November 23

Mobile Exports

MEDICINAL PREPS—7 cs, Marstenen, Puerto Cabello
34 cs, Corozal, San Juan
6 cs, Corozal, Aguadilla
ROSIN—600 bbls, West Hardaway, London
35 bbls, Marstenen, Puerto Cabella
200 bbls, Flint II, London
150 bbls, West Hardaway, Antwerp
350 bbls, West Hardaway, Rotterdam
TOILET PREPS — 15 cs, Marstenen, La Guayra

Clearance Dates

Corozal, November 23
Flint II, November 25
Marstenen, November 16
West Hardaway, November 22

New Orleans Exports

AMMONIA SULPHATE — 1,000 sx, Corozal, Guayanilla
ASPHALT—56 sx, Frode, Copenhagen
420 sx, Monbaldo, Genoa
98 dms, Jaboatao, Bahia
BLACK, CARBON—190 cs, Frode, Copenhagen
101 cs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
135 cs, Spaarndam, Amsterdam
100 cs, Tampa, Gothenburg
37 cs, Gorm, Copenhagen
301 cs, Vermont, Havre
25 cs, Vermont, Antwerp
436 cs, Monbaldo, Genoa
FERTILIZER—1,000 sx, Corozal, San Juan
GASOLINE—290 cs, Celba, Celba
180 dms, Manchioneal, Belize
120 dms, Manchioneal, Puerto Barrios
25 cs, 5 dms, Manchioneal, Livingston
34,428 bbls, Arnus, Bilbao
4 cs, Caspia, Manchester
15,570 bbls, Caspia, Ellesmere Port
50,354 bbls, Caspia, Havre-Rouen
70,042 bbls, Ophelia, Havre-Rouen-Dunkirk
1,000 cs, Jaboatao, Bahia
40 cs, Imperator, Cape Gracias
57,147 bbls, Nausicaa, Havre
59,826 bbls, Pallas, Havre

GREASE—20 bbls, Timavo, Trieste
100 bbls, Vermont, Havre
20 dms, Jaboatao, Rio de Janeiro
3 cs, Ceiba, Ceiba
KEROSENE—45 dms, 100 cs, Manchioneal, Belize
50 cs, Manchioneal, Livingston
2 cs, Caspia, Ellesmere Port
15 cs, Imperator, Cape Gracias
12,060 bbls, Arnus, Bilbao
LARD—5,400 bxs, 25 trcs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
1,142 cs, Corozal, San Juan
276 cs, Corozal, Ponce
55 cs, Corozal, Arroyo
275 cs, Corozal, Mayaguez
206 cs, Corozal, Aguadilla
155 cs, Corozal, Arecibo
50 cans, 486 tins, Ceiba, Ceiba
650 tins, 35 cs, San Pablo, Tela
110 cs, 350 crts, 1,550 tins, San Pablo, Puerto Barrios
400 cans, 140 tins, Cuyamapa, Puerto Cortez
590 tins, 100 cans, 4 trcs, Munplace, Progreso
115 crts, 100 sx, Manchioneal, Belize
20 cans, Manchioneal, Livingston
30 tubs, Atlantida, Colon
850 crts, Atlantida, Panama
120 crts, 20 cs, 6 trcs, Atlantida, Panama City
15 trcs, 50 crts, Arnus, Callao
10 trcs, Atlantida, Tumaco
21 trcs, 100 crts, Arnus, Pisco
1,850 containers, Morazan, Vera Cruz
285 cs, 15 crts, Managua, Cienfuegos
43 crts, 50 tins, Imperator, Bluefields
7 crts, Imperator, Cape Gracias
SUBSTITUTE—85 tubs, Corozal, San Juan
25 cs, Corozal, Ponce
55 tubs, Corozal, Aguadilla
42 tubs, Manchioneal, Belize
LEAD, WHITE—5 bbls, Tampa, Oslo
LIME—50 bbls, Ceiba, Ceiba
OIL—45 dms, Timavo, Venice
65 bbls, Timavo, Fiume
COTTONSEED—7 cs, Manchioneal, Belize
FUEL—40 dms, San Pablo, Tela
60 dms, Manchioneal, Belize
ILLUMINATING—34,831 bbls, Britta, Gothenburg-Malmo
LUBRICATING—50 bbls, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
100 bbls, Tampa, Dunkirk
50 bbls, Tampa, Gothenburg
65 dms, Tampa, Copenhagen
6 dms, Ceiba, Ceiba
3 cs, Manchioneal, Belize
155 bbls, Gorm, Copenhagen
100 bbls, Vermont, Dunkirk
375 bbls, Monbaldo, Genoa
45 cs, Jaboatao, Bahia
809 cs, 840 dms, Jaboatao, Rio de Janeiro
40 dms, Casey, Montevideo
350 dms, 186 bbls, Casey, Buenos Aires
REFINED—10 dms, Manchioneal, Belize
200 cs, 25 dms, Imperator, Bluefields
PARAFFIN—325 sx, Munplace, Progreso
25 sx, Manchioneal, Livingston
1,631 sx, Timavo, Venice
551 sx, Morazan, Vera Cruz
357 sx, Monbaldo, Genoa
ROSIN—100 bbls, Tampa, Oslo
350 bbls, Tampa, Gothenburg
133 bbls, Tampa, Copenhagen
100 bbls, Timavo, Venice
SALT—200 sx, San Pablo, Puerto Barrios
10 sx, Manchioneal, Belize
135 sx, Manchioneal, Livingston
3 bbls, 18 sx, Imperator, Bluefields
25 sx, Imperator, Cape Gracias
STARCH—286 bgs, Corozal, Ponce

Clearance Dates

Arnus, November 22
Atlantida, November 14
Britta, November 26
Casey, November 16
Caspia, November 4
Ceiba, November 12
Corozal, November 20
Cuyamapa, November 19
Frode, December 2
Gorm, November 14
Imperator, November 27
Jaboatao, November 27
Managua, November 22
Manchioneal, November 7
Monbaldo, November 27
Morazan, November 14
Munplace, November 2
Nausicaa, November 22
Ophelia, November 11
Pallas, November 14
San Pablo, November 14
Spaarndam, November 8
Tampa, November 21
Timavo, November 26
Vermont, November 8

Norfolk Exports

GLUTRIN—65 bbls, West Amargasa, Hull
MANDRAKE ROOT—4,540 lbs, Caledonian, Liverpool
OCHER—11,398 lbs, Boston City, Bristol
110,075 lbs, Westfalen, Bremen
SENEGA ROOT—1,813 lbs, Westport, Hamburg
STARCH, CORN—9,232 bgs, 1,301,280 lbs, Caledonian, Manchester
4,392 bgs, 619,280 lbs, Kearny, Manchester
864 bgs, 120,960 lbs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
500 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Hoxie, Cardiff
SULPHUR DIOXIDE—2,980 lbs, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
TANNING EXTRACT—32,381 lbs, Manchester Merchant, Liverpool
75,567 lbs, Caledonia, Liverpool
28,050 lbs, Sonderborg, Bristol
74,203 lbs, Clairton, Liverpool
37,255 lbs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
TOBACCO EXTRACT—6,390 lbs, Bilderdijk, Groningen

Clearance Dates

Bilderdijk, November 21
Boston City, November 12
Caledonian, November 21
Clairton, November 20
Hoxie, November 23
Kearny, November 25
Manchester Exporter, November 27
Manchester Merchant, November 15
Sonderborg, November 25
West Amargasa, November 18
Westfalen, November 13
Westport, November 22

Pensacola Exports

ROSIN, GUM—400 bbls, Flint, Newcastle

Clearance Date

Flint, November 22

Philadelphia Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—1 cs, Bakersfield, Santos
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—50 cyls, Antilla, Havana
SULPHATE—22,400 bgs, City of Salisbury, Manila
ASPHALT—107 dms, Mobile City, Karachi
250 dms, City of Flint, Dundee
BENZENE—645,503 tons, Laristan, Rouen
CYANIDE—1 cs, Bakersfield, Santos
GASOLINE—4,050 cs, 3,951 dms, Bakersfield, Montevideo
2,000 cs, Berury, Ceara
1,000 cs, Berury, Pernambuco
100 dms, Berury, Maceio
2,000 cs, 200 dms, Berury, Bahia
2,000 cs, 200 dms, Berury, Brazil
750 dms, Estrella, Leixoes
3,000 cs, 2,850 dms, Estrella, Lisbon
7,730,393 ton, Laristan, Rouen
GLUE, DRY—1 bg, Mobile City, Sialkot
GREASE, LUBRICATING—15 bbls, Udondo, Genoa
200 bbls, Estrella, Barcelona
40 bbls, City of Kimberley, Yokohama
5 cs, City of Kimberley, Kobe
7 cs, Sagaporack, Suez
150 cs, 60 dms, 60 qr dms, Antilla, Havana
PETROLEUM—20 bbls, Estrella, Lisbon
25 bbls, Carnia, Genoa
5 bbls, Carnia, Corunna
60 cs, 45 bbls, 15 dms, 10 pails, Bakersfield, Santos
10 cs, 10 pails, Antilla, Havana
1 dm, Tomalva, Rotterdam
HAIR, CATTLE—43 bls, Tomalva, Rotterdam
27 bls, Antilla, Havana
INK, PRINTING—40 dms, 17 bxs, 2 pkgs, Antilla, Havana
KEROSENE—2,200 cs, Berury, Para
6,000 cs, Berury, Pernambuco
2,000 cs, Berury, Maceio
3,000 cs, Berury, Bahia
3,000 cs, Berury, Brazil
3,000 cs, Estrella, Lisbon
10,000 cs, Bakersfield, Montevideo
LARD—100 tubs, 600 bxs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
LICORICE MASS—310 cs, Matra, London
30 cs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
LYE—1 cs, Bakersfield, Santos
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, Norwegian, Manchester and Liverpool
NAPHTHA—2,500,000 gls, 68,479 bbls, Elsa, Avonmouth
OIL—14 dms, Hagan, Hamburg
36 dms, West Eldara, Antwerp
19 dms, Cabo Espartel, Barcelona
5 dms, 2 cs, Sagaporack, Helsingfors
COMPOUND—125 bbls, 6 hf bbls, Estrella, Marseilles
ENGINE—190 dms, City of Kimberley, Yokohama
65 dms, City of Kimberley, Kobe
GAS—29 dms, Berury, Ceara
85 dms, Berury, Pernambuco
12 dms, Berury, Maceio
200 cs, Berury, Bahia
10 bbls, Estrella, Leixoes
100 bbls, Estrella, Lisbon
LUBRICATING—594 dms, 1,640 cs, City of Kimberley, Yokohama
40 bbls, 35 dms, 1,590 cs, City of Kimberley, Kobe
10 bbls, 285 dms, 230 cs, City of Kimberley, Moji
35 dms, 300 cs, City of Kimberley, Shanghai
165 dms, City of Kimberley, Dairen
25 bbls, West Eldara, Antwerp
20 dms, 35 bbls, 1,000 cs, Berury, Pernambuco
20 dms, 140 cs, Berury, Brazil
500 dms, 10 bbls, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
50 bbls, West Calumb, Montevideo
100 dms, L A Christensen, Alexandrette
195 dms, 885 cs, Blijdendijk, Surabaya
319 bbls, 1 cs, Carnia, Genoa
125 bbls, Udondo, Genoa
25 dms, 4,657 bbls, Tomalva, Rotterdam
40 dms, 322 bbls, 6,644 cs, Estrella, Leixoes
595 bbls, Estrella, Lisbon
150 dms, 150 bbls, Estrella, Barcelona
100 dms, 245 bbls, Estrella, Marseilles
350 bbls, Cabo Espartel, Vigo
15 dms, 26 bbls, Cabo Espartel, Corunna
20 dms, 60 bbs,l Cabo Espartel, Malaga
25 bbls, Cabo Espartel, Barcelona
50 dms, 20 cs, Bakersfield, Rio de Janeiro
65 bbls, Norwegian, Manchester and Liverpool
85 bbls, Carso, Leghorn
1,452 bbls, Carso, Genoa
110 bbls, Carso, Naples
376 dms, 1,020 cs, Mobile City, Karachi
195 dms, Mobile City, Madras
577 dms, 1,193 cs, Mobile City, Colombo
180 dms, 25 cs, Mobile City, Bombay
325 dms, 2 hf bbls, Mobile City, Calcutta
24 dms, City of Salisbury, Suez
75 dms, City of Salisbury, Colombo
70 dms, 20 bbls, City of Salisbury, Manila
1,410 dms, 40 cs, Antilla, Havana
MACHINE—80 cs, L A Christensen, Cairo
MINERAL—32 dms, Estrella, Barcelona
1,332 bbls, 53 hf bbls, Estrella, Marseilles
MINERAL COLZA—10 dms, Tomalva, Rotterdam
NEATSFOOT—15 dms, Cabo Espartel, Barcelona
6 dms, Norwegian, Manchester and Liverpool
STAINLESS—1 cs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
TRANSFORMER—1 dm, Mobile City, Madras
260 dms, 550 cs, City of Kimberley, Yokohama
PAINT—76 cs, 800 cans, 11 hf dms, 35 qr dms, Antilla, Havana
2 crt,s Antilla, Puerto Mexico
2 cs, Hagan, Hamburg
3 cs, 20 dms, West Eldara, Antwerp
9 dms, Waukegan, Havre
10 cs, 1 dm, Invella, Buenos Aires
3 cs, 5 dms, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
11 cs, 17 dms, Nordbo, Buenos Aires
8 dms, Cabo Espartel, Barcelona
PAINT AND POLISH—1 cs, West Eldara, Antwerp
1 cs, Waukegan, Havre
2 cs, Invella, Buenos Aires
1 cs, Sagaporack, Helsingfors
12 cs, Nordbo, Buenos Aires
PARAFFIN—10 bgs, Carnia, Genoa
110 bgs, Carnia, Leghorn
100 bgs, Carnia, Naples
280 bbls, Norwegian, Manchester and Liverpool
REFINED—50 bgs, Carnia, Genoa
50 bgs, Carnia, Leghorn
153 bgs, Tomalva, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
UNREFINED—153 bgs, 840 bbls, Tomalva, Rotterdam
SOAP—1 bx, Cabo Espartel, Barcelona
COMMON—45 cs, Antilla, Havana
SODA PEROXIDE—1 bx, City of Kimberley, Shanghai
SILICATE—11 dms, Antilla, Havana
24 dms, West Calumb, Buenos Aires

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT, SOLID—1,563 bbls, Quebec City, Shanghai
190 bbls, Patrick Henry, Kobe
192 bbls, Patrick Henry, Yokohama
100 bbls, 253 bbls, Patrick Henry, Hongkong
BENZENE—13,800 bbls, California Standard, London
29,200 bbls, California Standard, Hambug
BLACK, CARBON—103 cs, West Corum, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, West Corum, Santos
GASOLINE—31,873 bbls, Teakwood, Dublin
17,429 bbls, Teakwood, Preston
1,038 cs, West Corum, Santos
7,110 cs, West Corum, Rio Grande do Sul
9,700 bbls, California Standard, London
19,800 bbls, California Standard, Hamburg
GREASE, LUBRICATING—240 cs, 220 dms, Quebec City, Dairen
5 bbls, Patrick Henry, Kobe
5 bbls, Patrick Henry, Yokohama
KEROSENE—15,708 bbls, Teakwood, Dublin
900 cs, West Corum, Santos
3,028 cs, West Corum, Rio Grande do Sul
35,000 cs, Quebec City, Dairen
2,000 dms, 35,000 cs, Quebec City, Tsingtao
95,223 cs, Quebec City, Shanghai
37,836 cs, Patrick Henry, Shanghai
39,917 cs, Patrick Henry, Hongkong
1,000 cs, Patrick Henry, Iloilo
10,000 cs, West Corum, Pernambuco
OIL—20 dms, Patrick Henry, Hongkong
FUEL—25,000 bbls, Louisiana, Mantanzas
LUBRICATING—146 dms, West Corum, Rio de Janeiro
615 dms, 100 cs, Quebec City, Dairen
16,780 bbls, Franklin, Rouen
30 dms, Patrick Henry, Kobe
20 dms, Patrick Henry, Yokohama
150 dms, Patrick Henry, Hongkong
PARAFFIN—863 bgs, Patrick Henry, Shanghai
ROSIN—40 bbls, West Corum, Rio Grande do Sul
TURPENTINE—150 cs, West Corum, Santos

Clearance Dates

California Standard, November 26
Camden, November 22
Franklin, November 23
Louisiana, November 21
Patrick Henry, November 23
Quebec City, November 20
Teakwood, November 15
West Corum, November 20

Port Neches Exports

ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—370 bbls, 270 dms, West Ekonk, Liverpool
3,530 bbls, 157 dms, West Ekonk, Manchester
GREASE, LUBRICATING—150 cs, West Ekonk, Liverpool
15 dms, 110 bbls, 70 cs, West Ekonk, Manchester

Clearance Date

West Ekonk, November 21

San Francisco Exports

ALUMINA SULPHATE—80,000 lbs, Admiral Chase, British Columbia
80,000 lbs, Texada, British Columbia
APRICOT KERNELS—71,500 lbs, Dinteldijk, Holland
16,500 lbs, Nariva, Holland
6,600 lbs, Annie Johnson, Scandinavian ports
6,600 lbs, Saale, Germany
6,600 lbs, Oregon Star, England
ASPHALT—181 tons, Canadian Coaster, British Columbia
5 tons, Peru, England
328 tons, Tyr, Australia
11,185 lbs, Peru, England
6 tons, Pacific Ranger, United Kingdom
CHEMICALS—20,250 lbs, City of San Francisco, Mexico
12,900 lbs, City of San Francisco, Guatemala
3,800 lbs, City of San Francisco, Salvador
435 lbs, City of San Francisco, Honduras
2,780 lbs, City of San Francisco, Costa Rica
10,578 lbs, Canadian Coaster, British Columbia
335 lbs, Limon, Nicaragua
565 lbs, Limon, Venezuela
600 lbs, Limon, Colombia
7,342 lbs, Providencia, Mexico
9,385 lbs, Point Gorda, Mexico
4,080 lbs, Admiral Chase, British Columbia
150 lbs, Dorothy Alexander, British Columbia
CINNAMON—6,800 lbs, Limon, Colombia
COPRA CAKE—452,200 lbs, Saale, Germany
452,180 lbs, Peru, Norway
DAMIANA LEAVES—2,240 lbs, Canadian Coaster, British Columbia
GASOLINE—112 bbls, City of San Francisco, Guatemala
22 dms, City of San Francisco, Guatemala
10 dms, City of San Francisco, Honduras
10 dms, 500 bbls, City of San Francisco, Costa Rica
1,500 cs, Limon, Nicaragua
100 cs, Providencia, Mexico
20,500 cs, Tyr, Australia
79,112 bbls, Spinnanger, Japan
AVIATION—1,004 dms, City of San Francisco, Chile
GLASS—19 bxs, Providencia, Mexico
GLUE—2,470 lbs, Canadian Coaster, British Columbia
GREASE—12,000 lbs, City of San Francisco, Mexico
23,231 lbs, Canadian Coaster, British Columbia
84,335 lbs, Admiral Chase, British Columbia
2,020 lbs, Texada, British Columbia
INK—927 lbs, Pacific Ranger, United Kingdom
KEROSENE—10 dms, City of San Francisco, Salvador
500 cs, Limon, Nicaragua
100 cs, Providence, Mexico
75,000 bbls, Ampuliaria, Bordeaux
2,000 cs, Modjokerto, East Indies
LARD—15,900 lbs, City of San Francisco, Mexico
18,500 lbs, City of San Francisco, Salvador
370 lbs, Limon, Nicaragua
757 lbs, Limon, Colombia
37,688 lbs, Providencia, Mexico
MILK POWDER—44,000 lbs, Dinteldijk, Holland
OIL—30 dms, 15 cs, Providencia, Mexico
65 cs, 112 tanks, 15 bbls, Canadian Coaster, British Columbia
FUEL—180 dms, City of San Francisco, Salvador
29 tons, Texada, British Columbia
LUBRICATING—5 bbls, City of San Francisco, Mexico
12 cs, 5 bbls, City of San Francisco, Guatemala
130 tanks, 10 cs, Admiral Chase, British Columbia
10 dms, Texada, British Columbia
565 bbls, 145 cs, W S Miller, Mexico
2,077 bbls, 160 cs, Tyr, Australia
PETROLEUM—1,750 cs, Tyr, Australia
PINE—3 dms, City of San Francisco, Mexico
PAINT—56 cs, 4 kgs, 100 dms, City of San Francisco, Mexico
8 cs, 2 dms, City of San Francisco, Salvador
3 cs, City of San Francisco, Nicaragua
30 cs, 3 dms, 11 kgs, City of San Francisco, Honduras
15 cs, Dinteldijk, Holland
3 cs, 37 bbls, 1 dm, Limon, Panama
21 cs, 2 bbls, 1 dm, 10 kgs, Providencia, Mexico
7 bbls, Annie Johnson, Scandinavian ports
2 kgs, Saale, Germany
93 cs, Modjokerto, East Indies
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—2 bbls, Tyr, Australia
ROSIN—350 bbls, Tyr, Australia
SALT—2,380,000 lbs, Canadian Coaster, British Columbia
960 lbs, Modjokerto, East Indies
1,603,000 lbs, Admiral Chase, British Columbia
2,201,000 lbs, Texada, British Columbia
SOAP—4,000 lbs, Providencia, Mexico
2,800 lbs, Limon, Panama
SULPHUR—40,222 lbs, Canadian Coaster, British Columbia
TALC—4,000 lbs, Limon, Nicaragua
4,000 lbs, Canadian Coaster, British Columbia
TALLOW—96,540 lbs, City of San Francisco, Guatemala
10,617 lbs, City of San Francisco, Honduras
4,000 lbs, City of San Francisco, Costa Rica
28,000 lbs, Limon, Nicaragua
49,922 lbs, Limon, Colombia
TAR—5 bbls, City of San Francisco, Guatemala
ZINC DUST—32,500 lbs, City of San Francisco, Mexico
8,058 lbs, City of San Francisco, Honduras

Clearance Dates

Admiral Chase, November 6
Annie Johnson, November 2
Canadian Coaster, October 30
City of San Francisco, October 31
Dinteldijk, October 31
Dorothy Alexander, November 5
Limon, October 31
W S Miller, November 6
Modjokerto, November 5
Nariva, November 4
Oregon Star, November 2
Pacific Ranger, November 7
Peru, November 1
Point Gorda, November 5
Providencia, November 2
Saale, November 5
Spinnanger, October 31
Texada, November 6
Tyr, November 1

Savannah Exports

CLAY—90 bgs, Silverbelle, Yokohama
540 bgs, Silverbelle, Kobe
COTTON LINTERS—144 bls, Holm, Antwerp
50 bbls, Holm, Rotterdam
140 bls, Holm, Hamburg
COTTONSEED MEAL—4,000 bgs, Sundance, Liverpool
2,850 bgs, Sundance, Manchester
4,480 bgs, Floridian, London
OIL, CEDAR—5 dms, Shickshinny, Liverpool
ROSIN, GUM—1,215 bbls, Holm, Rotterdam
775 bbls, Holm, Hamburg
60 bbls, Holm, Helsingfors
15 bbls, Blitar, Sibolga
100 bbls, Blitar, Semarang
50 bbls, Blitar, Sabang
150 bbls, Blitar, Padong
100 bbls, Blitar, Batavia
350 bbls, Shickshinny, Liverpool
1,300 bbls, Shickshinny, Manchester
500 bbls, Floridian, London
2,350 bbls, Otterpool, Hamburg
400 bbls, Silverbelle, Yokohama
400 bbls, Silverbelle, Shanghai
100 bbls, Silverbelle, Cherlbon
200 bbls, Silverbelle, Semarang
WOOD—100 bls, Holm, Rotterdam
375 bbls, Holm, Hamburg
TANNING EXTRACT—288 bbls, Sundance, Liverpool
216 bbls, Shickshinny, Liverpool
TURPENTINE, GUM—6,263 gls, Holm, Antwerp
10,889 gls, Holm, Rotterdam
96,984 gls, Shickshinny, London
2,525 gls, Otterpool, Bremen
74,567 gls, Otterpool, Hamburg
1,000 gls, Silverbelle, Yokohama
500 gls, Silverbelle, Kobe
10,200 gls, Shickshinny, Liverpool

Seattle Exports

CASCARA BARK—5 tons, Los Angeles, Hamburg
295 sks, Los Angeles, Copenhagen
GLUE—1,830 bgs, Domau, Ljlisne (from Tacoma)
OIL, DIESEL—5,102 bbls, Hakutatsu, Osaka (from Edmond)(

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Baton Rouge Coast Trade

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,000 bbls, Walter Jennings, New York
81,000 bbls, George H Jones, Baltimore
119,000 bbls, E M Clark, New York
43,200 bbls, J A Moffett, Jr, New York
116,000 bbls, A C Bedford, New York
DISTILLATE—76,200 bbls, J A Moffett, Jr, New York

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT—1 car, El Occidente, New York
CLAY—1 car, El Mundo, New York
EARTH—2 cars, El Occidente, New York
2 cars, El Mundo, New York
GREASE—1 car, El Occidente, New York
LARD SUBSTITUTE—1 car, El Mundo, New York
MAGNESITE—1 car, El Occidente, New York
1 car, El Mundo, New York
MILK POWDER—1 car, El Occidente, New York
ROSIN—1 car, El Mundo, New York
SULPHUR—2,500 tons, Sabatowan, Los Angeles

Houston Coast Trade

GASOLINE—52,000 bbls, O T Waring, New York
80,000 bbls, M F Elliott, Baltimore
KEROSENE—7,000 bbls, O T Waring, New York
OIL FUEL—73,000 bbls, Halsey, New York
100,000 bbls, Charles Pratt, New York
GAS—3,000 bbls, O T Waring, New York
LUBRICATING—18,000 bbls, Livingston Roe, New York
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—78,000 bbls, Mevania, New York
71,000 bbls, L J Drake, New Orleans
53,000 bbls, Princeton, New Orleans
102,000 bbls, Axtell J Bryles, New York
77,000 bbls, Vacuum, New York
54,000 bbls, Princeton, New York
72,000 bbls, L J Drake, New York
72,000 bbls, Edward L Shea, New York
DISTILLATES—70,000 bbls, Livingston Roe, New York

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—21,415 bbls, Kekoskee, Seattle
7,230 bbls, Lebec, Portland
23,604 bbls, Richfield, Oakland
55,666 bbls, Arizona, Seattle
74,998 bbls, Emidio, Seattle
4,358 bbls, S & C Barge No 2, San Diego
75,234 bbls, R J Hanna, Richmond
9,199 bbls, Lake Miraflores, Martines
19,900 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
115,000 bbls, Sun, Chester
97,193 bbls, Java Arrow, New York
129,740 bbls, Tamiahua, New York
80,462 bbls, David McKelvy, New York
KEROSENE—295 bbls, Lebec, Portland
2,101 bbls, Lake Miraflores, Martines
OIL, DIESEL—23,672 bbls, Cathwood, Seattle
FUEL—53,831 bbls, Cathwood, Seattle
32,629 bbls, Kekoskee, Seattle
64,307 bbls, Richmond, Portland
69,145 bbls, Lebec, Portland
74,350 bbls, W S Miller, Monterey
78,615 bbls, District of Columbia, Portland
26,913 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
GAS—76,878 bbls, Betterton, New York

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—108,106 bbls, F H Hillman, Richmond
65,340 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Richmond
DISTILLATE—94,227 bbls, Sylvan Arrow, New York

Mobile Coast Trade

PHOSPHATE—27 tons, Sabotawan, San Francisco
ROCK—14 tons, Sabotawan, San Francisco
14 tons, Sabotawan, Portland
28 tons, Sabotawan, Seattle
ROSIN—50 tons, Point Arena, San Francisco
27 tons, Sabotawan, Los Angeles
25 tons, Sabotawan, San Francisco
SIZE—21 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Los Angeles
TURPENTINE—40 tons, Point Arena, Seattle

New Orleans Coast Trade

BLACK, CARBON—231 tons, Dio, San Francisco
CLOVES—14 tons, Point Sur, Los Angeles
CORK BOARD—27 tons, Harry Luckenbach, San Francisco
10 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Los Angeles
10 tons, Point Sur, Portland
COTTONSEED HULLS—10 tons, Sabotawan, Tacoma
DRUGS—53 tons, Point Arena, San Francisco
41 tons, Harry Luckenbach, San Francisco
58 tons, Point Sur, San Francisco
GASOLINE—17 tons, Dio, Los Angeles
GLASS, WINDOW—29 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Seattle
28 tons, Dio, Oakland
22 tons, Point Sur, Los Angeles
29 tons, Point Sur, Portland
37 tons, Point Arena, Seattle
GREASE—16 tons, Point Arena, Oakland
LUBRICATING—16 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Los Angeles
LARD—12 tons, Dio, San Francisco
SUBSTITUTE—13 tons, Point Arena, Seattle
74 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Seattle
138 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Portland
102 tons, Harry Luckenbach, San Francisco
56 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Los Angeles
LYE—5 tons, Point Sur, San Francisco
13 tons, Point Sur, Seattle
CONCENTRATED—21 tons, Point Arena, Portland
MEDICINAL PREPS—3 tons, Point Sur, San Francisco
MOLASSES—51 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Los Angeles
14 tons, Point Sur, San Diego
11 tons, Point Sur, Seattle
OIL, FUSEL—1 ton, Dio, San Francisco
PINE—11 tons, Dio, San Francisco
PARAFFIN—14 tons, Dio, Los Angeles
PHOSPHATE—23 tons, Point Sur, Portland
SOAP—84 tons, Dio, San Francisco
27 tons, Dio, Oakland
26 tons, Dio, Seattle
8 tons, Point Sur, San Diego
7 tons, Point Sur, San Francisco
15 tons, Sabotawan, Los Angeles
POWDER—16 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Portland
STARCH—18 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Seattle
18 tons, Dio, San Francisco
TURPENTINE—14 tons, Point Arena, Los Angeles
16 tons, Point Arena, Oakland
2 tons, Dio, San Francisco
14 tons, Point Sur, Los Angeles
14 tons, Point Sur, San Francisco

Port Arthur Coast Trade

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—65,000 bbls, Camden, Philadelphia

Containers Returned

New York

BARRELS—608, West India Oil Co, Munargo, Nassau
470, North German Lloyd, Naples, Hamburg
165, West India Oil Co, Bermuda, Hamilton
CARBOYS—14, Dr Gotlin, Ulua, Havana
CYLINDERS—6, C R Mercantile Co, Ulua, Limon
80, Liquid Carbonic Co, Cristobal, Acajutla
17, Fidanque Bros & Son, Cristobal, Panama
41, Swift & Co, West Inboden, Buenos Aires
6, National Ammonia Co, Coamo, San Juan
17, Prest O Lite Co, Coamo, San Juan
12, Linde Air Product Co, Coamo, San Juan
16, Young & Hyde, Coamo, San Juan
19, Liquid Carbonic Co, Coamo, San Juan
12, Fumigators Supply Co, Minnetonka, London
41, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Carabobo, Curacao
110, Morris & Co, American Farmer, London
40, J Dunn Son & Co, Southern Cross, Rio Janeiro
1, Liquid Carbonic Corpn, Munargo, Nassau
30, Isaac Brandon & Bro, Maravi, Cristobal
14, South Amer Gold & Plat Co, Maravi, Cristobal
52, Armour Ammonia Works, Orizaba, Havana
30, Columbus Amer Corpn, Sixaola, Pt Colombia
7, W L Long, Castilla, Tela
DRUMS—200, The Texas Co, Cristobal, Port au Prince
800, Tidewater Oil Co, West Inboden
1,000, West India Oil Co, West Inboden
500, The Texas Co, West Inboden
15, E I Dupont de Nemours Co, Malaren, Stockholm
70, North German Lloyd, Naples, Hamburg
TANKS—17, P R Behring, Sixaola, Pt Colombia

Boston

BARRELS, STEEL—6, Jenney Mfg Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
CARBOYS—25, Eastern Drug Co, Newfoundland, St Johns

New Orleans

DRUMS—65, United Fruit Co, Tela, Tela

Recent Charters

OILCAKE—3,300 tons, Nor S S Adour, Savannah to three ports of Denmark, $5.75; prompt loading
PETROLEUM—8,000 tons, Nor motorship Storsten, refined and/or spirit, Gulf to West Coast of Italy, 32s 6d one port, 33s two ports; December
—— tons, Amer S S Cities Service Kool Motor, crude or fuel oil, Curacao/North of Hatteras, 42c; December
10,000 tons, Br S S Scottish Chief, refined and/or spirit, Curacao/United Kingdom/Continent, 26s 3d; January
9,100 tons, Nor motorship Villa, refined and/or spirit, Gulf to Denmark, 31s; February/March
9,050 tons, Nor motorship Gifttre, refined and/or spirit, ten consecutive voyages, Black Sea to United Kingdom or Continent, 18s 9d; February
PETROLEUM—5,600 tons, Br S S Tiverton, crude and/or fuel oil, Curacao to United Kingdom or Continent, 21s; December/January
6,500 tons, Br S S Oilfield, refined and/or spirit, Gulf to two ports in French Atlantic, 31s; February/March
9,500 tons, It motorship Stelvio, refined and/or spirit, two voyages, Black Sea to United Kingdom, 21s; Continent, 22s; January
10,254 tons, Amer S S Cecil County, crude and/or fuel oil, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 40c; December (re-let)
10,126 tons, Amer S S Samuel Q Brown, refined and/or spirit, California to North of Hatteras $1.05; December
7,565 tons, Amer S S Carrabulle, crude and/or fuel oil, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 42c; December
4,565 tons, Du S S Helka, refined and/or spirit, Constanza to London, Hull and/or Antwerp; one port, 21s 6d; 1s 6d extra each additional port; January
7,869 tons, Br S S Nausicaa, refined and/or spirit, Gulf to French Atlantic port; January
10,250 tons, Amer motorship Herman Falk, refined and/or spirit, California to North of Hatteras, $1.05; December
9,140 tons, Br S S Teakwood, refined and/or spirit, eighteen months' time charter, 7s 6d, continuation

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative office of the bureau and not to this paper. When writing give the number of the item:—

Asphalt:—Agency and purchase, Prague (42545).
Asphalt:—Agency, Milan (42549).
Bisulphate of soda, liquid ammonia, permanganate of potash, and oxalic acid:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (42307).
Chemicals, fine:—Purchase, Rosario, Argentina (42616).
Chemicals, industrial, including zinc chloride and zinc dust:—Agency, Mexico City (42512).
Chemicals, rubber:—Agency, Hanover, Germany (42574).
Cleansers, kitchen:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (42608).
Cosmetics, perfumery, and toilet preparations:—Agency, Paris (42508).
Cosmetics, perfumery, and toilet preparations, especially cheap hand lotions:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (42507).
Drugs:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (42608).
Drugs:—Purchase, Rosario, Argentina (42616).
Drugs, prepared medicines, and toilet preparations: — Agency, Bucaramanga, Colombia (42593).
Dyes for the textile industry:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (42507).
Gasoline and lubricating oils:—Agency and purchase, Tegucigalpa, Honduras (42546).
Gasoline and lubricating oils:—Agency, Tela, Honduras (42548).
Glandular products and organo-therapeutics:—Purchase, Oberursel, Germany (42615).
Hydrastis root, western senega root, Honduras sarsaparilla root, and cascara sagrada bark: — Agency, Hamburg (42509).
Lacquers, nitrocellulose: — Agency, Christchurch, New Zealand (42506).
Lard, in 2- and 5-pound tins:—Agency, Bogota, Colombia (42542).
Lard and lard compound:—Agency, Helsingfors, Finland (42544).
Lead and lead oxide, for batteries:—Purchase, Malmo, Sweden (42514).
Lubricating oils:—Agency and purchase, Admedabad, India (42626).
Lubricating oils and paraffin:—Agency, Berlin (42510).
Oils and fats, animal and vegetable:—Agency or purchase, Berlin (42532).
Oils and fats, animal and vegetable:—Agency, Paris (42537).
Paints:—Purchase, Trelleborg, Sweden (42347).
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, wood fillers, and paint removers:—Agency, Berlin (42511).
Perfume materials:—Agency, Melbourne (42513).
Polishes, non-leak preparations, and anti-freeze solutions, automobile:—Agency Berlin (42510).
Polishes and enamels, automobile:—Agency, Tela, Honduras (42548).

Botanical Drugs

Spices

(Continued from page 64)

Mace. — Competition and increasing supplies of goods showing a reduced first cost brought local quotations still lower. The market was:—Banda, 88c. to 99c. per pound; Batavia No. 2, 54c. to 56c.; No. 2 Penang, 82c. to 84c.

Nutmegs. — Grinding material was down ½c., the market becoming 18½c. per pound, minimum. According to quality, the range was to 27c., that figure being firmly supported on first grade merchandise.

Peppers.—This group was the most active of any article in the spice market. Business was very good and substantial volume resulted. Stocks continued to be narrow but desire to sell led to some shading with a view to the reduction of inventories. Black Lampong was noted at 30c. to 31c. per pound, being down 1c. Japanese chillies were off ½c., sales being recorded at 16c. to 16½c. White Java-Muntok was off 1c. to the basis of 48c. to 49c., and Singapore-Muntok was reduced 1c. to make a sales market at 47c. to 48c.

Pimento. — Selling was light and business was worked only under bidding that resulted in sales at 20c. to 20½c. per pound, a decline of ½c. from previously quoted prices.

Drugs—Fine Chemicals

(Continued from page 61)

well and the market remained very firm. The official price of sulphate and bisulphate remained 40c. per ounce but brokers offered bisulphate at 39c.

Rose Water.—Due to the much higher cost of production in Bulgaria, dealers in this article on spot have been compelled to get $6 to $6.25 per demijohn.

Santonin.—The market was $123 to $125 per pound and rather steadier at the slightly more favorable quotation. Also, demand was reported to have been very good most of the time due to the aggressive sales propaganda of sellers in this country.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less; comparisons of New York and London prices for bullion are also provided:—

	Nitrate, Cents.	Bullion New York, Cents.	Bullion London, Pence.
Saturday	36½	49⅝	22⅞
Monday	35⅞	49¼	22½
Tuesday	35⅞	49⅛	22⅛
Wednesday	35⅞	49⅛	22⅛
Thursday	35⅞	49⅛	22⅛
Friday	35⅞	49⅛	22⅛

Tartar Emetic.—The spot market was firm. Business was not expansively active but still the movement remained very fair and prices were accordingly well supported at the levels prevailing for some time past.

Thymol. — Spot merchandise was available as low as $2 per pound in some quarters while others wanted upwards of $2.25 according to quantity. A fair demand was reported but competition remained rather more keen than was relished by the producers here.

Vanillin.—The article made from clove oil was retained in rather firm position despite the competition from the material of guaiacol origin. The cost of producing clove vanillin has been reduced considerably by the lower prices at which raw material has been bought against manufacturing requirements of the next year.

Gums, Waxes, Shellac

Waxes

(Continued from page 67)

to 33c.; No. 2 North Country, 28c. to 29c.; No. 2 yellow, 30c. to 31c.; No. 3 chalky, 23c. to 24c.; No. 3 North Country, 23½c. to 24c. Firmer undertones seemed to prevail in Brazil. Shippers were less inclined to accept bids and were more disposed to maintain their ideas of values. Reports from Hamburg indicated small holdings there, but it appeared probable that the supply was ample, demand considered, as it also was in France and England, according to latest mail advices from those countries. November and early December arrivals in Hamburg have been estimated at 1,570 bags. New crop arrivals in this country are expected to begin in January.

Japan.—The spot market was unchanged as to price. Replacement cables indicated a firm price position there at comparatively high levels. Stability of Japanese exchanges has been an influential factor.

Shellac

Prices for shellac in London and Calcutta during the past week underwent virtually no net change in Calcutta and but a fractional one at London. On spot, quotations for T. N. were much lower, 35c. to 36c. per pound being the price in a very slow market. Superfine should bring 39c. to 40c. per pound, but it was intimated that quotations on that quality were nominal, as stocks were very low. Bleachers continued to quote January-February deliveries at 51c. per pound, making a spread of 17c. between the price for bonedry and the spot price for T. N. Business was very slow in all markets. Buyers were marking time, being inclined to await further depelopments before committing themselves to purchases of major quantities.

London Shellac Prices

London quotations on shellic, for later delivery, have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent corresponding prices here, which include handling and other charges):—

	December 6 Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. Lb.	November 29 Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. Lb.
December	152½	35	156	35.8
March	157½	36.1	160	36.7

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows: —

	Per hundredweight December. s.	d.	March. s.	d.
November 30	156	..	160	..
December 2	157	6	163	..
December 3	155	..	162	..
December 4	155	..	160	..
December 5	155	..	160	..
December 6	152	6	157	6

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for U.S.S.A., T.N., c.&f. New York, were as follows:—

	Per pound Dec. 6.	Nov. 29.
December	32½c.	32½c.

Cables reported that the Calcutta brokers continued to keep the market there pegged.

Calcutta Shellac Shipments

Shipments of shellac from Calcutta to the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Continent during the month of November were as follows:—

	Packages.	
United States, orange	9,500	
garnet	600	
button	100	
seedlac	1,300	
Total		11,500
United Kingdom		10,200
Continent		6,500
Total		28,200

Shellac Ships Enroute

The following tabulation gives the names of shellac carriers and sailing date from Calcutta, where last reported, and the date; and the probable arrival date at New York:—

Haleric, October 17; ——; December 7; City of Agra, October 18; ——; December 22; City of Hankow, October 24; ——; December 11; Magdapur, October 29; Port Said November 18; December 10; City of Batavia, October 30; ——; December 22; City of Eastbourne, November 1; ——; December 23; Ward, November 4; ——; December 16; Mahseer, November 7; ——; December 18; Forresbank, November 9; Aden November 24; December 28; City of Perth, November 13; ——; January 9; City of Carlisle, November 18; ——; January 6; Mahsud, November 26; ——; January 8; Steelmaker, November 26; ——; January 11; sailing or sailed, Elveric.

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Crude Petroleum Output in October

Total Production Is 835,000 Barrels Above September, but Daily Average Shows Decline

According to reports received by the United States Bureau of Mines, the production of crude petroleum in the United States during October, 1929, amounted to 88,104,000 barrels. Although this figure represents an increase over the previous month in total quantity, it was a decline in daily average production of 67,000 barrels.

The most important factor in the decrease in daily average production during October was the decline in Oklahoma, or, more specifically, in the Seminole district. The decrease in this field in October amounted to about 50,000 barrels per day, which was more than double the increase in daily average production of the Oklahoma City pool. Production in California, the leading producing State, registered a slight decline in October, the result of a larger decline at Santa Fe Springs. Daily average production in Texas continued to decline, although at a much reduced rate. The daily average output in the West Texas fields was lower, but the Gulf Coast district registered a material increase in production as new production from Refugio and the new deep sand at Barber's Hill and other fields made itself felt. Of particular interest during the month was the increase in output recorded by many of the producing States east of the Mississippi, particularly the gain in Pennsylvania.

Increased runs to stills and the decline in production east of California were reflected in crude stocks east of California, which fell from 386,662,000 barrels on October 1 to 384,502,000 barrels on October 31. This decline of 2,160,000 barrels was the largest withdrawal from these stocks since July, 1926. Stocks of both light and heavy crudes in California continued to increase in October, but at a reduced rate as compared with September.

Although the increase in stocks of crude petroleum for the country as a whole was materially lower in October, the increase in stocks of refined oils was more than double the September increase, consequently total stocks of all oils continued to increase and amounted to 680,790,000 barrels on October 31.

Data on Important Fields

With the exception of the Oklahoma City pool, all of the flush producing areas of the country reported material decreases in output in October. In the Seminole area the decline was particularly severe, the daily average production falling from 405,000 barrels in September to 355,000 barrels in October. A further decline in output in the Winkler field was the chief cause of a decrease in the daily average production of the West Texas district during October of 9,000 barrels. Indications that the Santa Fe Springs field had reached its peak were evidenced in the October statistics, which recorded a 13,000-barrel decline in daily average production from September, following a very slight recession in September, compared with August. Efforts to retard the development of the Oklahoma City pool in October were fairly successful, but the daily average output was nearly double the September average.

Stocks of crude petroleum in the Seminole field increased in October and amounted to 18,577,000 barrels on October 31.

Of particular interest from the standpoint of wells was the drop in total new initial production in the West Texas area of from 274,400 barrels in September to 55,400 barrels in October, both from approximately the same number of wells. That the development at Santa Fe Springs was slowing down in October was indicated by the number of completions—eleven, compared with twenty-eight the previous month. Details follow:—

Production and Gravity

	Barrels						
	October, 1929		September, 1929		October, 1928		Average
	Total.	Daily ave.	Total.	Daily ave.	Total.	Daily ave.	gravity.
Seminole, St. Louis, etc	11,004,000	355,000	12,138,000	405,000	10,170,000 3,910,000	328,000 126,000	39.0 40.0
Oklahoma City	1,280,000	41,000	663,000	22,000	.....	.....	39.0
West Texas	11,369,000	367,000	11,279,000	376,000	10,861,000	350,000	30.0
Long Beach	5,046,000	163,000	5,096,000	170,000	5,987,000	193,000	26.0
Santa Fe Springs	8,320,000	268,000	8,427,000	281,000	1,115,000	36,000	33.0

Stocks at Seminole-St. Louis, Etc.

	October, 1929.	September, 1929.	*October, 1928.
Producers' stocks	525,000	556,000	436,000
Tank farm stocks	18,052,000	17,985,000	17,449,000
Total stocks	18,577,000	18,541,000	17,885,000

* Includes stocks as Seminole only.

Record of Wells in October

	Completions			Total initial production.	Ave. initial production.	Drilling Oct. 31.
	Oil.	Gas.	Dry.			
Seminole, St. Louis, etc	108	6	24	109,900	1,000	295
West Texas	46	0	35	55,400	1,200	282
Long Beach	12	..	3	10,900	900	66
Santa Fe Springs	11	..	..	20,000	1,800	179

General Production Statistics

Production

	Barrels					
	October, 1929		September, 1929		Jan.-Oct.,	Jan. Oct.,
Field—	Total.	Daily ave.	Total.	Daily ave.	1929.	1928.
Appalachian	3,201,000	103,300	2,839,000	94,700	27,802.000	25,944,000
Lima-Indiana	134,000	4,300	125,000	4,200	1,324,000	1,431,000
Michigan	505,000	16,300	510,000	17,000	3,589,000	435,000
Illinois-S. W. Indiana	642,000	20,700	601.000	20,000	6,065,000	6,227,000
Midcontinent	49,175,000	1,586,300	50,112,000	1,670,400	492,345,000	458,163,000
Gulf Coast	5,209,000	168,000	4,659,000	155,300	45,069,000	38,676,000
Rocky Mountain	2,338,000	75,400	2,319,000	77,300	21,890.000	*24,548,000
California	26,900,000	867,700	26,104,000	870,100	249,019,000	190,434,000
United States totals	88,104,000	2,842,000	87,269,000	2,909,000	847,103,000	745,858,000
Light crude	79,183,000	2,554,200	78,509,000	2,617,000	763,443,000	666,501,000
Heavy crude	8,621,000	287,800	8,760,000	292,000	83,660,000	79,357,000

* Includes 6,000 barrels for Alaska and Utah.

Crude Petroleum Stocks in the United States

	Barrels		
	October 31, 1929.	September 30, 1929.	October 31, 1928.
At refineries east of California	44,863,000	45,105,000	39,806,000
Pipeline and tank farm stocks east of California—Gross	357,871,000	360,012,000	344,819,000
Net	339,524,000	341,441,000	327,936,000
Foreign crude petroleum on Atlantic coast	71,000	45,000	52,000
Foreign crude petroleum on Gulf coast	44,000	71,000	155,000
	115,000	116,000	207,000
Refinery, pipeline, and tank farm stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum east of California	384,502,000	386,062,000	367,944,0000
Producers stocks (not included above, approximate)—			
East of California	6,250,000	6,450,000	6,691,000
California	694,000	316,000	*

* Not available.

California Oil Through Panama Canal to Eastern Ports

	Barrels				
	Oct., 1929.	Sept., 1929.	Oct., 1928.	Jan.-Oct., 1929.	Jan.-Oct., 1928.
Crude oil	.....	.....	.....	1,290.000	2,154.000
Refined products—Gasoline	2,299,000	2,050,000	1,601,000	19,376,000	13,604.000
Tops	.....	.....	80,000	.....	359,000
Kerosene	54,000	.....	.....	126,000	1,000
Gas oil	491,000	653,000	283,000	2,876,000	1,972,000
Fuel oil	28,000	3,000	128.000	101,000	843,000
Lubricants	12,000	9,000	4,000	171,000	260,000
Asphalt	2,000	2,000	4,000	24,000	24,000
Total refined products	2,886,000	2,722,000	2,100,000	22,674,000	17,043,000

Imports and Exports

	Barrels					
	October, 1929		September, 1929		Jan.-Oct.,	Jan.-Oct.,
	Total.	Daily ave.	Total.	Daily ave.	1929.	1928.
Imports	5,766,000	186,000	6,953,000	231,800	68,493,000	66,052,000
Exports	2,869,000	92,500	1,988,000	66,300	21,705,000	15,746,000

Number of Producing Wells Completed

October, 1929.	September, 1929.	October, 1928.	Jan.-Oct., 1929.	Jan.-Oct., 1928.
1,535	1,440	1,206	13,051	10,269

Textile Chemists Gather

(Continued from page 21)

hose; as, for example, two different kinds of cotton or natural yellow silk and white gum silk. Also, there may be portions of the silk which are overoxidized or are mildewed or "rusty." Each new style involves new dyeing problems. Fashions are constantly changing, necessitating different percentages of silk to cotton and different patterns, all of which require a change of one kind or another in chemical proportions and method of manipulation. The effects of various dyes and chemicals under different conditions were discussed, and the speaker stressed the necessity for accurate laboratory control.

Sizing Rayon

Arthur K. Johnson, of Cheney Brothers, outlined the reasons why rayon is sized, and discussed the proper time for sizing. He enumerated the properties required in a sizing solution. Comparisons were made of the advantages and disadvantages of skein sizing, spool-to-spool sizing, and warp sizing in sheets. An outline was given af laboratory testing of sizings and sized materials, and the various factors to be considered in the selection of sizings were presented. The chemicals available for sizing rayon were enumerated and compared.

Chemistry of Oiled Cotton

Hughes L. Siever, of the Borne Scrymser Company, explained how the principles of the application of oils to cotton have been worked out on the basis of the primary object, which is to relieve friction. Certain other benefits were discussed, photographs being shown to illustrate the results. These indicate that there is chemical as well as mechanical activity. The chemical action an oil may have that must be obviated was discussed and the desirable qualities of an oil were outlined. Methods of emulsifying oils, both mechanically and chemically, were outlined and methods of application to cotton were described. The results to be expected in various textile processes from the use of oiled cotton were presented.

Fastness to Light

Dr. Paul Krais, director of the German Textile Research Institute, made a plea for the international adoption of the plan worked out by the German commission for the grading of dyestuffs for fastness to light. This plan consists of the assigning of a Roman numeral to each color, ranging from I, for the very poorest colors, to VIII, for colors of the present greatest light fastness. The ascending scale rather than the descending scale is used in order to leave numbers open for the improved dyestuffs of the future. The method of determining the gradation of a color is to expose it with a sheet of paper coated with a lacquer prepared from victoria blue B. The degree of fade on this paper is compared with the degree of fade on a similar piece of paper which has been previously exposed in a series of half-hour gradations under established conditions. This reference scale is kept in the dark. Thus, a fade is always measurable, regardless of how, where or when made. The commission has established certain definite types as representative of each grade. These may be used as standards. Dr. Krais rejected all artificial-light testing and considers that sunlight and patience are the only criteria. The chemico-physical reasons for fading were briefly discussed.

X-Ray Research on Textiles

Dr. George L. Clark, of the University of Illinois, outlined the application of X-ray diffraction methods to the study of the fine structure of textile fabrics. He discussed the fundamental results obtained from the interpretation of diffraction patterns for cellulose, mercerized cellulose, rayon, and protein fibers, the crystalline structure, the existence of long chains of glucose residues, the size and shape of the colloidal micelles deduced from X-ray data, the changes during physical and chemical treatment insofar as they are known, absorption in fibers, the continuity between microscopic and submicroscopic substances. Problems which are promising for X-ray research were indicated, and fundamental analogies were drawn with other materials, such as rubber, formaldehyde and other organic compounds, which have yielded valuable information from X-ray study.

Dyeing and Finishing Celanese

H. L. Platt, of the Celanese Corporation of America, told of the development of synthetic textile fabric made from cellulose acetate and of the need for finding special dyestuffs which would overcome the difficulties first met in attempts to dye celanese. The general properties of this fabric, which are important factors in dyeing were pointed out. General methods of scouring, bleaching, and dyeing were outlined, reference being made to dyehouse manipulation and the machinery required. Other points discussed were the treatment of mixtures of celanese with cotton, wool, or silk, printing technic, dry cleaning, pressing, and ironing.

Uniformity in Viscose Dyeing

Charles A. Seibert, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., discussed the difficulties met in dyeing uniform shades on various viscose fabrics in the light of the studies made by Whittaker and others that have been so far published. This was supplemented with an account of the speaker's investigation of the behavior of about a hundred colors, in this respect. Colors which had been found specially suitable for uniformly dyeing rayon were enumerated.

Fast Color Dyeing

Ormond W. Clark, of Umans Brothers, Inc., discussed the dyeing problems of the converter plant, the smaller mill which processes goods belonging to its customers. He touched on the demands made by customers, gave a list of necessary equipment, and commented on the type and design of machinery required. Formulas and methods were given for the application of vat and insoluble azo dyes to various types of fabrics.

Others who addressed the convention were Alan Claflin, of the L. B. Fortner Company, in "Behavior of Ammonium Salts in the Dye Bath," and Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director of the Textile Color Card Association on "Fashion and the Chemist."

Among the topics considered in the general discussions were the properties of various penetrants, standard artificial sunlight for examining shades, the use of oils in dyeing processes, wetting-out agents, problems of making and finishing hosiery, fast dyeing of wash silks, accelerated weathering tests, closed machine dyeing with vat colors, peroxide bleaching, package dyeing of rayon, the temperature of dye baths for wool, dyeing methods for different vat colors, thickeners used in printing, new solvents for textile printing, effects of tin-weighting on silk fabrics, the determination of shrinkage in fabrics.

The following officers were re-elected without opposition:—President, Dr. E. H. Killheffer, of the Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J.; vice-presidents, Walter S. Williams and P. J. Wood; secretary, Alex. Morrison, of the American Woolen Company, Andover, Mass.; treasurer, Winthrop C. Durfee, Boston; chairman of the research committee, Professor Louis H. Olney, of the Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass.

Some two hundred chemists and colorists attended the meeting.

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Positions Wanted

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POSITION DESIRED by experienced color and printing ink chemist, where previous connection has made him familiar with all branches of the industry. Willing to locate in any part of the country. BOX 959, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST with long experience in lacquers and colors would be interested to make connection with firm desirous of developing these lines. Any problem in lacquer or color you may have I would be pleased to hear about. BOX 964, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST with experience in manufacturing asphalt paints, laquers, thinners and varnish remover. State experience, age and salary. BOX 966, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, now employed as director of research and control laboratories of mid-west paint manufacturer, desires position in or near Philadelphia doing research on paints, oils or allied lines. Eight years' industrial experience with excellent record. Age, 33; married. BOX 965, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

WHEN YOU need help on lacquers, when you want to duplicate or to improve a formula, when you need a new lacquer for a specific purpose. BOX 948, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

THIS MAY be the difference to you between an average line and an unusually good line in your private brand of paints and varnishes: A Middle-Western corporation, world's largest manufacturers in their line, operate a complete modern plant producing a high grade of architectural and mixing varnishes, japans, etc., available in bulk for distribution under private brands, or for use in the manufacture of paints and enamels. This corporation, requiring varnishes in the manufacture of other products, has created a manufacturing and research organization of the highest order, and developed many special varnishes. With their manufacturing and research organization and facilities they stand in an excellent position to offer a few paint grinders and paint and varnish distributors a proposition which could be profitably investigated. They are prepared to submit samples for exhaustive test. For further information write BOX 951, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Warehousing Offered

OLD ESTABLISHED concern in Boston having own warehouse would like to store goods for manufacturers with personal attention to all details. BOX 961, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Wanted:

Chemical salesman for New England territory. Old established company manufacturing fine and semi-heavy chemicals. Familiarity with New England chemical market desired. Our organization has been advised of this advertisement.

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The service and advice of chemical engineers with extensive plant experience is available to executives in aiding them to locate suitable factories.

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2—250-gallon, Jacketed, Agitated.
1—400-gallon, Jacketed, Agitated.

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1—Proctor Tunnel Dryer.
4—Proctor and Gordon, tray and truck.
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2—4 x 20-ft. Bartlett & Snow.
1—4 x 30-ft. Ruggles Coles.
1—5 x 30-ft. Ruggles Coles.
1—6 x 60-ft. American Process.
4—8 x 60-ft. Ruggles Coles.
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EVAPORATORS
8—Single, Double, Triple, Quadruple Effects; Swenson, Scott, Stokes.

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Copper and Steel Baskets
3—60" Tolhurst. 30" Troy.
4—48" Tolhurst. 24" Troy.
2—40" Tolhurst. 20" American.

FILTER PRESS
17—Shriver, Johnson, Sperry, 12" x 12" to 42" x 42".
12—Sweetland, Nos. 12, 11, 10, 5, 2.
8—Oliver, 3 x 2, 6 x 4, 6 x 6.

W. & P. MIXERS
1—Size 8, Jacketed, 4½ gal.
1—Size 9, Type 3, Unjacketed, 4½ gal.
1—Size 11, Type 3, Jacketed, 9 gal.
1—Size 12, Unjacketed, 20 gal.
3—Size 15, Type 7, Jacketed, 100 gal.
3—Size 15, Type 6, Jacketed, 100 gal.
2—Size 16, Type 6, Jacketed, 150 gal.
1—Size 17, Type 7, Jacketed, 200 gal.
1—Size 30, Jacketed, 2300 gal.

MIXERS
6—5,000 gal. Vertical, Coils.
1—1,000 gal. Day, jacketed.
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2—500 gal. Day, jacketed, Jumbo.
24—Dough Mixers, 1 bbl. to 8 bbl.
6—60 gal. and 100 gal. Day Imperial.
14—Sizes A, B, C and D, Day Sifters and Mixers.
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1—Day 5 x 12", water cooled.
1—Ross 9 x 24".
1—Day 9 x 30", non water cooled.
4—Day 12 x 32", water cooled.
7—12 x 30", w. c., Day, Ross, Kent.
2—Day 16 x 40", water cooled.

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Laboratory Jar Mills—1 gal. jars.
2—Abbe Type "A"—12 jar mill, 1 gallon jars.
1—Porc. lined Pebble Mill, 18 x 22".
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4—36 x 42" porcelain lined.
1—36" x 8' jacketed Ball Mill.
1—4' x 6' jacketed Ball Mill.
1—4'6" x 3'6" Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
1—4'6" x 6' procelain Pebble Mill.
2—4' x 5' Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
2—5' x 3'6" iron lined Allis Chalmers.
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12—Tube Mills, all sizes.

KETTLES
All Types and Sizes
300 in stock—open top, closed, jacketed and unjacketed, with and without agitators, vertical and horizontal.
Made of Cast Iron, Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Glass Lined, Lead Lined, Duriron and Monel Metal.
Capacities from 25 gals. to 20,000 gals.
30—Bartlett & Snow jacketed agitated kettles, 9'6" x 3'.

DISTILLING UNITS
10—Badger and Lummus Copper Column Units, 54", 48", 36", 30", 24" and 12".

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10—Copper, 25 gal. to 600 gal.
2—100 gal. Aluminum Jacketed Pans.
1—6' Copper; 1—7' Cast Iron.

SULPHUR BURNERS
4—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 4' x 16', complete.

CRUSHING MACHINERY
Send for our new Bulletin listing Raymond Mills, Schutz-O'Neil Mills, Sturtevant, Fuller Lehigh, Ball and Pebble Mills, Hardinge Mills, Jaw and Gyratory Crushers, Tube Mills, Dryers and Kilns.

PAINT MACHINERY
Send for latest list of Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Burrstone Mills, Paste Mixers, Pony Mixers, Clarifiers, etc. Wanted: Your surplus paint machinery. Send us your list.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

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15-17-19 Park Row
New York, N. Y.
Phone Barclay 0600

Shops
335 Doremus Ave.
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Cable Code: Equipment

Financial Records

Recovery Movement Gathers Momentum as Week Progresses—Brokers' Loans Drop to Lowest Figure in Two Years

After an indifferent beginning early in the week the market gathered headway and a distinct recovery movement was in evidence December 6, many issues showing brisk rises. Both exchanges were back on their regular full-time schedule.

The time money market was extremely dull, but the general tendency was downward. Call money continued in excessive supply, and outside loans were available from outset at 4 percent.

(Brokers' loans declined $58,000,000 last week, according to the Federal Reserve Board, dropping to $3,392,000,000, the lowest figure since November 2, 1927. The previous week's total was $3,450,000,000.

The trend of the market for the week, with comparisons for the three preceding weeks, as illustrated by the Reporter's average price of twenty selected industrials, follows:—

November 15	188.32
November 22	203.94
November 27	198.52
December 6	214.62

Failures in the United States last week totaled 455, according to R. G. Dun & Co., compared with 371 the preceding week and 448 in the corresponding week a year ago. Canadian failures numbered 65 last week, compared with 41 the preceding week and 64 in the corresponding week a year ago.

	1928 High.	1928 Low.	1929 High.	1929 Low.	Close Dec. 6.
Acetol Prod. A	32½	17	28	6	12½
Ahumada Lead	5⅜	2⅜	4⅛	⅜	⅜
Air Reduction	100¾	58	222½	77	136⅜
Allied Chem	252⅜	146	364½	197	270
pfd.	125⅜	121½	125	118½	..
Allison Drug "A"	2⅛	7⅛	7¼	1	..
"B"	15½	3½	5⅜	½	..
Alum. Co	197⅜	120	549½	146	255
pfd.	110¼	104	108½	103	107½
Am. Ag. Chem	26	15⅞	23⅜	4	7¼
pfd.	70⅞	55⅜	78⅜	18	32⅜
Am. Can, pfd	147	136¾	152	133½	..
common	117½	70½	184½	86	122⅜
Am. Chicle	95	44	81⅜	27	41
Am. Com. Al	87⅞	74¼	55	20	34
Am. Cyan. "B"	65	30⅜	69½	20¼	28⅜
pfd.	101	95	130½	98	..
rts.	..	..	6½	1⅜	..
Am. Home Prod.	86	59	85⅜	40	59
Am. Maise Prod.	..	..	53	29½	..
Am. Metals	62⅜	30	81⅜	31½	48⅞
pfd.	117½	111½	135	106	..
Am. Smelting	93⅜	92½	130¼	62	76¼
pfd.	142	131	138	123¼	134
Am. Sol. Chem	..	..	37	10⅜	15½
Am. Zinc	55⅛	6⅜	49½	7	11⅜
pfd.	114⅞	40	118⅜	49⅜	62
Anaconda	116½	58⅜	149	70	78⅜
Andes Cop. M	56	30½	63⅜	30	35
Anglo-C. Nitrate	54	26½	45⅜	15	22½
Archer-Daniels	112⅞	53¼	49½	18½	26⅜
pfd.	115¼	96⅜	116	102⅜	..
Armour, Del., pf.	97½	86⅜	95	75	80
Armour, Ill., A	23½	11¼	18⅜	5½	6⅞
Armour, Ill., B	13½	6⅞	10½	2⅜	2½
pfd.	91½	67½	86	57	66
Beech-Nut	101¼	70⅜	101	45	..
Bon Ami	85⅛	65¼	89½	70	72½
Borden	187	152	100½	53	71
Butte C. & Z	12½	4⅛	9½	2	4½
Butte & Sup	16⅜	9	12⅜	4½	6⅜
By-Prod. Coke	114⅜	65	47⅛	20	27⅜
Call. Z. & L	5⅜	1⅜	4	1	1⅜
Calu. & Ariz	133	80	136⅜	73½	91
Calu. & Hecla	47½	20½	61⅞	25	33
Can. Ind. Al	50⅜	26¼	43½	15½	..
Casein Co	226	156	267	180	..
Celluloid Corp	122	34½	50⅜	12	..
pfd.	132	105	101	100	..
Cerro de Pasco	119	61½	120	52¼	63½
Certainteed	53½	23⅜	32	11½	16⅞
1st pfd	120	119	81½	47½	55¼
Certe Corp	92⅜	10½	92⅜	56⅜	..
Chick. Cot. Oil	56½	45	50	27½	28
Chile Copper	74⅞	37⅜	127½	53	65
Coca-Cola	180½	127	154½	101	127⅜
Coca-Cola "A"	..	..	50	44⅜	..
Col.-Palm.-Peet	123⅞	35⅞	90	40	56⅞
Colum. Carbon	124½	79	344	105	191⅜
Com. Sol., new	..	..	63	20¼	32¼
Cont. Can	127⅝	53	92	40½	54⅜
pfd.	128	123	126	115	..
Corn Prod	94	65¼	126⅜	70	98
pfd.	146⅞	138½	144⅜	137	..
Coty, Inc	80⅜	62⅜	82¼	20½	29⅞
Cudahy	71¼	54	67⅞	36	46⅛
Davison	63⅜	34⅜	69½	21¼	32½
Devoe-Ray., "A"	61	40	64⅞	24	38⅜
1st pfd	120	108	115½	112	..
Diamond Match	165	134⅜	164	117	..
Dixon Cruc	196	133	185¼	154¼	..
Dow Chemical	215	199	505	200	..
Dow Chem., new	..	..	100⅜	50	..
Dow Chem., pfd.	107	103⅜	111	90	..
Drug, Inc	120⅛	80	126½	60	83
DuPont	143⅞	133½	231	80	122½
deb.	121½	114	119⅜	107½	116
Duval Tex. Sul	..	..	168	125	..
Eastman	194¼	163	264⅜	150	195
pfd.	180¼	123¼	128	117	..
Evans-Wall L	17⅜	6⅜	26⅜	4	5⅜
Federal Min	220	120	315	190	..
Fleischmann	80⅜	65	109⅜	65½	..
Forhan "A"	35⅜	23	34⅞	23	..
Gen. Am. Tank	99⅞	60⅞	123½	75	96
Glidden	36⅞	26⅜	64½	26	37½
prior pfd	104⅞	95	106⅜	95	..
Gold Dust	141	71	82	31½	44⅜
pfd.	..	..	122	95	..
Greene-Cananea	177	89⅜	200½	106	..
Hercules Powder	125	119½	130	80	..
Heyden, new	25	7¼	41¼	8	..
Hires Co	20½	21½	34½	23¼	25⅞
Household Prod.	84	64⅞	79¼	40	57
Inspiration Cop	48⅞	18	66¾	22	31
Intl. Agricult	20⅜	13	17⅞	4	5
prior pfd	85	58⅜	98½	40	53
Int. Match, pfd	121⅞	85	102½	47	69⅞
Int. Nickel Can	44⅞	41½	72⅜	25	33½
pfd.	125	108	128	112	117¼
Int. Print Ink	57⅛	48⅜	68⅜	40	50½
pfd.	..	..	106	91⅞	..
Int. Salt	..	..	90	55½	..
Johns-Manville	202	96¼	242⅜	90	135
pfd.	122	118½	123	118	..
Kenn. Copper	154½	89¼	104⅞	49⅜	60⅜
Kreuger & Toll	40⅜	32⅜	46⅜	22½	25¼
Lambert Co	136	79½	157⅛	80¼	104
L'Air Liquide	..	..	119⅜	75	..
Lehn & Fink	65¼	35	65½	28	33¼
Libby-Owens	..	..	43	17	20¼
Liquid Carb	124½	63½	113⅜	40	..
MacA. & Forbes	57⅜	45	46	30¼	..
Magma Copper	75	43⅜	82½	35	51¼
Mathieson	..	..	72⅜	29	43½
pfd.	130	115	125	120	..
McK. & Robbins	50⅜	41⅞	59	21½	31
pfd.	63⅜	55⅜	63	40	47
Mead-Johnson	72	53½	67⅜	40	50
Miami Copper	32	17⅜	54½	20	28¼
Monsanto	95	88½	80½	47	52
Nat'l Distillers	55½	29¼	58	15	36⅜
pfd.	71⅜	15¼	100⅜	67½	..
Nat'l Lead	136	115	210	129¼	147
pfd., "A"	147¼	139	141½	138	..
pfd., "B"	121½	112½	122	116	..
Nauheim Phar	28¾	12	12	1⅞	..
pfd.	37⅜	20¾	32⅜	2	4
Nevada Copper	39⅛	17⅜	62⅞	23¼	..
Neve Drug	24	11	20	2	..
New Cornelia	47½	25⅜	62⅞	39¾	..
N. J. Zinc	..	..	87⅞	60⅛	66½
Newp't Co., "A"	50	50	52	23	..
Nov. Agene	36	25	31½	20	22
Owens Glass	95⅛	74½	98¾	42	56¼
Parke-Davis	55	38	56⅛	41	45
Patino Mines	42	23⅛	47⅜	24⅞	30¼
People's Drug	80	43	94	45	50
Pitts. Pl. Glass	73½	63	76½	50	55
Pratt & Lam	72	51	85	55	..
Procter & Gam	..	..	98	43¼	50⅜
Prophylactic	91	63	82⅞	35	..
Royal Bak Pwd	52¼	40¼	48½	26	..
pfd.	101½	100⅜	114⅞	95	..
St. Joe Lead	52	37	94	38½	56½
Schulte	67⅛	37½	41½	7	7
pfd.	129	118⅞	118½	65	..
Seneca Copper	7⅛	2	10¼	2	..
Sharpe & Dohme	..	..	29	16½	19½
pfd.	..	..	65½	50	..
Sherwin-Will'ms	92	65½	105⅝	75½	..
Silica Gell., otf	20	17	48¼	14⅞	19½
Spen. Kellogg	42	31½	45	20	26
Standard Brands	..	..	44¾	20	29½
Stan. Pl. Glass	7⅛	2¼	9⅝	1⅜	2¾
pfd.	40	10	31	4	..
Swift & Co	150½	125	149⅞	121¼	136
Swift Int'l	37⅜	25⅜	37⅞	25¼	26½
Tenn. C. & C	19½	10¼	20⅝	9½	13
Texas Gulf Sul	92⅜	62¼	85¼	42½	58⅜
Tonopah Ext	18	5	4½	2	..
Union Carbide	209	136½	140	59	86
United Carbon	43½	19	113⅜	40½	53⅜
pfd.	96	68½	108	82	..
United Dye, pfd.	74⅞	45¾	75	53½	..
U. S. Asbestos	59⅜	27½	63¼	45	..
U. S. Gypsum	100	55	91⅝	56¼	..
U. S. Ind. Alco	138	102½	243⅜	95	147
pfd.	112¼	119	125⅝	124¼	..
United Zinc	1⅜	.20	2¼	½	..
Utah Copper	73	139	353	224⅞	..
Van Camp Pack	..	..	39½	8½	12⅞
Va.-Car. 6 p.c. pr.	64¼	44⅜	65½	15	28⅜
7 p.c. pr	99½	88½	97½	69	28⅜
new	20⅜	12	24⅜	3⅛	6⅜
Vick Chem	..	..	51⅞	33	36½
Walgreen	99¼	37¼	107⅞	35½	60⅜
warrants	72	16½	83½	25⅛	32⅜
Wesson Oil	96⅜	67	48	20	26¼
pfd.	106	102	72½	49¼	52½
White Rock	49⅞	34½	55⅜	21⅞	39½
Wilson & Co	16	11	13½	3½	..
"A" pfd	35	22	35	6⅝	9⅜
pfd.	77⅞	63½	79	35⅜	47⅜
Wrigley	84	68¾	80⅞	65	70
Zonite	48⅜	27	44⅞	13	22⅜

Oil Securities

Most of the oils made gains during the week and encouraging firmness was found.

The trend of the market for the week, with comparisons for the three preceding weeks, as illustrated by the Reporter's average price of twenty selected stocks, follows:—

November 15	56.61
November 22	59.03
November 27	58.66
December 6	63.54

	1928 High.	1928 Low.	1929 High.	1929 Low.	Close Dec. 6.
Amerada	43⅞	27⅛	42⅜	17½	21½
Am. Control	1½	.54	⅝	⅛	⅛
Am. Maracaibo	9½	3½	8⅝	1⅛	1⅝
A. G. W. I	59⅞	31¼	86⅞	32½	77½
Am. Nat. Gas	22	16¼	18⅜	5⅞	..
Anglo-Am.	22⅜	14⅜	18⅜	14	16¼
pfd.	65¼	38	56⅞	45¾	..
Atl. Ref., pfd	118⅜	106	117⅞	115	..
new	67¼	50	77⅞	30	42¼
Barnsdall "A"	53	20	49⅞	20	27
Beacon Oil	23½	12¼	32⅝	15	17⅜
Borne-Scrim.	56	56	46½	24	24
British-Am.	55	32½	..	..	..
Buckeye P. L	76	57	74¼	45	69½
Carib. Syn	23⅞	3⅞	4⅞	1	1¼
Cheesebrough	161	117¼	210	130	157¼
Cities Service	90⅞	54	68⅛	20	30
pfd.	103½	94½	98¾	84	89⅜
pfd. "B"	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	8	..
Columbia Syn	2¼	1	2	¾	⅝
Cons. Royalty	15⅝	6¼	11½	2½	4⅜
Cont. Maine	23	13	29	8⅞	16
Cont. Del.	..	..	47½	18	27¼
Cosden Oil	..	..	135	42	82
pfd.	..	..	87	53	..
Creole Pet	17⅜	9⅞	11⅜	5⅝	6⅞
Crown Cent	3½	.76	2½	⅝	⅝
Cum. P. L	144	88	75⅜	40	..
Darby Pet	33½	8¼	26	6½	9
Derby Oil	2⅞	1	11	2	5⅜
Eureka P. L	88	64⅜	70½	42	54½
Freeport-Texas	109¼	48	54⅞	23⅜	36¼
Galena	13	4⅛	7	5	..
pfd., new	58	27	90	77½	..
Gen. Asphalt	94⅞	68	94⅜	42¾	55½
pfd.	141½	110¼	141	104½	..
Gulf Oil	159⅜	110⅛	200	115	143⅛
Houston	167	79	109	23	60⅞
Houston Gulf	24⅞	11½	22⅞	6	..
Humble	110½	59½	128	74½	93¼
Illinois P. L	290½	176½	346½	260	320
Imperial	..	..	41	22	29
Indep. O. & G	38⅜	21⅜	39⅜	17⅜	24⅜
Indian Refining	30⅜	9	53	13½	22½
Indiana P. L	..	..	35⅜	25	41
Intercon. Pet	3⅜	1	2⅞	⅝	1
Inter. Pet	55	37	30⅜	15	24
Kirby	3	1½	3⅜	1¼	..
Lago Oil	38½	27⅝	38⅜	16½	22⅜
Leonard Oil	9⅜	5½	6½	2	2½
Lion Oil	43⅜	30	38⅞	18	22⅜
Lone Star	..	..	67⅞	28	39
pfd.	119	115	115	114½	..
Louisiana Oil	19¾	9⅜	18	7	9⅜
pfd.	94½	80	100¼	80	..
Maracaibo	25½	12½	18½	7⅛	8
Maracaibo Ext	18½	12⅜	18½	10	..
Marland	49⅜	33	47⅛	35⅝	..
Mex. Ohio	8	2⅜	6⅜	2½	2½
Mex. Oil	75	20	6⅝	2½	..
Mex. Seaboard	71⅜	4½	69⅝	9¼	22⅜
Midcontinent	44½	23½	39⅝	22¼	29¼
Mid. States	7⅜	2⅜	5¼	⅝	1¼
Mount. Gulf	1	.76⅜	1½	¾	⅝
Mount. Prod	28⅞	19½	22⅞	7	10
Municipal Serv	32½	13¼	33¼	5	11
Nat. Transit	32⅜	19⅜	28⅜	10½	23
Nat. Fuel Gas	30½	24⅜	43⅞	24	28
Nat. Supply	138	87⅛	144	98½	112
New Bradford	5⅜	4⅛	5	2¼	5½
N. Y. Pet. Roy	22⅜	15	24½	11⅛	15⅞
Northern P. L	69	56½	63	41	..
N. Cent. Texas	13¼	9	18½	6¼	..
Ohio Oil	83½	58½	79⅞	64⅛	70⅝
Oil Well Supply	41	20¼	32	11	11¼
pfd.	110½	98	106½	92	..
Pacific Oil	2¼	1	1½	⅝	1
Pacific W. Oil	26¼	20	26⅞	12⅛	14½
Pan-Am.	55⅜	38½	69	40¼	..
"B"	58⅞	37⅜	69¼	40½	..
Pan-Am. W	28⅝	15½	17½	12⅜	..
Pandem	6	2¼	3½	½	⅝
Panhandle	21⅜	11½	15¼	3	6
Pantepec	15⅜	8½	10½	2⅝	3⅜
Pennok	7⅞	5½	7⅜	3⅜	..
Penn. Mex. Fuel	84	28	44½	20	20
Phillips Pet	53⅞	35¼	47	22	39⅜
Pierce Oil	5¼	½	3⅝	1	1½
pfd.	50	15¼	51⅝	20	26½
Pierce Pet	6⅝	3½	5⅞	½	2⅜
Prairie Oil	68	46	65⅞	40½	56
Prairie P. L	55¾	49¾	65	45	58¾
Prod. & Ref	29⅝	16	25⅞	4	11
pfd.	59⅜	41	46⅝	25½	..
Pure Oil	31⅞	19	30⅞	20	24¼
pfd.	119	108	113½	108	..
Red Bank Oil	17	8	18	9⅝	..
Reiter-Foster	13	4½	8½	1⅜	3
Richfield	56	23½	40⅜	20	29⅝
Royal Dutch	64	44⅝	64	42¼	53⅜
Salt Creek Prod	35	23	25⅞	9	12⅝
Shell Union	39⅜	23¼	31⅜	19	24¼
Simms Pet	27¼	18⅜	40½	15	27
Sinclair	46⅞	17⅜	45	21	27⅜
pfd.	110	102¼	111	103	..
Skelly Oil	52⅜	25	46½	28	38⅞
Solar Ref	216	167	50	33	..
South. Penn	71⅞	26⅜	60¼	35¼	41⅞
South. P. L	35⅞	12	23½	13	..
S. W.-Pa. P. L	101	70	70	45	..
S. O. Cal	80	53	81⅞	51½	65⅜
S. O. Ind	95⅜	70⅞	64	45	55⅜
S. O. Kans	27⅜	15	33⅜	18	28
S. O. Ky	40	44	46⅞	29	37⅝
S. O. Neb	54⅞	39⅞	50¼	40	..
S. O. N. J	59⅜	37⅜	83	44½	67¾
S. O. N. Y	44¼	28⅜	48½	31⅜	35½
S. O. Ohio	134	71	129	60	..
Sun Oil	77	31½	86⅜	55½	60
pfd.	110	100	105½	100	..
Superior Oil, n	..	..	24	5¼	7⅜
Swan & F	23¼	16	18	10	..
T. & P. C. & O	36⅜	12½	29⅞	9½	11½
Texas Corp	74⅝	50	71⅞	50	58⅜
Texon	4⅝	3	25	7¼	..
Tidal Osage	22⅞	13	16⅜	11½	..
Tidewater	41½	19⅝	40	14	..
pfd.	100⅛	86⅜	97½	85½	88¼
Tide W. Asso	25	14⅜	23½	10	13½
pfd.	91⅜	81	90⅞	74½	81½
Transcon.	14½	6⅜	15¼	5½	9¼
pfd.	93⅜	75	145	80	..
Union Calif	58	43⅜	57	42¼	47
Union Tank	128½	110	163⅜	121⅞	..
Vacuum	136⅜	72	133⅜	75	98½
Venez. Pet	9⅛	4¾	6½	1⅝	2½
Warner-Quinlan	..	..	44⅞	15	23½
White Eagle	38	20½	38	25	29⅜
Wilcox O. & G	22⅞	18½	29¾	12⅞	15⅞
Y. Oil & Gas	8⅜	2⅛	2⅞	½	..

Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of Record.
Aluminum Company of America	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
American Car & Foundry Company	Com.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
American Car & Foundry Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
American Commercial Alcohol Co	Com.	Q.	40c.	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
American Commercial Alcohol Co	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
American Commercial Alcohol Co	Com.	Stk.	2%	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Arkansas Natural Gas Company	Pfd.	Q.	15c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Butte & Superior Mining Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
California Ink Company	"A" Pfd.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
California Ink Company	"B" Pfd.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Dec. 16	Dec. 6
Coronet Phosphate Company	Com.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Crown Cork International	"A" Pfd.	Q.	25c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Empire Gas & Fuel Company	6 % Pfd.	M.	50c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Empire Gas & Fuel Company	6½% Pfd.	M.	54 1/6c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Empire Gas & Fuel Company	7 % Pfd.	M.	58⅓c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Empire Gas & Fuel Company	8 % Pfd.	M.	66⅔c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Hazel Atlas Glass Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Hazel Atlas Glass Company	Com.	Ex.	25c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Humble Oil & Refining Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Koppers Gas & Coke Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Lambert Company	Com.	Q.	$2.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Margay Oil Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 10	Dec. 20
Mascot Oil Company	Com.	M.	1c.	Dec. 25	Dec. 15
Mead, Johnson & Co	Com.	Ex.	75c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Mexican Petroleum Company	Com.	Q.	$3.00	.....	.....
Mexican Petroleum Company	Pfd.	Q.	$2.09	.....	.....
Mountain Producers, Inc	Com.	Q.	40c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Nichols Copper Company	"A" Pfd.	Q.	43¾c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
North Central Texas Oil Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62½	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Owens-Illinois Glass Company	Com.	Stk.	2%	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Owens-Illinois Glass Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Pacific Coast Glass Company	Com.	Q.	30c.	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Pacific Coast Glass Company	Com.	Ex.	$1.00	Dec. 20	Dec. 2
Petroleum Exploration Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Dec. 16	Dec. 5
Petroleum Exploration Company	Com.	Ex.	25c.	Dec. 16	Dec. 5
Phillippe (Louis) Inc	"A" Pfd.	Q.	40c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Pratt & Lambert Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Pratt & Lambert Company	Com.	Ex.	$1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Richfield Oil Company of California	Pfd.	Q.	43¾c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 4
Royal Baking Powder Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Royal Baking Powder Company	Pfd.	Q.	1¾%	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
St. Joseph Lead Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Mar. 20	Mar. 7
St. Joseph Lead Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	June 20	June 9
St. Joseph Lead Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Sept. 20	Sept. 9
St. Joseph Lead Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
St. Joseph Lead Company	Com.	Ex.	25c.	Mar. 20	Mar. 7
St. Joseph Lead Company	Com.	Ex.	25c.	June 20	June 9
St. Joseph Lead Company	Com.	Ex.	25c.	Sept. 20	Sept. 9
St. Joseph Lead Company	Com.	Ex.	25c.	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Salt Creek Consolidated Oil Company	Com.	Q.	10c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
South Penn Oil Company	Com.	Q.	60c.	Dec. 30	Dec. 14
South Penn Oil Company	Com.	Ex.	12½c.	Dec. 30	Dec. 14
Southwest Penn Pipe Line Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Swift & Co	Com.	Q.	$2.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Utah Copper Company	Com.	Q.	$4.00	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Utah Copper Company	Com.	Ex.	$4.00	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Walgreen Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20

Financial Notes

WELLINGTON OIL COMPANY reports for the ten months ended October 31 a net income of $387,555 after depletion, depreciation and Federal taxes, equal to $1.29 a share on the 300,000 shares of capital stock outstanding.

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION has notified New York Stock Exchange of a proposed increase in authorized common stock from 200,000 to 276,000 shares.

STANDARD OIL companies paid cash dividends totaling $75,063,856 in the fourth quarter of 1929, a new high record for the group and bringing total cash payments for the current year to the record total of $269,645,927. Payments for the fourth quarter increased $9,636,875 over the third quarter. In 1928 payments totaled $218,740,335.

NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS OIL COMPANY reports for the quarter ended September 30 a net income of $75,179, after preferred dividends, equal to 22 cents a share on 270,000 common shares. This compares with $61,113, or 19 cents a share, in the corresponding 1928 period.

(For other Financial Notes see page 54)

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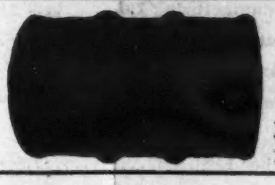
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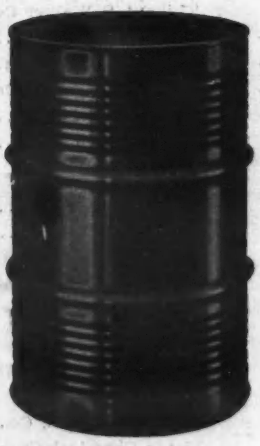
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Patented April 7, 1925
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